FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The struggle between Amal and the Palestinians has developed into sectarian violence involving all of West Beirut and causing at least 30 new casualties, Voice of Lebanon radio announced in a report on the security situation early 3 June. Sunni organizations and members of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) were fighting the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party Organization, and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, the radio said. However, a PSP source cited by Beirut radio denied "suspect" reports of fighting between the PSP and its allies, though he acknowledged that efforts were underway to contain "limited clashes" in one area of West Beirut.

Amal leader Nabih Birri stressed his movement's cohesion with the PSP in remarks reported by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio following talks on the camps situation with PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Syrian military officials 2 June. The radio also cited Junblatt's view that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is fanning the "conflagration" by sending men into the camps and "making statements." 'Arafat stated earlier in Tunis that the PLO does not intend to return to Beirut and he announced his readiness to send an envoy to Beirut to meet with Birri, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon viewed the military struggle between Amal and the Palestinians as part of the ongoing conflict between 'Arafat and Syria, adding that the Syrians have dispatched fresh ammunition supplies to bolster Amal's "deteriorating" military position.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio cited PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril's statement that Soviet advisers are working with the Syrian forces in Lebanon and that this means the USSR believes Syria's security interests extend to Lebanon.

Soviet-Arab Relations

During a meeting with USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Chairman Konstantin Katushev 2 June, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was given a written message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Damascus radio reported. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also attended the meeting with the Soviet official, who arrived in Syria the same day.

In another development, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that Syria and the Soviet Union have agreed to move toward signing an "integration treaty" that will grant Syria the same level of Soviet support enjoyed by Cuba and Ethiopia, according to WAKH. The paper also said Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is expected to visit Moscow shortly to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the USSR.

As for Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, KUNA reported that the Soviet ambassador gave the Kuwaiti amir a message from Mikhail Gorbachev 3 June.

Egypt-Iraq

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has decided to commute the death sentences of 10 Egyptians to life imprisonment in response to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's "request," Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced in a statement reported by MENA. Monitored Iraqi media have not been observed to report the commutation of the sentences. An earlier Radio Monte Carlo report cited an 'Aziz news conference in which he insisted that no "problem" exists between the two governments over the issue.

In a related development, Saddam Husayn asked Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to convey an oral message to Mubarak, Baghdad radio reported, while a later INA report noted Al-Majid's departure from Baghdad at the conclusion of his visit.

Iran-Iraq War

IRNA claimed that Iraqi planes bombed residential areas in Piranshahr and West Azarbayjan Province, killing 11 civilians, an allegation subsequently rebutted by an Iraqi military spokesman, who told INA that Iraqi air strikes are "confined" to military targets.

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WAKH: Libya, Syria To Sign Agreements With USSR

GF030829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports published here today reported the Soviet Union reached agreement in principle with Syria and Libya to hold serious and intensive talks with both countries to form an integration agreement with Damascus and a friendship and cooperation agreement with Tripoli.

Citing well-informed Arab sources, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said the Libyan leader is expected to visit Moscow shortly to sign this agreement. The paper reported that this agreement was reached during the talks which Soviet leader Gorbachev held in Moscow last week with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Libyan Revolution Council Command member 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. Citing the same sources, the paper added that Gorbachev and Khaddam agreed on the need to move in the direction of signing "an integration treaty" which reinforces relations between the two countries, which since 1980 have been linked by a friendship and cooperation agreement. The paper reported the proposed formula will enable Syria to maintain its political and doctrinal private line. It will also grant Syria the Soviet backing enjoyed by East Europe, by the Cuban regime of Fidel Castro in Central America, and by the Ethiopian leader in Africa. The paper reported the visit by Soviet planning minister [Konstantin] Katushev [title as received] takes place in light of the results of Khaddam's visit to Moscow, as this visit was designed to study the economics of the talks held by Khaddam. The sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* that Gorbachev's talks with Khaddam and Jallud also dealt with PLO unity and the Lebanese issue.

Iraqi, Syrian Vice Presidents To Meet June 15

LD010901 Kuwait KUNA in English 0802 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA) — A top-level meeting between Iraq and Syria will convene at the mid of this month to prepare for a summit between presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, according to press reports here Sunday [1 June]. Quoting unidentified sources, *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper said that deputy president of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, 'Izzat Ibrahim and Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will meet in either of the two countries' capitals June 15 to prepare for the Iraqi-Syrian summit, putting a final and formal seal to normalisation of relations, strained for almost a decade.

The paper cited the step as a fruit of the recent series of shuttle trips and efforts launched by Jordan's King Husayn to reconcile the two Arab capitals, ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party. Relations between Iraq and Syria were clouded following accusations made by Baghdad that Syria was behind an unsuccessful coup attempt against its party leadership in 1979. Later a Syrian closure of an Iraqi oil pipeline across its territory to the Mediterranean and Damascus's siding with Iran in the six year-old Gulf conflict had soured these relations.

As a result of these efforts by King Husayn, the paper said, an agreement has been reached to start information and political normalisation steps between Baghdad and Damascus immediately after the top-level meeting, scheduled to pave the way before the Saddam-al-Asad summit. *AL-SIYASAH* quoted the sources as not excluding the possibility that the planned Syrian-Iraqi summit would be held on the sidelines of a long-delayed Arab summit conference, hoped to convene in the Saudi capital of Riyadh.

Palestinian Reaction To Amal Attacks Continues

PLO Issues Statement

JN021942 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO issued a statement yesterday on what is taking place in the Palestinian camps. The following is the text of the statement:

Some agent factions in the Amal Movement, supported by the 6th Brigade, continued their attacks and incessant fierce shelling of Burj al-Barajinah. At 0800 yesterday, Beirut time, shelling intensified on the axes of the camp and the nearby residential quarters. Several of these factions, backed by armored vehicles and cars carrying heavy machine guns, tried to approach the camp from the Al-Tayyuni axis. The agent factions were repulsed after sustaining losses in life and equipment, which made them intensify their shelling of the positions of our heroes defending the camp to enable them toevacuate their wounded.

At 1000, the factions opened tank fire on the Al-Mashnuq area. One of the armored vehicles stationed in an area overlooking the camp tried to advance, but our heroes confronted it, forcing it to retreat. The morale of our masses and fighters is very high. Glory and immortality to our pure martyrs. Revolution until victory!

'Arafat 'Ready' For Birri Dialogue

JN021820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has appealed to Arab leaders to work for halting the barbaric aggressions Nabih Birri's Amal Movement militias are committing against Palestinian camps in West Beirut. At a press conference in Tunis yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said he is ready to dispatch an envoy to Beirut to meet with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri if this will lead to ending the bloodshed.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said the PLO does not intend to return to Beirut. He added those who disseminate such reports seek to justify the barbaric attacks to which Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected.

'Arafat Meets Soviet Envoy

HK030036 Hong Kong AFP in English
0010 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, June 3 (AFP) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat met here on Monday [2 June] with the Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia, Vsevolod Kizichenko, for talks on the fighting at Palestinian camps in Lebanon, an authoritative Palestinian source said.

On May 20 — the day after the outbreak of the new "war of the camps" — Mr. Arafat had asked Mr. Kizichenko to convey a message to the Kremlin which the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, without giving details, then described as "important". No confirmation was available here Monday night of an upcoming trip to Moscow by Mr. 'Arafat, who, according to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS*, was to leave for Moscow imminently to discuss how the Soviet Union could help improve relations between the Palestine Liberation Organistion and Syria.

Warns of New Massacres

JN021842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview with the Yugoslav paper *VJESNIK*, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said there is danger of another massacre in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut. TANJUG carried excerpts of brother leader Abu 'Ammar's interview with the Yugoslav paper, issued in Zagreb, Saying the source of this danger are the agent Amal Movement gangs manipulated by Arab quarters.

Brother Abu 'Ammar appealed to Arab leaders to do their best to halt the killing of Palestinians in Lebanon. He stressed that Israel had resumed its shelling of Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. On developments in the Arab homeland, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said there has been great improvement in relations between Algeria and Egypt, between the PLO and Egypt, between Egypt and Iraq, and between the Gulf countries and Egypt.

PLO Reports Attacks on Camps

JN021917 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] For the 15th consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement militias continue to escalate their barbaric and criminal aggression against our Palestinian people's refugee camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs tightened their siege and intensified their shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps yesterday, using tank fire and mortars of various calibers. Reports mention that this criminal shelling caused heavy material losses in the camps and killed or wounded several people, including women, children, and old people.

PNSF Stresses Lebanese Alliance

JN021558 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has emphasized its firm adherence to the militant relations linking it to the Lebanese national forces and masses, as well as its full readiness to mobilize all potentials to help achieve the Lebanese national plan — a plan securing Lebanon's unity, independence, Arabism, and democratic development.

In a political statement published in Damascus today, the PNSF expressed its pride in the achievements and gains realized by the Syrian-National-Lebanese-Palestinian militant alliance. The PNSF explained that what the Palestinian camps in Beirut are witnessing comes within the context of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught to strike at the national alliance to implement capitulationist imperialist-Zionist plans in the Arab region. The PNSF held the Zionist enemy's agents and tools responsible for the suspect schemes taking place in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas. The PNSF announced it will firmly confront all agents, capitulationists, and plotters who work to implement these capitulationist schemes and plans.

Sources: Soviets To Join Reconciliation Process

GF021450 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources in Damascus have told *AL-BAYAN* that Soviet officials told a Palestinian delegation, which recently visited Moscow for the AAPSO meetings, that they will use their weight toward achieving Palestinian national unity. The Palestinian delegation was led by Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee member, and included Salih Ra'fat, DFLP Political Bureau member, and Taysir Qub'ah, PFLP Central Committee member.

According to these sources, Soviet officials told the Palestinian delegation they will participate in the unity dialogues after preliminary steps between Palestinian parties and the Algerian capital are complete. The Soviet officials said: Our mere presence in these dialogues in itself is capable of making the dialogue succeed. The sources told *AL-BAYAN* the Palestinian delegation felt the Soviet insistence to make Palestinian national unity succeed to pave the way for successful Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation in the framework of greater Arab solidarity which would regain Arab cohesion and unity against unilateral solutions and plans which have infiltrated the region.

WAKH: PLO Transfers All 'Fighters' From Tunisia

GF021934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 Jun (WAKH) — The PLO has transferred all Palestinian fighters from Tunisia to certain Arab Mashriq countries, particularly to the YAR, over the past few months. A Palestinian source affirmed to the WAKH Tunis correspondent that the Palestinian leadership recently handed over to the Tunisian authorities the Wadi al-Zarqa' camp 100 km west of Tunis, which was put at the disposal of the PLO by the Tunisian authorities to accomodate 1,500 Palestinian fighters after they left Beirut in 1982. At the moment only the political leadership of the PLO remains in Tunis. A number of Palestinian leaders affirmed Tunis will remain the headquarters of the PLO's political leadership until the day of Palestine's liberation due to the solidarity, hospitality, and liberty of work and movement they receive there.

Fatah's Abu Jihad Queried on Reconciliation Issues

PM021535 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
31 May-6 Jun 86 pp 12-13

[Interview with Fatah Central Commitee Member and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution's Forces Khalil al-Wazir, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, by Khalid Muhadin in Amman]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: Has any Palestinian faction made preconditions for attending the Algiers [Palestinian reconciliation] meeting?
Abu Jihad: The comrades in the DFLP and the Communist Party responded immediately without any preconditions. The PFLP made some conditions and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] released a message containing some conditions and stands. Regardless of all that we have stressed to everyone that national responsibility in these critical circumstances dictates that we should hold our Palestinian dialogue in Algiers without any preconditions. As far as we are concerned we have no reservations regarding any side that responds to the Algerian president's call. We hope that nobody will hesitate to participate for any reason and whatever the circumstances.

AL-TADAMUN: Abrogation of the Amman agreement is one of these preconditions you have mentioned. Is that not so?
Abu Jihad: Some brothers in these organizations have made that precondition but we tell them that we should all meet without preconditions. It would not be patriotic of any of us to begin by saying "We told you so." We must all realize that in the present circumstances all kinds of danger are threatening the PLO's existence and legitimacy. We are faced with the danger of plots against the PLO as the symbol and leader of our Palestinian people, against the Palestinian cause, and against the Palestinian people wherever they are. That is why we should not have preconditions. The meeting itself will generate a certain atmosphere and every subject will be open to discussion. What we unanimously agree upon will be the guideline for our future political moves.

AL-TADAMUN: We ask frankly: What is left of the Amman agreement?
Abu Jihad: We believe that there are two aspects to that agreement. First there is the political aspect over which we have recently disagreed. The Jordanian side suspended coordination because of disagreement over a number of issues such as the question of representattion, Resolution 242, and what we said in the PLO Executive Committee's statement. Then there is the moral aspect. Whether the agreement survives or nor and whether it is frozen or not, and despite the prevailing circumstances and the wounds we sometimes suffer and the interpretations made of certain steps, we still look to the future and we underline the importance of our present relationship because it is the way to the future. We want Jordanian-Palestinian relations to be a model for Arab reunion and unity.

AL-TADAMUN: To what extent can it be said that the Arab efforts for a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation have failed?
Abu Jihad: On our part we are very anxious to avoid taking any step which might complicate or harm bilateral relations. That is why, as everyone noticed, there have been no negative comments by any of the Palestinian leaders since King Husayn's speech. During our recent meetings the stress was on realization of the seriousness of this phase and awareness of the importance of maintaining Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Furthermore we sustained our "friendly offensive" with the aim of preventing further complications and preserving the spirit of our bilateral relations. We also used every possible way with the Arab leaders, appealing to them to make fraternal efforts to prevent further complications. In our various statements, some of which were carried by Jordanian media, we explained our position on Resolution 242 and other issues. I mean that we acknowledge that there are political differences but we do not want political differences to mean boycott and estrangement. We want to preserve a ground for meeting and dialogue which we hope would not remain strictly a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue but would expand to include our Arab brothers.

AL-TADAMUN: The talk about a Marshall plan for the Middle East started as a whisper but is no longer so. What is the PLO's opinion of the plan which, some people believe, is the most clever, dangerous, and sinister link in the search for a Middle East settlement at the expense of the Palestinian cause?
Abu Jihad: The nature of the hostile and conspiratorial U.S.-Israeli offensive against our Arab nation is undoubtedly known. The Marshall plan preached internationally by Peres is a continuation of the policy of deception which portrays Israel as a peaceful lamb raising the banner of peace. Europe, the United States, and some Socialist International parties have responded to the plan. The truth is quite the opposite because the measures taken by the Peres government against our people and kinfolk are worse even than Begin's measures. The facts and figures about deportation, demolition of homes, detentions, economic measures, and the iron fist policy confirm that. The Marshall plan is a big trick. The PLO and the Palestinian circles are aware of this. They have declared their rejection of the Marshall plan, the deception plan under which the enemy wants to peddle a plan for swallowing up Arab resources on the pretext of interest in peace. It is an attempt to get the cooperation of the region — including an official, practical, and factual recognition of the existence of the Israeli entity. It will get no response in the region. Any response to this plan would be a violation of the nationalist line because it would mean recognition of the enemy and a move toward a policy of normalization between it and our Arab world. Any voices accepting the plan would be feeble voices.

AL-TADAMUN: Our final question is about the truth and magnitude of the pressures Tunisia is reported to be putting on you to force you to find some other location for PLO leadership headquarters. Is Baghdad now considered to be the unannounced new headquarters of this leadership and its various activities?
Abu Jihad: We see no change in Tunisia's attitude and we have kept it as the PLO's political headquarters as before. If we have been meeting increasingly and more frequently in Baghdad or anywhere else, that does not mean that we have abandoned that position, but our aim has been to have our centers of activity and

movement in a more secure place. The security factor is more available in fraternal Iraq than it is in Tunisia at a time when everyone is aware of the enemy's policy of pursuing the Palestinian leaders.

Abu Iyad Interviewed On Hungarian Radio

LD302310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 30 May 86

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; interview with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the PLO Executive Committee and Yasir 'Arafat's "deputy", by correspondent Peter Zentay; Abu Iyad speaking in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Zentay] Many people are saying that the PLO is not too pleased with something that happened in the sphere of diplomatic life a few days ago — namely the fact that for the second time within a month King Husayn of Jordan held talks with the Syrian head of state, Al-Asad. After all, the Syrian leaders have been critical of you for a long time and Jordan, which till now was on bad terms with Syria, has broken off the dialogue witht he PLO.
[Abu Iyad] Look, we have absolutely no objection to the leaders of Syria and Jordan ending their quarrel. What is more, I could also say that from our viewpoint the Jordanian-Syrian summits, which are becoming a regular event, could even produce positive results.

[Zentay] On the other hand, observers are unanimous in saying that it is precisely an anti-PLO stance that is the basis of the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan. After all, it is obvious that both countries are trying to exert pressure on you.
[Abu Iyad] All I can repeat once again is that from the point of view of the strategic goals of our organization, the strengthening of Arab unity is a positive development. The fact that two Arab countries which up to now had an almost hostile relationship now appear to be ending their quarrel merely proves that in politics one must never talk about eternal hostility. What you are hinting at is quite clearly that certain Arab countries would prefer it if our organization were not led by us but by others. Well, in this connection I must refer to the historical experiences, namely that there has never been a single instance when the politicians of any Arab country were able to interfere in the cadre policy of the PLO, or even in its general political line. The PLO leadership can be dismissed only by the Palestinian people and by the Palestinian people alone.

[Zentay] Let us discuss the diplomatic moves a little further. Besides Syria and Jordan, Libya is also critical of the policy pursued by the PLO. The second man in the Libyan leadership, Jallud, has had talks in Moscow in recent days, and so has Khaddam, vice president of Syria. Is it not possible that these discussions will have a detrimental effect on the PLO?
[Abu Iyad] We have behind us the firm, principled stance of the USSR: The Soviet leaders regard the PLO as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people. It is in the awareness of this fact that we are evaluating the visit to Moscow by the two Arab leaders you have mentioned. Our view is that it can only benefit us if the USSR strengthens and reinforces the just struggle of the Arab people.

[Zantay] Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, visited Israel a few days ago and made specific proposals on various topics which directly affect you. Firstly, she recommended that local elections should be held in the occupied territories. What is your opinion on this?
[Abu Iyad] Great Britain has committed serious crimes against the Palestinian people. It is directly responsible for the Middle East crisis. Mrs Thatcher is pursuing an anti-Arab policy. We have no illusions about her. Nonetheless, we approve of her proposal concerning the local elections. However, you in Hungary must know that the Israel leaders will not agree to this because they are aware that at such elections the representatives of the PLO would gain a decisive majority and the Israeli policy would be unmasked.

[Zentay] Thatcher also suggested a confederation between Jordan and the occupied areas. In fact, essentially this is something that you yourself urged for a long time.
[Abu Iyad] What we are saying is that first let there be a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and then the Ghaza Strip. After this there could really be a confederation with Jordan. However, the British prime minister wants to see the situation before 1967 returning, without the Palestinian state, that the West Bank should be given to Jordan, with the Palestinians enjoying a certain degree of independence.

[Zentay] Have negotiations between you and the Jordanian leaders concerning a confederation broken down once and for all?
[Abu Iyad] I have already told you that in politics there is no such thing as once and for all. We continue to urge cooperation with every Arab state. Our activities are characterized by an open door policy; we are flexible.

[Zentay] Let me ask you in this case, why does not recognizing Israel fit into this flexibility? This is, of course, an old question, however, it would seem that without an answer to this question there can be no solution to the Middle East crisis.
[Abu Iyad] The Palestinian movement and Israel are separated by iron gates. Let me add, however, that these gates have been erected not by us but by the Israeli leaders. We are not refusing to consider any constructive initiative.

[Zentay] What does this mean in concrete terms? Could this be a direct dialogue with Israel?
[Abu Iyad] Why not? I tell you, we are flexible. However, the Israeli policy is not flexible. None of the major Israeli parties is willing to recognize us.

[Zentay] And in what form do you envisage the dialogue with Israel?
[Abu Iyad] What we would like is an international conference where Israel and our organization would be present as equal representatives. We could create lasting peace.

[Zentay] A few years ago there were negotiations between you and certain Israeli politicians. In the final analysis, it was terrorism which thwarted these negotiations. Palestinian extremists killed the Palestinian leader who conducted the talks with the Israeli. It would be interesting to know what effect terrorism has on your activities.

[Abu Iyad] We have never had anything to do with terrorist actions. We openly condemned terrorism for the first time in 1974 and then last year. We have no relations with persons who had anything to do with terrorist actions.

[Zentay] As far as world public opinion is concerned, howver, the various statements by Palestinian leaders merge into one another. Is there no possibility of drawing a very clear and unequivocal line between the organization and certain Palestinian leaders and groups? I am thinking of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], for example, and other leaders who receive help from the same countries which are supporting you.
[Abu Iyad] Abu Nidal and his fellows are getting money from several states. However, their actions obviously benefit the U.S. and Israeli imperialists. I could say even that Abu Nidal is a creation of the Zionists; I cannot imagine what gave you the idea to link the PLO with the names of these criminals.

[Zentay] I see. I read an article yesterday concerning the fact that the PLO has serious financial problems.
[Abu Iyad] And I could show you an article according to which we are the richest organisation of the world, that we possess $7 billion. Of course, this is silly.

[Zentay] Nonetheless, I wonder whether the PLO is receiving significantly less help from the Arab countries than it used to because of the decrease in the oil revenues.
[Abu Iyad] However our financial situation may develop, even if it deteriorates, this will not effect the struggle of the Palestinian people in the least.

Budapest Television Report

LD311912 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 May 86

[no video available]

[Text] Middle East: From Beirut we get news daily of fighting, kidnappings and murders. A report today says that politicians and military leaders are looking on the events helplessly. It is more and more difficult to understand the mass of Middle East crises. This was the topic on which Alajos Chrudinak questioned one of the PLO leaders Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], in Budapest:

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] Is there any possibility of a settlement in the Middle East in the coming months?
[Salah Khalaf, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] At present there is no possibility of a settlement because the Arab world is divided. The oppositions cause disarray amid the Arab countries. The Palestinian movement is also divided; relations have worsened between the PLO and Syria.

These conditions, therefore, do not make a settlement possible. The only possibility of a solution is the convening of the international conference on the Middle East, in which every party concerned would take part, including the PLO. [end recording]

Arab League's Klibi Travels To Jordan, Kuwait

Talks With King Husayn, Departs

LD021043 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, June 2 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left here Monday [2 June] to an undisclosed destination concluding a short visit to Jordan, where he held talks with Jordanian monarch King Husayn on the convening of an Arab summit. Klibi is expected in Kuwait today to hold talks with Kuwaiti senior officials on the postponement of the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers' meeting in order to hold the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, Morocco on June 23 to prepare for the proposed summit.

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah has earlier stated that Kuwait and GCC countries proposed the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers conference because it would coincide with the GCC meetings. Klibi is also scheduled to visit Iraq and Syria.

Makes Kuwait Arrival Statement

LD021128 Kuwait KUNA in English 0928 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Kuwait Monday [2 June] on the second leg of an Arab tour aimed at clearing the way for a repeatedly delayed Arab summit conference. In an arrival statement, Klibi said his visit here was part of an effort to fix a date for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers who in turn would draw up the agenda for the proposed summit gathering.

The Arab League chief said he believes his talks with his highness the amir would be of paramount importance "in view of this country's significant role on the Arab arena." Klibi paid tribute to the nationalist policy pursued by h.h. the amir who spares no efforts to consolidate joint Arab action.

He also said he has been on constant contact with Kuwait's deputy premier, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad whom Klibi described as a man of vast experience and knowledge about pivotal Arab issues. Klibi said the continuation of the Gulf war, Lebanon's tragic crisis, the Israeli threats against Syria and the Zionist plot against the Palestinian people necessitate that Arab leaders take decisive resolutions to revive "Arab solidarity." The Arab League chief was greeted at the airport by deputy premier Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, and foreign under secretary Suleiman Majed al-Shaheen. He then headed for the amiri diwan for an audience with h.h. the amir.

Departs Kuwait for Baghdad

LD021325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1231 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, left the country this afternoon heading for Baghdad on the third leg of his current Arab tour. Mr Klibi paid a short visit to Kuwait which lasted 3 hours during which he met with the amir and conferred with Deputy Prime Minister and

Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir within the framework of the contacts he is making in preparation for a preliminary conference of the Arab foreign ministers to draw up the agenda and decide the date and place for the expected Arab summit. He was seen off by Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the foreign ministry under secretary, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar, the Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait, and 'Abd al-Karim Bughayth, from the Protocol Department.

KUNA Interviews PLO Special Envoy to Harare

LD301729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1252 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 30 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation has so far thwarted and checked most of the imperialist and Zionist schemes directed against the Palestinian people, the visiting PLO special envoy, Dr. Sami Musallam told KUNA Friday [30 May].

He said in an interview that the main thrust of schemes had been the liquidation of the PLO as effective representative of the Palestinian people. "The Zionist enemy had even tried to liquidate the chairman of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat, in the hope that the organisation would then disintegrate," he said, referring to the Israeli air raid against his Tunis headquarters last October 1.

But all schemes had been thwarted such as in the refugee camps in Lebanon and in the occupied territories where the enemy had tried to impose unacceptable concepts in order to "undermine" the popularity of the PLO, Dr. Musallam said. Although the last four years had been the most difficult for the organisation since evacuating from Lebanon, the (?PLO nevertheless) had not been paralysed despite interference from some Arab (?ruses).

"We are ready now to open a new page with all these states that have attempted to impose their will on the Palestinian cause," he said.

The Palestinian revolution was the driving force of Arab unity and no opportunities would be ignored in exploring all diplomatic channels to solve the problem in cooperation with any Arab government. "We will try to improve our relations with all Arab frontline states comprising Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan," Dr. Musallam said. Asked whether in the light of the collapse of the Palestinian-Jordanian initiative, it was not useless to pursue such moves in future, he said Jordan was an important frontline state for the Palestinian revolution and that a big percentage of the Jordanian population were Palestinians.

"Without wishing to be sarcastic," he said, "we do not agree with those who seem to say that if King Husayn of Jordan talks with the PLO then it is 'reactionary' but if he negotiates with the Syrians, then it is patriotic."

On the unity of Palestine Liberation Organisation, Dr. Musallam said that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid had called for moves to unify Palestinian groups of the PLO and a dialogue had been opened up with other groups, especially those that had opted not to participate in the 17th session of the Palestinian National Council in 1984. On the Gulf war and its effect on the Palestinian struggle and Arab unity, he said that Israel would not have been able to wage its military campaign in Lebanon in 1982 had it not been for the Iran-Iraq war and the ouster of Egypt from Arab ranks after the Camp David accords.

"Iran and Iraq are strong powers in the Middle East and can be of great help to us but they are at present tied up in the Gulf war and this leaves Israel free to impose its militarism in the area," he said.

On the Egyptian-Palestinian relations, he said the PLO wished Cairo to rejoin the Arab political mainstream.

Dr. Musallam said the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare was an act of solidarity with Zimbabwe which "has just been liberated." In an era where U.S. imperialism was imposing on mankind "all kinds of sophisticated weapons such as star wars and threatening world peace and security, it is important that leaders of the Non-aligned Movement should come together and discuss these issues and attempt to provide answers for the future," he said.

The PLO special envoy, who arrived in Harare on Monday to deliver to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a message of solidarity from Chairman 'Arafat following the recent military attacks by the apartheid regime, leaves for Tunis today via Zambia.

PLO Radio on Anti-Israeli Attacks in Jerusalem, Gaza

JN021949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 2 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our heroic fighters operating in the occupied homeland, at the instructions of the revolution's command, continued to escalate their heroic operations agaisnt Zionist soldiers and vital military targets in occupied Palestine, inflicting further losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups planted time bombs in a Zionist commercial center in occupied Jerusalem. The explosion of the time bombs yesterday heavily damaged the Zionist center and killed or wounded many Zionists.
2. Our heroic fighters,using incendiary bombs, attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday while it was passing near the Jabaliyah refugee camp in occupied Gaza Strip. As a result of the attack, two military vehicles were set on fire and several enemy soldiers were wounded. Zionist forces rushed to the scene of the two operations, besieged them, closed all entrances leading to them, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several of our people's sons on the pretext of connection with the two operations. Despite these arbitrary measures, our hero fighters safely returned to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Six Members Agree on $17-19 Per Barrel Target

AU021629 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP) — Six members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have reached a "general understanding" that calls for a target price of 17-19 dollars per barrel of crude oil in order to stabilize the world market, the specialized journal *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* (*MEES*) said Monday [2 June].

The Cyprus-based weekly, reporting on a meeting in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, May 23 to 25 of six OPEC oil ministers, said the understanding was reached among Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela. *MEES* said the ministers agreed that "the appropriate price target for OPEC's current market stabilization effort should be between 17 and 19 dollars a barrel, and that price should stay at that level for some time to come."

OPEC's "ultimate target," according to the journal, is 28 dollars a barrel, but the ministers were reported to have acknowledged that it could not be achieved until some time in the 1990s, "probably the mid-1990s or even later." *MEES* said experts from OPEC's group of five members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela, have also projected OPEC production this year to reach on average of 17.54 million barrels a day, against a figure of 16.7 million barrels per day approved by 10 of the organization's 13 members at an emergency ministerial meeting in Geneva last April.

Non-OPEC Links To Continue

LD021930 Kuwait KUNA in English 1832 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] London, June 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah was quoted here Monday as saying the five-member OPEC committee will continue consultation with non-OPEC producers on means of stablizing the oil market. Kuwait will shortly contact the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China before the upcoming OPEC ministerial meeting, Shaykh 'Ali told the London-based Arabic weekly, *AL-MAJALLAH*. He said Saudi Arabia will contact Oman and Norway, Indonesia will hold consultations with Brunei and Malaysia while Venezuela is to contact Mexico.

Shaykh 'Ali declined to disclose the outcome of these contacts which will be the major item of discussions at the ministerial conference. The conference will be held at the Yugoslav resort town of Brioni later this month. The OPEC countries, he said, are seeking a greater stake in the world oil market from the non-producers. "We have sacrificed for the sake of defending (the price structure) in the market for many years now," he pointed out.

Shaykh 'Ali expressed hope that prices would increase to 17-19 dollars per barrel by the year end, noting that sales has lately increased by one million barrels per day on the international market.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministers Cancel Meeting Due to 'Difficulties'

LD021252 Kuwait KUNA in English 1210 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 2 (KUNA) — A conference on Western Europe and countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council has been cancelled after the organisers were told that GCC government ministers could not attend because of difficulties at home. The 'dialogue congress' was to have been held from July 5th to 9th in Alpbach, Austria. Some ten high-ranking ministers and officials from Western Europe and the European Community had already agreed to come.

According to Maria Auersperg of the Austrian college — organisers of the event — several government ministers and equally high-ranking officials from the GCC had also agreed, either verbally or in writing, to take part in the congress. But in the past week the college has heard from Austria's ambassadors in Kuwait and in Riyadh that leading government ministers from the GCC states would not now be able to come because of "domestic difficulties".

Mrs. Auersperg said the Arab countries had wanted to postpone the congress, which — according to the official brochure — was aimed at "establishing closer contacts between Europe and a number of countries which are among the most prosperous in today's world." But the college could not postpone the event because all arrangements had already been made for it to take place in the alpine village of Alpbach and no other dates were available.

The Austrian college was not prepared to go ahead with the event in the absence of ministers from the Arab countries who were of equal rank as their 'dialogue partners' from West European governments. President of the Austrian college, professor Otto Molden — who visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to discuss the congress February 17th to 25th — has issued a statement saying the college very much regrets the cancellation. He referred to difficulties in the Near and Middle East and said the event had been cancelled due to circumstances beyond the college's control.

Some 100 participants who were paying up to 437 dollars each to attend the event are being informed. Mrs. Auersperg said it would have been the ninth 'dialogue congress' between Western Europe and another culture. Fifty-one congresses have also been organized by the Austrian college at Alpbach. But this is the first time the college has had to cancel a congress.

Bisharah Announces GCC Ordinary Session 28 Jun

LD021911 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] 2 Jun (KUNA) [dateline as received] — The secretary general of the GCC, 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, announced today that the foreign ministers of the GCC member states will hold an ordinary session on 28 June at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Riyadh. In a statement to the journalists, he added that the ministers will discuss in this 2-day session the current Arab situation, the development of regional events, in addition to GCC progress in all matters. They will also review the results of the meetings which were held in the framework of coordination between the GCC member states. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had announced last week that the GCC member states had suggested postponing the meeting of the Arab states foreign ministers fora few days in order that the date will not clash with the holding of the GCC Ministerial Council.

Commenting on the Europe-Gulf dialogue, Bisharah said that the contacts between the General Secretariat of the GCC and the (?committee) of the European Common Market are continuing with the aim of developing the means of cooperation between the two communities. He pointed out that a delegation which he will lead will go to Bonn, the capital of the FRG in order to attend GCC day, which is scheduled to take place there on the 14th of this month. He said that on that day the delegation will show the achievements of the GCC, and will discuss with the officials there the successive stages of negotiations between the GCC and the EEC. He also pointed out that the visit will be an occasion to meet with German officials in order to discuss the various topics which are of interest to both sides. He said that he will also meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a banquet in order to discuss aspects of cooperation between the two communities and to explain the progress achieved by the GCC member states in various levels.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Soviet Ambassador, Gorbachev Message

LD031016 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0942 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (KUNA) — Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received a message today from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The contents of the message which was conveyed by the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, during his meeting with Shaykh Jabir this morning, were not disclosed.

PDRY

Chairman Addresses People's Militia Anniversary Rally

GF021622 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The people's militia today celebrated the 13th anniversary of its foundation. On this occasion a military parade and a speech rally were held this morning. Present at the ceremony were Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; Sayf Sa'il Khalid, YSP Central Committee member and first secretary of the YSP organization committee in Aden Governorate; Major Sa'id Ahmad Sallum, commander of the national command of the people's militia; a number of militia officials, officers, and men; and the Cuban ambassador in Aden.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, addressing the ceremony, lauded the heroic stands of the people's militia over the past 13 years in the various battles which the revolution fought against internal and external enemies. He noted the heroic role of the militia, side by side with party members and military and security organs, in confronting the aborted coupist plot by the opportunist leftist gang in July 1978, and their vital participation in foiling the bloody 13 January plot which was perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nas$r Muhammad and his gang. He expressed pride at the comprehensive progress of the military and political capabilities of the people's militia, the continuous progress of its combat readiness since the January events, and the tangible successes achieved in implementing the first phase of the combat training and political preparation program for 1986. In his speech, Brother Major Sa'id Ahmad Sallum reviewed the achievements accomplished by the people's militia in the past. He noted their participation with the military and security organs in foiling the aborted bloody 13 January plot. He lauded the internationalist role of the Cuban advisers which was apparent in the provision of information and expertise concerning the establishment of the militia. On this occasion, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas inaugurated the "glory hall" and the officers club of the people's militia. He also visited the Aden Governorate headquarters of the militia. Meanwhile, Major Sa'id Sallum inaugurated a machinery service station at the crater center.

QATAR

PLO Official Conveys 'Arafat's Message to Amir

GF021132 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealing with the developments of the Palestinian issue, especially the current situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The message was conveyed by Yasin al-Sharif, PLO representative in Doha, during meeting with the amir at Al-Dawhah Palace at noon today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President's Health 'Satisfactory'

GF021414 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has reported that the health of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is satisfactory and is regularly improving. This came in a medical bulletin issued by the armed forces hospital on the health of his excellency the Somali president.

UAE

Contaminated European Food Imports Destroyed

GF021145 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Dubayy municipality has announced that the UAE is free of anything polluted by radiation resulting from the explosion of the Soviet Chernobyl reactor. Muhammad Sa'id Harib, the head of the health department at the Health Ministry, has said that three pieces of radiation detection equipment were recently received by the municipality and that this equipment proved that the UAE is absolutely free of radioactive material. The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that 19 Bulgarian sheep were killed today on the orders of the Al-Shariqah municipality after they were found to be polluted with nuclear radiation. The paper did not mention the percentage of radiation among the sheep. Abu Dhabi municipality also destroyed yesterday quantities of Belgian milk after it was found to be polluted by radiation at a percentage higher than the allowed limit. The Belgian Embassy in the UAE asked Abu Dhabi municipality for a sample of this milk to send it to the special neutral factories to determine the percentage of nuclear radioactivity.

YAR

Agreement To Build Quay Signed With Japan

GF310958 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 29 May

[Summary] An agreement to build a quay at Al-Hudaydah Port was signed at the Ministry of Public Works between the General Corporation of Ports and Marine Affairs and a number of Japanese companies. The Japanese Government will extend a loan to cover 84 percent of the total cost of the project, which is 5.879 billion yen. An agreement was also signed to build, operate, and maintain the pipelines project to transport and store refined oil products; it was signed at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth between our country and a number of Japanese and French companies. The agreement stipulates the building of a floating pier at Al-Hudaydah to receive 80,000-ton oil tankers. The total cost of the project is $92 million, to be financed by the French and Japanese Governments as loans to our country. The project will provide our country's needs in oil products for the next 25 years.

Iraq's Husayn Commutes Egyptians' Death Sentences

NC022132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (MENA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has decided to commute the death sentences imposed on Egyptians in Iraq to life imprisonment. This was stated by Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister. 'Aziz said that President Saddam Husayn had responded to the request made by his brother, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and had decided to commute the death sentence issued against 10 Egyptians to life imprisonment.

'Aziz went on to say that the decision was an expression of President Saddam Husayn's love for and appreciation of his brother, President Mubarak, as well as his love for the Egyptian people, who are dear to him and to all Iraqis. He expressed the hope that such incidents, which are undertaken by evil elements, would not cast a cloud over the solid relations existing between the two fraternal countries, their joint interests, and the interests of the Arab motherland.

'Aziz concluded his statement by saying: We, as officials and reporters, should deal carefully with such matters and leave them to those responsible for implementing the law and to the other officials who are concerned about the solid relations between the two countries. We should strive to avoid any consequences that are undesirable to the two peoples and leaderships, concerned as they are over the firm relations existing between the two countries. At the end of his statement, 'Aziz declared: Such experiences are the greatest lessons of what can be done to serve the interests of the two countries and the supreme interests of the Arab motherland.

Foreign Minister Travels To 2-Day Baghdad Visit

To Discuss Egyptian Workers

NC311730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Baghdad this evening on a 2-day visit to Iraq during which he will deliver a message to President Saddam Husayn from President Husni Mubarak. In a pre-departure statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he is looking forward to the talks that he will hold with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he will point out the Egyptian point of view on the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq, to secure their position. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted there is coordination between Egypt and Iraq in preparation for the non-aligned conference scheduled for the Zimbabwean capital of Harare this year. Commenting on the Arab summit, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he doubts the summit will be held due to Arab differences. He said that Egypt welcomes the settlement of these differences for the benefit of the Arab nation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid concluded his remarks by commenting on recent events in Lebanon. He said that Egypt deeply regrets the shelling of the Palestinian camps in Sabra and Shatila. He added that Egypt appeals to all parties to put an end to these massacres and that every Egyptian feels sorry for the escalation of the situation in Lebanon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Muhsin al-Du Diwani, master of ceremonies, and Ambassador 'Abd al-'Aziz Najm, head of Iraqi interest mission in Cairo.

Returns To Cairo

NC030512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo after a 2-day visit to Iraq. Upon his arrival, he said that he was carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Terms Talks 'Successful'

NC030843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text]Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the protection and care which Egypt provides to its citizens abroad do not apply to deviants. He added that he explained the debate on this subject to Iraqi officials, and conveyed the public's belief that the punishment was not in keeping with the crime.

In an exclusive statement published today by *AL-AHRAM*, 'Abd al-Majid declared that under no circumstances would Egypt back crooks who misrepresent its people. He noted that a million Egyptians live in Iraq, and that this incident will have no lasting effect on Egyptian-Iraqi relations, especially at this point in time.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described his trip to Iraq as successful, and pointed out that his contacts were not confined to the issue of the Egyptians, but also covered events in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and ways of promoting these ties on the political, economic, and cultural levels.

Iraqi Assembly Speaker Interviewed on Egypt Ties

PM021321 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
31 May-6 Jun 86 pp 10-11

[Interview with Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi by Hamidah Na'na' in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: You are now on an official visit to Cairo. You were Iraq's foreign minister in 1978 when the Arab summit conference unanimously decided to boycott Egypt if it signed an agreement with Israel. Could you explain to me the meaning of your presence here? Is Iraq abandoning its commitment to the Baghdad resolutions? Is there an intention to restore relations, and how?

Hammadi: I am visiting Cairo in my capacity as Iraqi National Assembly speaker at the invitation of Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The aim is to consolidate relations between the two assemblies. I have already met with Dr al-Mahjub and together we studied a program for the reactivation of relations between our two assemblies. My presence in Cairo falls within the context of cooperation between the two assemblies in the interest of democracy and in the interest of Egypt and Iraq. Our ambition is to have a network of cooperation with the various parliaments. We might take the same initiative toward other assemblies (Kuwait, Tunisia, Morocco, and Sudan) and we are interested in having a vast network of relations. Relations between Arab parliaments are somewhat limited and there are no joint programs, seminars, or bases even for exchanging publications. Relations within the international parliamentary union are stronger than relations between Arab states and parliaments.

AL-TADAMUN: But there is an Arab stand toward Egypt. Does this development mean that you are transcending that stand?
Hammadi: We have from the very beginning, since the Baghdad resolutions, been continuously stressing that the boycott should not be a boycott of the Egyptian people and that, on the contrary, ties and relations with the Egyptian people should be strengthened. Today we believe the Egyptian Government's positive policy should be encouraged in the hope that it would go further in its pan-Arab line. These are the political motives behind my visit to Cairo. I have met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. He has a sound Arab trend and he is fully aware of all the issues and problems of interest to the Arab world. I have also reviewed Egyptian-Iraqi relations with President Mubarak and I have had a meeting with Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, who gave me a conception of that institution which does not exist in Iraq.

AL-TADAMUN: Egyptian-Iraqi relations have in recent years developed considerably. Could you tell us about the nature of these relations?
Hammadi: Our relations with Egypt have developed substantially at all levels — economic, cultural, and commercial — which is a good thing because its results reflect positively on our two peoples more than on official relations. Speaking of the economic aspect, the number of Egyptians working in Iraq has reached 2 million and would have been 3 million if it were not for the war circumstances because we have an ambitious and mutlifaceted development plan and we need labor. The Egyptians have been a great help in activating the agricultural sector. Egyptian workers have good agricultural experience. The Egyptians today constitute a new society in Iraq, a society open to and merged in the Iraqi society. We, at the behest of our political leadership, officially protect the Egyptian community against any friction or challenge. On more than one occasion the highest authority in the state has issued instructions that they be well looked after. The Egyptians enjoy the same rights as the Iraqis themselves.

AL-TADAMUN: Going back to the Baghdad summit conference, I ask you: Has Iraq's position on the Baghdad resolutions changed, and are the signs we are witnessing in your relations with Egypt early indications of this change that could lead to some results regarding the restoration of relations?
Hammadi: The Baghdad summit resolutions still stand and we are committed to them, but the steps we are taking constitute an attempt to encourage and support Egypt's positive policy toward the Arab states. We should understand the spirit and truth of the Baghdad resolutions. The Baghdad resolutions were not adopted to boycott the Egyptian people, they were resolutions against a particular policy. That policy has now changed, and it is the duty of all patriots in all the Arab countries to encourage this change and even support it morally and materially so that the Egyptian people and officials might feel that their Arab trend is not a burden but rather a policy that is meeting with response and appreciation. We hope that this positive Egyptian policy toward Arab issues reaches its maximum level and we hope the Arab states' attitude develops to produce a positive policy toward Egypt. Failing to encourage the positive steps Egypt is taking today means precipitating the isolationist trend in Egypt. That trend would use such an Arab attitude as a pretext and a justification.

AL-TADAMUN: If that is the case, what is preventing the restoration of official diplomatic relations between Egypt and Iraq?
Hammadi: We do not claim that the change in Egypt's policy has been a change from black to white. We are saying that there is a some initial movement in the right direction and that there should be a practical Arab response to that. Egypt is passing through a real economic crisis. That policy is encouraged only with words.

AL-TADAMUN: But the Camp David agreement still exists.
Hammadi: The agreement still officially exists, but the question is this: Is Egypt's attitude toward Arab causes today the same as it was when the agreement was signed? The answer is no. The Egyptian popular position is clear and splendid and it would be unfair to be indifferent to it. As regards the official position, we can say that it is not an isolationist one and that again it should not be met with indifference. I believe that it is wrong of the Arab states not to cooperate economically with Egypt to ease its economic burden.

10 Million Dinar Kuwaiti Loan Reportedly Declined

GF021324 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
1 Jun 86 p 1, 25

[Report by Muhammad al-Burjus]

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that the Egyptian Government has said that it will not accept a 10 million Kuwaiti Dinar loan from Kuwait because it is unable to pay it back within the 20-year period set for repayment. The loan was earmarked for financing the sugar cane industry in Egypt. Related studies and research were prepared 2 years ago.

Egypt's regret for not accepting the loan was conveyed at the end of last week when a delegation from the Kuwaiti [Development] Fund was scheduled to leave for Cairo to sign the loan agreement. The delegation canceled the trip at the last moment. The Kuwait Fund board of directors met last week and studied all the new projects which Kuwait will finance in several Arab and friendly countries.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives For Visit

NC022136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin arrived in Cairo this evening from New York on a 7-day visit. He attended the UN session on the African economic problem. Upon his arrival, the Sudanese foreign minister expressed his good wishes for President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian people, and the Arab leaders for success and prosperity. He was received at the airport by Faruq Ra'fat, ambassador at the foreign ministry and counsellor, Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, and the Sudanese Embassy staff members in Cairo.

Trade Minister Returns From UN Africa Session

NC311906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo today after heading the Egyptian delegation in the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the economic crisis facing Africa. Abu 'Ali also attended the conference on the comprehensive system for trade preferences among developing countries, held in Brazilia. He discussed aspects of cooperation between developing countries with a view to establishing a system for bolstering trade and economic cooperation among them.

Cairo Radio Reports 'Small Explosion' 29 May

NC301550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] We have just learned that a number of citizens have said they heard a small explosion at around 1930 on Thursday, 29 May 1986, at No. 19 Kasr al-Nil Street. Police went to the scene of the blast to investigate, and a cylindrical object 20 cm long and 3 cm wide was found. It was a part of an automobile exhaust pipe that contained a flammable substance. An examination revealed that its detonator had caught fire, but that the rest of the charge did not go off. The ignition of the explosive was accompanied by the small blast that was reported. There were no casualties, losses, or damage, and the explosion had no visible after effects. The public prosecutor's office has begun its investigation.

Foreign TV Programs Concern Government Authorities

GF301430 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
29 May 86 p 42

["The Television Pincer That Besieges the Egyptian Viewer"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian authorities have discovered that Egypt has for some time been the target of direct invasion of television transmission from Israel, Jordan, Libya, Cyprus, and Lebanon, and that Egypt from now on cannot ignore the "open skies" phenomenon that has emerged in the satellite age or the steady improvement in the reception of modern television receivers.

The sources assert that the comparative development in covering the recent 25 February disturbances was a direct result of the effect of the "open skies" phenomenon, for the authorities realized that a high proportion of viewers can follow the events by tuning in to television stations of neighboring countries.

A secret report drawn up by the television authority identifies the reception of foreign television stations as follows:

Israeli television is received clearly in the areas of Al-'Arish, Port Said, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, and Aswan.
Lebanese television is received clearly in the areas of Al-'Arish, Port Said, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and Alexandria.
Jordanian television is received clearly in Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and the Aswan high dam.
Cypriot television is received in Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, al-Fayum, Asyut, and the high dam.
The transmission circle of Libyan television extends to Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-Tahrir District, Al-Mansurah, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and Aswan.

The Egyptian authorities are sure that the residents of these areas are fully aware of the variety of reception available to them, and that some of them are addicted to watching foreign television stations. Some of them are regular fans of their favorable programs which for example include:

— Time and the hour program. (Israel)
— Programs on discovering talents. (Jordan, Lebanon)
— Modern Arabic films. (Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, Libya)
— Educational programs. (Jordan, Israel)
— Children's programs in Hebrew. (Israel)
— Agricultural programs. (Israel)
— IQ tests. (Lebanon, Cyprus)
— News. (Jordan, Israel, Cyprus)
— Bedouin serials. (Libya, Jordan)
— "Art studio" program. (Jordan)
— "Uncle Khalil" program. (Lebanon)
— "Inventions and modernization" program. (Israel)

The authorities have also ascertained that Jordanian, Lebanese, Cypriot, and Israeli television programs are received clearly in Al-'Arish 96.2 percent of the time, in Port Said 15.5 percent, in Alexandria 11.2 percent, in Tata 5.5 percent, and in Al-Mansurah 4.2 percent of the time.

The Egyptian authorities are worried because the viewer is turning away from Egyptian television as a result of its bad programs. According to the latest study the average television viewing hours of Egyptians are 4 hours a day.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Armed Forces Meeting

JN021648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has presided over a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and the regular Army commanders. The meeting, which was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs, lasted 12 and 1/2 hours.

Speaks on Fall in Oil Prices

JN011957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the fall in oil prices is a plot which cannot maintain the balance in all factors [as received] or affect oil for a long time. He added that those who are endeavoring to see this plot proceed as they planned will have their calculations disturbed. They do not monopolize life so that it will begin in a certain form and expect it to continue in the same direction.

President Saddam Husayn was addressing a meeting with Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and a number of ministry officials when he visited the ministry building today on the 14th anniversary of the decision to nationalize Iraqi oil.

The president said that this situation will be temporary. It may go on for a number of years, but it will still be temporary. Their dream of reversing the situation for good is impossible. He said when some links in the plot fall apart, the whole plot falls because certain other links weaken and soon all the links become disconnected.

The president said that this situation is temporary; it may last 2 or 3 years. Then the situation will return to normal. He noted that the sudden rise in oil prices was not a healthy one. One imagines that this rise was part of the plot to reduce prices. He said that when someone's imagination carries him away, when nobody asks him to provide figures and details, that is, when the people's resources and their social and economic balance in all walks of life are based on the amount of oil the country has and then the oil prices go up three times their original value, this will be unhealthy for both the social and economic structure. [sentence as received]

hhat this has become a means of reducing the impact of low oil prices on us, making it less harmful to us than to others. [sentence as received] This is because, at least since 1982, the war has compelled us to establish a correct balance in our social and economic policy based on expecting the worst.

The president said that when Iraq started working on the basis of preparing for the worst, the fall in oil prices did not crush it because Iraq's economic position is sound. Iraqi factories are producing and its agriculture began to expand. We also reduced the number of giant projects that were based on previous considerations. The fall did not take place from the top of the ladder downward, but from the middle or from lower rungs of the ladder. Our ribs were not broken; we only sustained some bruises. He noted that Iraq was one of the few states that could absorb the shock despite the difficulties it has been facing. Iraqi oil production was recuded to one-third of its pre-war production and we also had other financial commitments.

The president said that the recovery [al-'awdah] will not be an easy one. It led to sudden withdrawal. This is what happened in Libya, beause there was no structure to absorb the shock.

Regarding what happened in Iran, President Saddam Husayn said that the economic collapse began before oil prices fell. In other words, it occured as a result of the backward nature of the political structure in Iran as well as of the negligence of economic activity, a fact that caused the collapse of the entire economy. He added that the Iranians were not more prepared than the Libyans to bear the blow even if they were not at war. But when war came, they needed resources to finance their war machine and they were no longer able to continue their economic activities without oil.

He also affirmed that the Iranians are no longer able to finance the war machine as they want to because the collapse occured at a time when they had not achieved any economic development since the eruption of their revolution.

Concluding his remarks, President Saddam Husayn asserted that the state of affairs in Iraq is good compared to the situation in other countries, except those which have and invest their huge financial resources.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement

JN021529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Baghdad this afternoon. Klibi told INA he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on preparations for the Arab summit and on current Arab developments. He referred to the positive talks recently held in some Arab capitals to activate Arab cooperation. Klibi expressed the hope that positive results will be reached and common ground established for an Arab meeting. He added that Iraq's contribution to these efforts is noticeable.

He was received by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis and the Tunisian ambassador in Baghdad.

Further on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister

Ramadan Confers With 'Abd al-Majid

JN021045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deptuy prime minister, met here today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his delegation. Bilateral relations of cooperation in all fields were discussed during the meeting.

Received by Husayn

JN021655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and discussed fraternal relations between the two countries with him. President Saddam Husayn asked Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to convey an oral message to his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the president's secretary.

'Abd al-Majid Ends Visit, Departs

JN022013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1952 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad this evening ater a visit of several days to Iraq. In a statement to INA, he said that he had met with several senior Iraqi officials and that these meetings had affirmed the deep friendship and cooperation betwen the Iraqi and Egyptian peoples. He described his visit to Iraq as a move to further strengthen relations between the two countries and open up new areas of fruitful and constructive cooperation, foremost of which is Egypt's support for Iraq's just war in defense of sovereignty, honor, and independence against the Iranian aggression. Dr 'Abd al-Majid was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Cuban CP Delegation

JN021047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Valdes, deputy chief of the general Department of Foreign Relations at the Central Committee. The two sides reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Cuba and the prospects for promoting them as well as the ways to bolster the Nonaligned Movement's role and secure the success of the eighth nonaligned summit conference.

Meets With Japanese Official

JN011700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz received (Myati), head of the Middle East Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, in Baghdad this evening. They discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahhawi, the head of the International Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad.

'Aziz Holds News Conference on Sentenced Egyptians

JN021940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Iraqi-Egyptian relations are firm and fraternal in the full, deep sense of these two words. This came during a news conference he held here today attended by Arab and foreign reporters, as well as by Egyptian journalists. 'Aziz shed light on the sentences the Iraqi revolution court passed against a number of Egyptian workers after they were charged and convicted of acts of economic sabotage.

'Aziz noted that the understanding between the leaderships of the two fraternal countries is at the strongest and highest Arab level. The massive presence of Egyptian nationals has always been welcomed on official and popular levels. He described what some Egyptian papers pubished, which was carried by some Arab and international media, as inaccurate and not based on the facts of the matter in question. He said that some Egyptian reporters wrote some imaginary, baseless claims and that a few of them published tendentious, highly deplorable things.

The foreign ministter added: We do not only reflect Iraq's views, but are in agreement with the Egyptian leadership. We have learned that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with a number of Egyptian reporters and deplored some of the reports published on this issue. 'Aziz also said that Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, during a meeting between them, condemned some of what had been published on this subject in the Egyptian press.

Tariq 'Aziz also announced that in connection with the revolution court's sentences against 112 Egyptian workers in Iraq, investigations have revealed that these people formed bands specializing in forgery, currency smuggling, and economic sabotage which committed crimes in Iraq and Egypt and threatened the two countries' economic and national interests. He added that only 10 were sentenced to death for carrying out sabotage against the economy more than once and within the framework of this professional gang which worked between Iraq and Egypt.

The court also sentenced 23 to life imprisonment, 35 to 15 years' imprisonment, 26 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 18 to 7 years' imprisonment. 'Aziz also explained that all of those convicted, except the leaders of the gang who were sentenced to death, were released after being pardoned on 28 April and that some of them had left Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the revolution court issued its decisions under a law enacted in 1978 and that allegations that the decisions have been issued on a retroactive basis are incorrect and will harm the Iraqi judiciary, which does not neglect such matters. He also praised the role of Egyptian workers in Iraq in implementing development projects and in participating in the national battle being waged by Iraq on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, adding that the blood of some of them mixed with Iraqi blood while defending Arab land.

Egyptian journalists and reporters also watched a film about the criminals' confessions, as well as about the forged passports and documents and the stamps and instruments used in their forgery.

Ambassador Hammud Sends Letter

JN020735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — Ambassador Dr Muhammad al-Haj Hammud, director of the Legal Department in the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long letter to Dr Ahmad Sabti, president of the Union of Egyptian Jurists, vice president of Cairo University and professor of law at the university.

Dr Hammud outlined in his letter the facts pertaining to the death sentences, which an Iraqi court had issued against several Egyptians working in Iraq, in reply to the statement Dr Sabti signed and issued in this respect — a statement which failed to note the facts that led to these death sentences.

Dr Hammud emphasized Iraq's desire to state the truth and maintain the fraternal ties between the two countries and peoples. The following is the text of the letter:

Dr Ahmad Sabti, president of the Union of Egyptian Jurists, vice president of Cairo Univeristy and professor of criminal law.

Dear colleague, greetings. A few days ago, you issued a statement on the death sentences which were issued in Iraq against a number of Egyptians. Your statement was addressed to the Iraqi Government, the Arab Lawyers Union in Baghdad, and world conscience.

Permit me, dear colleague, to explain to you, in my capacity as a man of law like yourself, certain facts pertaining to this case out of the Iraqi Government's desire to state the truth and maintain the fraternal ties between our two countries and peoples.

The competent Iraqi authorities arrested more than 100 Egyptians working in Iraq and conducted an investigation with them on the charge of forging official documents — passports and residence permits — and smuggling out money by illegal means or participating in those crimes. After the investigation, which was conducted according to the law, the suspects were referred to a revolutionary court which divided their cases into four categories carrying the numbers of 429, 421, 685, and 686 C/1986.

It transpired from the investigation of these persons that they were members of a big ring for forging passports, residence permits and the official seals of several Iraqi and Egyptian Government departments for the purpose of smuggling out money by illegal means or dealing with money on the black market.

The number of forgeries seized amounted to 817 passports, 879 residence permits, and 209 official seals. It also transpired that this ring had a number of leaders in Iraq and Egypt who planned these operations, carried forged documents between Egypt and Iraq and distributed them in Iraq for use by them or other persons in transferring and smuggling out money illegally. Millions of U.S. dollars had been smuggled out in this illegal manner. These funds were smuggled out of Iraq by means that are not only contrary to the law but also to the most fundamental principles and morals of Arab hospitality. Thus, they were causing great harm to the national economy at a time when Iraq is going through exceptional circumstances. These persons confessed all their crimes in detail during the investigation and before the court. Their confessions were recorded in a sound, legal manner and all the implements of the crime in their possession were seized.

The court tried them legally, provided the required guarantees for them, and enabled lawyers to defend them. It then passed its just verdict against them and sentenced 10 of them to death while the rest were given various terms of imprisonment according to the seriousness of their actions.

It must be indicated that the court passed sentence according to a law that was valid before the crimes were committed. The court verdict was based on Paragraphs A and B of Article 11 of Law No 20 for organizing trade for the year 1970 which is amended by Article 5 of Law No 63 for the year 1978 and in accordance with Articles 289, 49, 50, and 53 of the Penal Code No 111 for the year 1969.

What you said in your statement to the effect that the court applied retroactively RCC Decree No 120 on 29 January 1986 is untrue. It is regrettable that such a remark is made by a knowledgable man like yourself who practices defense of right and truth as a profession because the court did not at all base its judgement on that decree. In your statement, you demanded that those criminals be retried in Egypt in accordance with Egyptian law. It is incredible that such a demand is made by a professor of criminal law. Have you, dear colleague, forgotten the indisputable legal principle of the supremacy of the local criminal law? Have you forgotten the international law principles which stipulate the state's judicial and legislative jurisdiction over criminal questions — principles which have not been contested before? Assuming that Iraq ceded its sovereign right and agreed to let those criminals be tried by Egyptian courts, how can you in your capactiy as a professor of criminal law, accept to see these courts pass sentences in accordance with the Egyptian law for a crime which tok place in Iraq? Allow me, dear colleague, to ask you to return to the simplest principles of criminal law which are being taught in universities to be convinced of the incorrectness of what was said in your statement and to change your mind about it. Admitting one's mistake is a virtue.

The legal principles according to which the sentences were passed were not legislated at the time of the war or because of war circumstances. They were legislated before the war for considerations pertaining to the Iraqi society and the movement of construction through which this society has been passing. Other persons of Iraqi nationality have been punished according to them before they were applied to the Egyptians in question. Certainly the war was a circumstance aggravating the punishment because smuggling hard currency amounting to millions of dollars at a time when the country is in need of all its material potential to legitimately defend itself against a foreign enemy that insists on continuing its aggression and on violating Iraq's security and sovereignty and at a time when the country needs that potential to continue the process of economic and social development which the revolution began before the war and which the aggressors are trying to halt is a factor for an aggravated punishment. However, under no circumstances could this be justification for violating the law and human rights as you claimed in your statement. The supremacy of the law is safeguarded in Iraq despite all the difficult circumstances through which this country is passing. Moreover, guarantees of human rights are secured in accordance with the Constitution and laws as indicated by the continuous commendation of the sound status of human rights in Iraq by the UN committee on human rights and its subcommittee.

I exhort you, colleague, to search for truth before talking about it. May I ask you — and you are a man of law and truth — if you have studied the case under discussion before you issued your statement in which you condemned Iraq. Have you consulted a competent and official Iraqi quarter before making your judgement against a fraternal country which harbors all feelings of love and respect for Arab Egypt and its people? Do you not think that such statements harm the sons of the one nation and sow division in their ranks? I appeal to you in the name of law and truth to explain the subject to the public and allow this reply to reach all the sides to which you sent your statement. Please accept our appreciation.

[Signed] Your colleague Ambassador Dr Muhammad al-Haj Hammud, director of the Legal Department in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry

Spokesman Denies Air Force Bombs Residential Areas

JN021855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations of bombing residential areas. The spokesman told INA that Iraqi Air Force activities have been confined to striking military concentrations and positions. The spokesman added that the Iranian regime, which is hitting civilians daily, is issuing these lies to hide its crimes.

Communique No 2,247 Details 1-2 Jun Operations

JN021709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1620 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,247 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 Jun 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces are continuing their glorious fighting in defense of Iraqi territory, the houses of honor, and the people's revolution and its achievements, inflicting further losses on the aggressors and imposing their control in all operational areas.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force is completely dominating the air. Today our planes directed their well-known blows at the tyrant Khomeyniites, flying 55 combat missions. Our planes destroyed the enemy knaves, the means of their aggression, and their supplies. After carrying out their missions, they returned to the homeland safe and triumphant, protected by God.

2. With great courage and intrepidity, our fighters in the VII Army Corps confronted an enemy group trying to advance toward our positions. They inflicted casualties on the group, leaving only one of them to flee for his life. The enemy then sent out another group to recover its dead. Our men opened fire and forced the group to flee.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our men spotted another group estimated at an infantry section which they attacked and destroyed. Our brave units in other areas of the same sector destroyed a trailer carrying a tank; one 60-mm mortar, killing those manning it; six infantry positions; three machine guns of various types; two vehicles; one observation post; two sniping positions, killing those manning them; and two ammunition dumps. Our men also started fires on the enemy side.

3. The frustrated enemy attempted to advance on our forward position in the III Army Coprs sector east of Al-Basrah with a force estimated at one infantry company. When the enemy arrived within range of our guns, they were confronted with fire which killed many. Only those who fled remained alive.

The enemy repeated its attempt in the same direction, but the fate of the new force was similar to that of its predecessor. Our brave fighters crushed the second attempt. Only a few of its men remained alive, who cried for assistance or fled, pursued by our powerful artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position, one shelter, and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Our guns caused fires to breakout on the enemy side.

4. Our brave forces in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan seized the following weapons, which the enemy had abandoned in no-man's-land where the IV Army Corps launched triumphant battles against the enemy knaves, in addition to weapons mentioned in our previous communiques: 260 Kalashnikov rifles, 50 GC-rifles, and 3 (Naranga) rifles.

5. A brave patrol from our units in the II Army Corps central sector, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, seized great quantities of ammunition of various types. The ammunition was carried to the rear and the patrol returned safely to base, God be praised. Another patrol in no-man's-land clashed with an enemy group. It opened fire on the group and forced it to flee.

6. One of our brave patrols, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector, seized a great quantity of ammunition of various types and transferred it to the rear. The patrol returned safely tp base, God be praised.

7. The forces of tyranny and backwardness shelled Al-'Uzayr, Khanaqin, Biyarah, and Tawilah with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred one civilian and demolished five houses in Al-'Uzayr.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1986

Reportage, Comment on Husayn-Led Visit to Paris

Al-Masri on Syrian-Iraqi Relations

LD022311 Kuwait KUNA in English 1913 GMT 2 Jun 86

[By Roula Zein]

[Text] Paris, June 2 (KUNA) — Visiting Foreign Minister of Jordan Tahir al-Masri expressed hope Monday that an Arab summit conference would be held and said relations between Iraq and Syria are on their way to improve.

Al-Masri told KUNA that he expects that things will come back to normal between Damascus and Baghdad saying such an accomplishment would strengthen the Arab front.

Al-Masri who is member of the delegation accompanying King Husayn of Jordan, who arrived here today on the onset of a tour that will also include London and Washington, denied that the talks with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond have dealt with French arms sales to Jordan.

He said talks with Raimond tackled bilateral relations and other issues, topped by the Middle East crisis "which we hope Europe would have an effective role in."

On the talks in Washington the Jordanian delegation is going to hold, Al-Masri said they will deal with the current complex situation in the Middle East and the obstacles that block the way before peace.

AL-RA'Y Views Tour

JN030927 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Jun 86 pp 1,20

[Editorial: "A Move Toward Peace"]

[Text] As part of his continuous, presevering efforts in support of the usurped Arab rights, His Majesty King Husayn embarked on a tour which he began yesterday by visiting France and holding talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The king is also scheduled to hold talks with French President Mitterrand today. After France, the king will visit the United States and hold a meeting with U.S. President Reagan on 8 June. The king will conclude this tour by visiting the United Kingdom and holding talks with senior officials there.

It is obvious that this tour is aimed at reactivating the peace process in the region. It has also been observed that the current move follows the sincere efforts which his majesty has devoted to clear the Arab air and build the long awaited unity of Arab ranks.

Needless to say, reactivating this process and expediting the achievement of a just, comprehensive peace in the region is an urgent necessity in order to remove the dangers threatening this region and to stem the tide of extremism and violence.

At the same time, it must be pointed out that proceeding in this direction is the true guarantee for overcoming terrorism, which Israel has established and still engages in while accusing others of terrorism. It is hoped that the king's tour will regain for the Arab cause the priority position it had enjoyed in the international arena and that it will prevent substituting the cause by the so-called issue of terrorism.

The movement led by King Husayn is a translation of the sincere Arab work for peace. It is a precious opportunity worthy of proper response by all those concerned in establishing a real peace and restoring stability to the region. There is no doubt that Jordan's credibility, which was confirmed by all the efforts it exerted, is one of the most important factors which will open for the Jordanian movement ample horizons in the international arena characterized by understanding and respect.

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Ambassador

LD011327 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Jun (KUNA — Ibrahim Jasim Al-Bahwah, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to Jordan, met here with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today. It was stated that during this hour-long meeting the latest development of the situation in the Arab arena and the efforts being made to clear the Arab atmosphere in preparation for the convening of the Arab summit conference were reviewed, and that several issues concerning both Kuwait and Jordan were discussed.

Fighting Between Amal, Palestinian Forces Continues

Amal Repulses Palestinian Attack

NC021227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A source in the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has announced that the Palestinians launched an assault on Shatila's southern axis at 1400 today. The movement used the appropriate weapons to deal with the attackers, and pushed them back.

More Fighting in Burj Al-Barajinah

NC021514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1502 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] There has been a new setback in the Burj al-Barajinah area that started 15 minutes ago. Fierce clashes were renewed on the Al-'Annan-Zayn al-din-'Abd al-Nasir combat lines. The Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade are attempting to retake Hayy Farhat from the Palestinians while Amal Gunmen succeeded in infiltrating from Mahallat al-Nasawiyah. The two parties are using tanks and rockets.

Increased Syrian Presence Evident

NC021728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] It has become evident that the camps war will not end soon. All the signs show that the military struggle between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians will continue, particularly after considering its true perspective as represented by the confrontation between Yasir 'Arafat and Syria. This has bcome clear with the arrival in west Beirut of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

The purpose of the visit was not to arrange a cease-fire as much as to discover the true sitaution of the Amal Movement's deteriorating military position. This came at a time when information was received about the arrival of a Syrian convoy carrying large quantities of ammunition, including artillery shells for T-54 tanks, mortars, and rocket launchers, for the Amal Movement.

According to security sources in West Beirut, the arrival of Syrian military reinforcements before the arrival of Brig Gen Kan'an indicates that, following the failure of its observers to put an end to the situation in the camps, Damascus has decided to raise the level of its supervision of military operations.

Security reports said that this evening Junblatti gunmen at a roadblock in the Baysur area stopped a truck carrying weapons and ammunition sent to the Amal Movement in West Beirut. Security sources said today that a tank battalion and two infantry companies from the 6th Brigade were deployed on most combat lines in Burj al-Barajinah, particularly in the Al-'Annan street, Zayn al-Din petrol station, Al-'Amiliyah vocational school, Qasr al-Mashnuq, up to the airport road.

Amal-Socialists Fighting Intensifies

NC022054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The fighting between Amal and the socialists in 'Aisha Bakkar became more acute a while ago. Artillery and rockets are being used. VOL has learned from security sources that the clashes erupted between the two parties after an Amal group headed by Ahmad Zayn al-Din attempted to drag one of the socialist gunmen from his house. Meanwhile, Amal barricades in Al-Zaydaniyah, Al-Musaytibah, and Wata al-Musaytibah have been detected. The PSP has warned that these barricades must be removed before midnight.

Clashes in West Beirut

NC030447 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Contacts and meetings are expected to resume today to deal with the security setbacks which have not yet ceased in the camps and the surrounding areas. These setbacks were accompanied last night and this morning by armed clashes in the streets of West Beirut, including the areas of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Abu Shakir, 'Abd al-Nasir mosque, Al-Zurayq, Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbir, Qasqas, Tallat al-Khayyat, and 'A' ishah Bakkar. The security committees are working to contain these clashes.

'Dozens' of Casualties Reported

NC030550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] As efforts are being made to end the camps war, and as Syrian mediation has moved to West Beirut with the arrival of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, the sectarian strife in the western part of the capital has erupted violently. Streets and neighborhoods in West Beirut have been the scene of fighting in which all kinds of artillery, rockets, and tanks have been used, and which has pitted the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party Organization, and the 6th Brigade against beirut's sunnite organizations and members of Junblatt's party. These clashes, which were raging last night, are still in progress. Residents of West Beirut and the suburbs spent the night under the sound of bombardment, while those present in areas where clashes are going on have taken refuge in shelters and other safe places. Today's events in West Beirut represent a new chapter in the ongoing dispute between Amal and the Palestinians. This strife has developed into sectarian clashes that have involved all of West Beirut in some of the most ferocious battles there since the last round of fighting among the Al-Murabitun, Junblatt's men, and Amal.

The situation flared up at approximately 2200 yesterday following a series of kidnappings and the appearance of roadblocks manned by gunmen in several sections of West Beirut. Artillery, mortars, and tanks were employed in the fighting that took place in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Barbur, Abu Shakir, Qasqas, Hayy al-'Arab, the area near the Orphanage, Al-Sabil, Tal'at al-Maqasid, the Municipal Stadium, Tariq al-Jadidah, Cola, and the Sports City. The Amal Movement launched an attack on

Tariq al-Jadidah at 0500 today backed up by tanks, antiaircraft guns, and rockets. As a result, violent clashes took place there, with no significant changes on the ground. Junblatt's men went on the offensive at midnight, and drove toward Barbur, where the home of Minister Birri is located. Artillery and rockets were used in this push.

The fighting led to several fires, and a number of humanitarian and educational institutions, including the Islamic Orphanage and an installation belonging to the fire department, were damaged. According to our latest security reports, fighting is currently going on near the Orphanage and in Hayy al-'Arab and Al-Fakahani. An office of the Amal Movement militia is situated in the Orphanage area. It has been difficult to determine the number of casualties in light of the ferocity of the fighting and the difficulties facing rescue teams. However, preliminary reports speak of dozens killed or wounded. Fifteen people have been taken to the American University Hospital, 11 others to the Al-Maqasid Hospital, and an additional 7 to the Al-Barbir Hospital. Some others have been moved to Al-Zahra' Hospital. Initial reports state that three people have died, and efforts made by officials to conclude a cease-fire have failed. It has been said that a delegation from the Islamic Grouping will leave for Damascus to end the fighting.

'Large Number' Killed

NC031106 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The latest security reports indicate that the most violent clashes are taking place in Qasqas, Hayy al-'Arab, the area near the Islamic Orphanage, Al-Barbir, (Al-Baytun), the Sports City, Sabri Hamadah Palace, and the section of town around the Yemeni Embassy. The Al-'Annan, Haydus, Salim, Al-Ta'awuniyah, (Qasr Mashnuq), and Al-'Amiliyah combat lines are also the scene of heavy fighting in which 120- 106- and 88-mm mortars are being used. Members of the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade have employed tanks in a bid to regain control of Hayy Farhat. The 6 February Movement has denied that Amal personnel have entered areas under its control. Several people who have been killed or wounded are lying in the streets, and ambulances have been unable to reach them. According to Amal Movement sources, a large number of soldiers and civilians have been killed.

PSP Source Denies Involvement

NC030739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has denied reports disseminated by the suspect information media on alleged clashes between the PSP and its allies in the streets of West Beirut. He said: These reports are prompted by wishful thinking on the part of the isolationist forces and form part of the continuing campaign of daily rumor mongering about conditions in the capital or the camps which the suspect media are waging to serve known objectives in the eastern area. The PSP security source added: Limited clashes are taking place in the area of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. The PSP and its allies are coordinating with the security committees concerned to contain these clashes.

Karami on Camps War, Beirut Kidnappings

NC021338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 2 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] The mood today reflects the condition of the country. All of you know that the current situation is so bad that one cannot remain silent or ignore it, as it is causing hardships for all. Blessed Ramadan. How can any of us agree to be the cause of his brother's bloodshed or a source of harm to him? How can the camps war, which is now on every lip and tongue, be justified? What are its underlying causes? We all support the Palestinian people and back the liberation of Jerusalem and of all occupied territory. If the goal is the Palestinians' return to Beirut or to all of Lebanon, has not all of Lebanon been with the Palestinian resistance? I do not think there would be anyone who would disagree over this objective.

Discussions are currently taking place at the UN Security Council on the implementation of UN resolutions in order to free both the South and Lebanon. Through their liberation, this spark [presumably referring to the Palestinian cause] will inevitably lead to a just and comprehensive solution for the entire Arab world. If this is our objective, then we all support it. But if there are a few plotters and agents, we must all oppose them in order to safeguard our country.

In order to defend the country, I must draw the attention of every citizen and influential person to what is really happening and to what is being planned against us. We must mobilize to protect our regions, streets, homes, and ourselves. This requires greater awareness, alertness, and patient and consistent work to achieve what will liberate our souls and land from the evils of imperialism, occupation, and conspiracy.

We discussed the question of the kidnapped and of those who are being abducted for the purposes of blackmail and extortion. Such ugly and rejected methods must not be allowed to flourish. We must fight them, and must stand together to cleanse our society of this cancer.

The Coordination Committee focused on these issues today. A number of arrangements were made to safeguard our society and Beirut, particularly West Beirut, in light of the difficulties it now faces.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is it true that attempts are being made to convene a meeting of ministers next week?

[Karami] Consultations and contacts are taking place among various leaders and other personalities on this matter. When results are achieved, we hope they will benefit this community and this country.

Shi'ite Official Sees Syrian Role in Ending Crisis

NC021111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Amhdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has stressed that the Damascus agreement must be implemented, and that Syria must have a role in ending the crisis. At a press conference today, Shaykh Shams al-Din called for a truce that would ensure a minimum degree of normality and reconciliation. He appealed for a restoration of the efficacy of the state as a nationalist way of preventing Lebanon's disintegration.

He went on to say that gunmen are not only unable to find a solution to the political dilemma, but have also caused this situation to remain frozen. He condemned kidnappings and other acts of aggression in West Beirut. Shams al-Din warned against a strangling economic crisis, and held the militiamen responsible for it.

Amal, Druze, Syrians Discuss Camps Situation

NC021232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Two meetings were held today. The first was held at the headquarters of the Syrian observers and was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF].

The second was held at the home of [Amal Movement leader] Nabih Birri; Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, and Muhammad Baydun were present. Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [director of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon]; and other Syrian officers later joined the meeting. Discussion centered on the situation in the camps and other security issues.

After the meeting, Junblatt said: With Mr Birri and our Syrian brothers we are trying to get out of this impass and restore the situation to mormal. Naturally, we all realize the gravity of the plot. 'Arafat is making statements abroad, as well as financing men who are being sent to Beirut, and specifically to the camps. All these are factors that cause conflagration. It is a fabricated and studied coordination with Amin al-Jumayyil. Junblatt added: We will take political, security, and military steps in an attempt to prevent such a conflagration in Beirut.

Asked whether the new steps would apply both to the camps and to Beirut, Junblatt answered: Yes, we must uproot the plot wherever it may be.

Answering another question, he said: The national action committee will meet in the next 2 days. Asked whether the PNSF would participate in this meeting, he said: It will be a national action committee meeting. However, if there is a need for the PNSF to participate, we have no objection. Finally, he was asked if the measures would be implemented quickly. Junblatt replied: Such matters are not discussed through the press.

Birri: 'Lasting Solution' Needed

NC021416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] An expanded meeting was held today at the house of Nabih Birri. It was attended by Walid Junblatt, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, Muhammad Baydun, and a number of Syrian officers.

Following the meeting, Birri said: I want to stress that the source of the shelling of the southern suburb and the [Palestinian] camps after each ceasefire is from the eastern area and positions near the mountain that even the observers are finding difficult to pinpoint, particularly in the Kafr Shima area. The purpose is to cause strife between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement. Birri added: Once again, we stress that this blatant shelling will not succeed in severing the alliance between the Amal Movement and the PSP, and the shelling by the Lebanese forces and their agents will not sever it either.

Nabih Birri said that during the meeting, agreement was reached on steps concerning the security of West Beirut, stressing that the investigations of the crimes perpetrated against the Armenians are proceeding well. He said: The public will get to know those committing these crimes. Birri stressed that the Amal Movement's stand vis-a-vis the camps war is firm and clear. He said: It is like someone fighting himself. What is required is to stop the fighting through final and decisive measures because Amal cannot accept temporary solutions and let this bloodshed be renewed daily and monthly. The suburb should not be subjected to this bloodshed repeatedly. On this basis, the national action committee will be asked to reach a firm and lasting solution.

PNSF Voices Opinion on Fighting

JN022006 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Talks and consultations have continued over the past 24 hours between the Syrian leadership and the parties to the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] on the one hand and the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] on the other with the aim of reaching a final solution to the so-called war of the camps in Beirut. This morning the Amal representatives left Damascus to inform Amal leader Nabih Birri of the various stands and steps reached so far. It was learned that Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, and PSP leader Walid Junblatt met with Nabih Birri.

We have learned from the PNSF that its leadership held a number of meetings and made several contacts with the Amal movement, the Lebanese national action committee, Rashid Karami, and the embassies of some friendly states, and was in constant touch with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to stop the regrettable clashes among the brothers in the same trench and organize the Palestinian-National Lebanese relationship. The PNSF leadership said that in all its contacts it had always tressed its frim adherence to the relationship that binds it with theLebanese national forces, including the Amal movement. It expressed its readiness to help implement the Lebaense national plan. The PNSF also affirmed its eagerness to strengthen the Palestinian-national Lebanese alliance.

The PNSF is of the opinion that what is taking place in the camps is part of an onslaught aimed at the alliance among the Lebanese nationalists, the Palestinians, and the Syrians. It held the forces that are harmed by the national plan in Lebanon responsible for what is happening and regarded the current fighting between Amal and the Palestinians as fabricated.

It seems that the parties concerned have achieved noticeable progress on the road to a final solution. However, details are shrouded with absolute secrecy in order to prevent those who would like to hinder such a solution from tampering with it.

Jibril Views Soviet, Syrian Interest in Nation

NC021448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril said today that Soviet advisers are working with the Syrian forces in Lebanon. He said that this means that the Soviets have come to believe that Syria's security interests extend to Lebanon and also that any Syrian setback in Lebanon will benefit the United States. He declared that he opposes the Algerian appeals to hold a reconciliation conference for the Palestinian groups and added that Yasir 'Arafat does not represent Arab or Palestinian views because he is seeking a peaceful end to the Middle East crisis through direct talks with Israel.

Lebanese Forces Deny Exchange of Kidnappees

NC021159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Lebanese Forces public relations department has denied radio reports of an exchange of kidnappees between the Lebanese Forces and Amal Movement through the security arrangements committee. The department stressed that this news has no basis in fact. The public relations department would like to remind everyone that the Lebanese Forces released all the kidnappees they were holding on 24 April. Ever since that date, therefore, the Lebanese Foces have not been concerned in any kidnapping operation or any exchange of kidnapped persons.

ASL Patrol Confronts Armed Ambush in Yatir

JN030556 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol yesterday encountered an armed ambush while enroute to Yatir military station. The ambushers fired several shells from RPG's and 60-mm mortars at the patrol, which succeeded in freeing itself from the ambush and returning the fire. Yatir military station also came under fire. However, there were no casualties.

Gabon To Close Beirut Embassy 'Temporarily'

NC021718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Gabon has decided to close its embassy in Lebanon temporarily. The Gabonese ambassador conveyed the decision to Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general. The Gabonese ambassador said that the decision is part of his country's austerity measures.

USSR Economic Official Katushev Meets With Al-Asad

JN021601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and USSR Ambassador Felix Fedotov.

Mr Katushev arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria that will last a number of days. During the visit he will hold talks on developing and deepening relations of cooperation and friendship in various fields. Comrade Katushev told SANA that the aim of his visit is to discuss issues and topics connected with developing and entrenching Syrian-USSR cooperation. Comrade Katushev recalled Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent visit to Moscow, describing it as fruitful, including Khaddam's meetings with CPSU General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev and his discussions with the Soviet delegation. Katushev noted that these discussions dealt with many external problems and economic issues, were conducted in an atmosphere of full understanding, and that viewpoints on most issues were in agreement and the same.

Katushev added: During this visit we will resume our discussion with the Syrian leadership on issues related to bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation.

Delivers Message From Gorbachev

JN021901 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard]. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Katushev delivered a written message to President Hafiz al-Asad from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Katushev also conveyed the greetings of CPSU Politburo members and their appreciation for Syria's policy. The two sides stressed the need to entrench Syrian-USSR friendship, discussed bilateral cooperation in all fields, and also reviewed the political situation in the region. President al-Asad asked Katushev to convey his greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the USSR leadership.

Khaddam Meetings With Gorbachev, Gromyko Reported

JN301830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, yesterday received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi. During the meeting Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the development of the Syrian-Soviet relations of friendship, whose solid foundation is the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' leaderships.

Gorbachev praised Syria's principled and firm line in confronting plots aiming at liquidating the Palestine question and Arab interests. He affirmed the USSR's constant solidarity and firm support for Syria's efforts to confront these plots.

During the meeting special attention was devoted to the U.S.-Israeli escalation and their threats to commit aggression against Syria. In addition to political issues, the issue of reinforcing and consolidating Syria's military capabilities was discussed. Gorbachev asked Khaddam to convey his cordial greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and wished the Syrian Arab people further progress and success.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also held talks with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Participating in these talks on the Syrian side were General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the Soviet side were Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. The participants made a detailed exchange of viewpoints regarding the situation in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and international issues of mutual interest.

Ba'th, Cuban Party Groups Resume Talks

JN311435 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1346 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 May (SANA) — The second round of talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Kamal Sharaf, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and minister of higher education, and a Communist Party of Cuba delegation led by Comrade Fernando Vecino, Central Committee member and minister of higher education, was held here today. In this session they completed talks on issues of interest to the two parties and the tasks they shoulder on the domestic and international levels to bolster the socialist edifice and intensify struggle against the aggressive U.S.-Zionist policy in the Middle East, the Caribbean, and other world regions, as well as to foil this aggressive policy that threatens peoples' fate and exposes international peace and security to grave dangers. The talks also dealt with work to support peoples struggling for their liberation, development, and social progress.

Talas Receives Cuban Minister

JN011603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office at noon today Comrade Fernando Vecino, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of higher education, who is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the meeting they discussed relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Vecino conveyed a message from Comrade Raul Castro, Cuban minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces, to Gen Talas.

Talas Says Syria 'Will Not Be Terrorized'

JN021650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, has asserted that Syria will not be terrorized by threats and conspiracies and that launching aggression upon it will not be an easy operation. Syria, he added, is strong in its people, leader, and many friends in the world forces of progress and liberation. He also asserted that Syria is capable of confronting aggressive challenges regardless of their magnitude and source and that aggressors on our people and nation will not go unpunished, as President Hafiz al-Asad said.

This came during a People's Assembly session held at noon today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of Gen Mustafa Talas. The Assembly discussed a number of reports by the constitutional and legislative affairs committee on the permissibility of considering a number of draft laws. The Assembly approved these draft laws and referred them to other committees for further study.

Replying to questions about current political issues and the threats to which Syria is being subjected, Gen Mustafa Talas talked in detail about attempts to escalate tension in the region as a result of the aggressive U.S. imperialist-Zionist alliance to impose hegemony and strike at the forces of progress and freedom, headed by Syria, because Syria represents the Arab nation's dignity and steadfastness.

Gen Talas pointed to the successive defeats inflicted on the United States as a result of the policy of hegemony it is pursuing both inside and outside the region, as well as because of U.S. support for and encouragement of Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy. He also pointed to the coincidence between the U.S. air attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the criminal operations against some civilian transportation vehicles in Syria. He asserted that Syria will not be terrorized by threats and that launching an aggression upon it will not be an easy operation at all. He also asserted that Syria is capable of confronting any aggression regardless of its magnitude, source, means, and form. Afterward, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi answered questions pertaining to his ministry. The People's Assembly then discussed a report by the special committee on the subject of medicine and medical prescriptions. The session was adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday.

Claude Cheysson Arrives for Economic Talks

JN021833 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Claude Cheysson, member of the European group committee and official in charge of Mediterranean Sea policy [in the EEC], arrived in Damascus at 1630 today. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe department; Saddiq Saddiqni, director of the economic department and head of the European group mission in Damascus; and the Netherlands ambassador in Damascus.

Cheysson made a statement on arrival in which he expressed his pleasure and happiness at visiting Syria. He said: I came to Syria at the invitation of the foreign minister. He hailed the important role Syria is playing in the region on political and economic levels. He added that Europe has always regarded Syria as an important country. Therefore, he said, we will discuss economic cooperation between Syria and the EEC.

Anti-Syria Threat Campaign 'Falling Apart'

JN310648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial on U.S. policy, *TISHRIN* says: The true background of the U.S.-NATO-Israeli campaign against Syria and against its stands, policies, and principled practices in terms of its confrontation of U.S. policies and plans in the region has gradually started to emerge. This campaign was a three-pronged attack, all set on the same target, namely, realizing the U.S. scheme of eliminating Syria from the battle or neutralizing it.

TISHRIN adds: The components of the plot are falling apart only 2 months after the campagin. The internal sabotage has not been able to shake our people's staeadfastness. The fierce economic war waged against us by the United States, its allies, and its tools could not change our stands in any way. Threats of aggression and aggression itself could not compel Syria and its leader to alter our principled adherence to our strategic line.

Now, the last component of the campaign, the issue of the day, terrorism, and accusing Syria of involvement in it, is also falling apart in view of the facts which were presented by the leader of the Arab struggle, Hafiz al-Asad, on many occasions, the latest being in Greece, where he made a comprehensive review of the question of terrorism, our position on it, and the clear separation between terrorism and the national struggle for liberation.

The paper adds that Syria does not fear the imperialist West's allegations about terrorism aimed at deviating Syria from its line of struggle. Syria will not permit itself to become a fence protecting its enemies, as President al-Asad said in Greece. *TISHRIN* notes that the United States and the world are aware that Syria contributed toward ending a number of terrorist operations against Americans and Europeans in more than one place and released a number of Americans and Europeans, whereas nothing of this kind was ever done by the United States or its European allies. Here we are trying to forget the U.S. deeds, which it perpetrated as a state and in its official capacity, such as the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, the aggression against Libya, and other actions which cannot be described except as state terrorism.

Maj Gen Or Warns of 'Surprise' Syrian Strike

TA030836 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Yosef Walter and Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpt] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, yesterday warned that the Syrians are preparing to surprise Israel with a military strike. He added, however, that this will not be done without Soviet support.

Appearing before students, Maj Gen Or said that since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon, Syria has also withdrawn most of its Army, training and preparing the withdrawn units for war. According to his assessment, the Syrian Army is prepared for war against Israel, but he cannot confirm that it will indeed start a war against Israel at present, because the Syrian leadership must obtain Soviet support and weigh the risks it would be taking.

Maj Gen Or noted that the Syrian process of preparing and training the Army for war is "very serious." He emphasized, however, that when examining the balance of power between Israel and Syria, the scales clearly tip in Israel's favor, especially when its dominance in the air is considered. Because the Syrians are well aware of this, they are preparing to surprise the IDF by not enabling it to call up the reserves in time. Maj Gen Or added that Israel must prevent an unnecessary war and act under the assumption that it is not inconceivable that should a new Syrian leadership arise, the new ruler would reject the option of war.

Speaks on Syria-Jordan Rapprochement

TA030429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, says there is no change in the military deployment of Jordan and Syria following the Al-Asad-Husayn talks. According to him, however, long-term Jordanian-Syrian cooperation may constitute a danger to Israel if it is interpreted militarily. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that Maj Gen Or believes the rapprochement between Al-Asad and Husayn stems mainly from Syria's desire to improve its relations with Iraq.

Attorney General Harish Suspends Shin Bet Action

TA021620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The new attorney general, Yosef Harish, has said that he may ask that the police delay handling the affair of the head of Shin Bet so that he could study the material. However, he added that he has not yet made a final decision on the matter. Speaking to our correspondent, Judge Harish said that in his meetings today at the Justice Ministry he studied only part of the material.

The prime minister said today that he has no authority to intervene in the attorney general's decision that the police investigate the matter. At the same time, he would request that the attorney general guarantee that the investigation be confidential so as to permit the Shin Bet people to fully defend themselves. Mr Peres was addressing the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the political echelon is awaiting the new attorney general's decision on every aspect of the investigation of the affair. All the contacts to find an alternative way to interrogate the Shin Bet head have been suspended, and all the bodies that have thus far attempted to discuss the matter will only convene after the attorney general announces his decision.

Says Delay Only Temporary

TA030425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] New Attorney General Yosef Harish has clarified that the delay in taking action in the Shin Bet director affair will only be for a few days, until he has had time to review all the documents. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that in his meetings in the Justice Ministry yesterday, Judge Harish did not see any documents covering this affair. He received only a verbal briefing from Professor Zamir and his team.

Shamir To Withhold Information

TA021850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will not report on everything he knows about the Shin Bet affair because he believes this will destroy that institution. This was reported to our political correspondent Yig'al Goren today from Minister Shamir's office. Today, Shamir asked the prime minister for details on the meeting held last night in Mr Peres' office with the Shin Bet head and several Alignment ministers. Mr Peres explained to Mr Shamir that the meeting was not political in nature but was merely a ministerial consultation. Our correspondent reports that right now both the Alignment and the Likud are waiting to see what the new attorney general's moves will be.

Allegedly Knew of Kill Order

TA030609 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] "The Shin Bet director ordered the killing of the two terrorists with the knowledge of Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who was prime minister at the time, and after doing so he told Shamir: 'We will cover up the tracks.' " This claim was made by a senior official in the Prime Minister's Office who is familiar with the affair.

The official added that the Shin Bet director is completely "covered." The director was surprised by only one thing: He and Re'uven Hazaq were very close, and he was the one who brought Re'uven Hazaq back to work following conflicts the latter had with Avraham Ahitov [former Shin Bet director]. Then, suddenly, when the Shin Bet director returned from a vacation, Re'uven Hazaq came to him and said: "These are the facts that have been brought to the attention of the attorney general. Pack your bags and get out of here tomorrow morning. Resign." After this occurred the Shin Bet director was completely broken.

The official, who is considered to be extremely reliable, also claims Shamir knew that Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay was going to be "crucified," but he did absolutely nothing to prevent it.

Peres to Knesset Committee on Inquiry

TA021755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the general security service's affair will be investigated, but he will try to insure that secrecy is maintained and that the suspects are able to defend themselves properly. Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that from the point of view of secrecy a commission of inquiry is preferable to a police investigation. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Peres repeated his pledge that he would abide by the decisions of the attorney general, and there would be an investigation into the allegations that the head of the secret service suppressed evidence and suborned witnesses at the inquiry into the death of two terrorists under interrogation after the Ashqelon bus hijacking 2 years ago. However, Peres hinted that he would ask the attorney general to agree to a commission of inquiry instead of a police investigation. Peres was concerned about leaks from the police, and pointed out that the censorship was based on an agreement, not the law. So, if censored information was published abroad, for example, the reporter could not be prosecuted. However, if the disclosure was from a state commission of inquiry, Peres said, then the journalist responsible could be prosecuted, even if the report appeared abroad. In every democratic state, Peres said, there are laws for times of emergency and for operational conditions which are different from the civilian law. This was why General Mordekhay [involved in the same Ashqelon bus hijacking affair] had been tried by a court martial. The general security service are soldiers without uniform, the prime minister said; therefore, a mode of inquiry should be chosen which takes into account the conditions under which they were operating.

Knesset Member Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement asked at what point Peres and his predecessor, Yitzhaq Shamir, became aware that there was suspicion of a coverup. So long as no precise answer is given, Sarid said, there will be an impression that the political echelon has something to hide. Peres replied: I was not in office at the time of the terrorist attack, nor at the time of two commissions of inquiry. I did not know, and I am not investigating the actions of my predecessor.

Menahem Hakohen of the Labor Party and El'azar Granot of MAPAM criticized the manner in which the attorney general, Professor Zamir, was replaced this week. Prime Minister Peres said he admired Professor Zamir and would have kept him on for another year or two, if he had agreed to stay. [end recording]

'Threats' Against Government Noted

TA021351 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] "The affair of the Shin Bet director would not have developed or become known to the public had former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir taken the trouble to brief his defense minister, Moshe Arens, about the matter." This assessment was made by top-level sources who are following the affair, among them Minister Moshe Shahal. In their assessment, had Moshe Arens known all the details he would not have succumbed to media pressure and ordered that a commission of inquiry be set up, headed by reserves Major General Me'ir Zore'a.

As will be recalled, the Shin Bet director and his associates are suspected of lying to the commission, and it was regarding this that the attorney general received complaints against them. Yitzhaq Shamir's associates refused to react to this claim yesterday, telling *DAVAR* that "Yitzhaq Shamir is unwilling to talk about this anymore, but that his conscience is clear and he feels he has acted as a prime minister should have acted." Yitzhaq Shamir recently said that just as the Shin Bet's actions must remain secret, so should the prime minister's actions in relation to the Shin Bet.

Meanwhile it has transpired that when Shim'on Peres took over as prime minister, Shamir briefed him on this issue only in a very general way. The head of the Shin Bet also briefed Shim'on Peres soon after he entered office in September 1984. The prime minister refused to listen to the claims made by Re'uven Hazaq, the Shin Bet deputy chief, when he met Peres in October 1985. According to these claims Shin Bet director Avraham Shalom and his aides suborned witnesses and forged and concealed documents. Shim'on Peres described Re'uven Hazaq and his two high-level colleagues, Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka, who shared his views and who later appealed to the High Court of Justice, as "blackmailers." Several ministers who have been following developments in this affair have been amazed to discover that Shim'on Peres did not take the trouble to brief Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin about all the details and that Rabin found out about them only "several weeks" ago. Other ministers are angry over implicit threats made by "associates" of the Shin Bet people against the government and the political echelon, to the effect that unless they receive backing "they will tell everything they know." The ministers emphasized that "such threats, even if they are made indirectly, smack of attitudes hostile to democracy."

Foreign Ministry Official in Europe on Waldheim

TA021930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that a senior Foreign Ministry official met, over the past 2 weeks, with European humanists in a bid to persuade them to take action against the election of Kurt Waldheim to Austrian president. The official is Dov Shmorak, the deputy director general for information affairs.

Our correspondent reports that the initiative for this trip came from the Foreign Ministry, and that Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had approved it. Foreign Ministry officials this evening expressed their criticism about this mission. They told our correspondent the mission does nothing but express the ministry's desire to demonstrate some activity against Waldheim's election. The Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed this evening that Mr Shmorak had indeed been in Europe and held meetings as part of his job as deputy director general for information affairs.

Goren Refutes Benvenisti Charges on Territories

TA021805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, rejects the data included in Dr Meron Benvenisti's report, issued a few days ago, which severely criticizes the wrongdoings of the Civilian Administration and the Military Government in the Gaza Strip, and notes that the situation there is explosive. Our correspondent Arye Gus conversed with Coordinator of Activities Shmu'el Goren:

[Begin recording] [Gus] In his report, which has recently been published, Meron Benvenisti minces no words on the situation in the Gaza Strip.

[Goren] I do not wish to argue with the Benvenisti report, but if you ask me whether there are cockroaches, or rats, or whether two patients sleep on one sheet at the (Shifa) Hospital, I would say this is a lie, it is not true. No one checked matters, so that either the report is wrong, or it is misleading, or both.

[Gus] But this is only one detail of the overall problems raised in the report, which notes an insufficient level of services, population explosion, housing problems, and the like.

[Goren] There are difficulties and problems in the refugee camps. This is no novelty. The question is what kind of solution can be found. We are doing everything we can within the framework of the resources at our disposal. This is all I can tell you. Yet we are also open to any external element that would offer help. My complaint is directed against countries that level criticism and raise arguments but in fact do nothing to improve the situation, and I mean primarily Europe, Canada, and Japan, in short, everybody that can do something and yet does nothing.

[Gus] Mr Goren, it is easy to redirect criticism at others. However, one of the accusations raised in the Benvenisti report is that the revenues collected from the inhabitants of the territories, to take one example, are not reinvested there.

[Goren] The contention that Israel is making an economic profit from the taxes the inhabitants of the territories pay is not true, and I deny it. On the contrary, Israel participates in the maintenance of the territories in a number of areas. Reports on tens of millions of dollars that Israel allegedly collects and adds to its budget are based on misinformation.

[Gus] Mr Goren, another point I would like to raise involves the use of state-owned land in the Gaza District. The report states that most of these plots of land are earmarked for the Israeli settlers, not necessarily for the Arab inhabitants of Gaza.

[Goren] I do not accept this data; it is incorrect. One could gather from your remarks that most of the land in the Gaza Strip was given to Jewish settlers, but this is definitely not true. [end recording]

Qatzav Rejects ILO Report on Territories 'Outright'

TA021119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Labor and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Qatzav has instructed the officials in his ministry who participate in the ILO in Geneva to reject outright the organization's report on the state of employment in Judaea and Samaria. Minister Qatzav said that the report presents an unbalanced, distorted picture. The minister demanded that the ILO cancel the report and reexamine the situation in conjunction with the Israeli representatives. According to Minister Qatzav, the data published in the report is tendentious; in fact, the state of employment has considerably improved, despite the dismissal of thousands of inhabitants who worked in Arab countries and the Persian Gulf due to a drop in oil prices. The minister also said that contrary to the data contained in the report, workers from the territories employed in Israel are entitled to wage conditions and social rights equal to those of Israeli workers.

Shamir: 'No Alternative' to IDF Presence in Lebanon

TA021129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no alternative to IDF support of the army of southern Lebanon. At this point, the small IDF presence in the security strip is the only way to prevent PLO infiltration into southern Lebanon and Hizballah attempts to cause disruptions in the area.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Shamir made these remarks to UN Under Secretary General Mr Goulding, who has come to Israel on a preparatory tour prior to the Security Council's discussion later this month on renewing UNIFIL's mandate. The foreign minister said Israel is open to any reasonable suggestion that would strengthen security in southern Lebanon.

Israelis, Palestinians Hold Dialogue in W. Bank

TA030500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] About 100 people, including Palestinians from the Hebron Hills and Israelis, gathered at the Village of Dura last night to discuss ways of breaking the deadlock in the Middle East process. The meeting was held at the home of the former head of the Village Leagues in the Hebron area, Muhammad al-Nasir. Jerry Cheslow was there:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] The Palestinians at the meeting stressed their recognition of Israel, condemnation of terrorism, and their willingness to negotiate an end to the Palestinian problem. Mostly identified with the Village Leagues in the area, some attacked Israeli leaders. They said that the Israeli leaders are not willing to talk with the real moderates in the territories, but instead speak to people who are identified with the PLO. They called on Israel to declare its opposition to annexation, to freeze settlement, and to give the Palestinians political rights. The host, former Village League head Muhammad al-Nasir, said that Israel must allow the moderates to organize politically:

[Al-Nasir] Those Israelis who are thinking that if we will allow such moderates to organize themselves politically, then we will stop the extremists from doing so, we are telling you that the extremists don't need permission from anybody to organize themselves. They have all the possible means to organize themselves and they are doing it, and they don't ask you to give them permission, but we can't go underground. How can I go underground, organizing people, while I am calling for peace?

[Cheslow] Most of the Israelis at the meeting were from the left wing of the Labor Party and from the MAPAM Party. The secretary of the Kibbutz Movement, Aharon Yadlin, said that dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians is the only way to influence history when the government remains deadlocked over the territories. And the former head of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, said that moderate Palestinians had been ignored in the peace process. Milson said the only way to bring them in was through reaching the media and thereby forcing the political leaders of Israel to take notice. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Italian Party Official

LD030851 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0330 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Yesterday evening the brother leader of the revolution received Mario Cabanna, secretary of the Italian Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity and members of the accompanying delegation. Mario Cabanna conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution a message of thanks and gratitude from the mayor of Lampedusa and greetings from the people of the island. He expressed the denunciation of his party, the Italian people, and the progressive Italian forces of the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah. He also offered warm condolences on the martyrs of the aggression and agreed that the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean is a threat to peace and security in the region.

Mario Cabanna said the Italian people fully realize that U.S. imperialism threatens Libyan Arab-Italian relations and pointed out that these relations are characterized by particularly good interests. He affirmed the solidarity of the Italian party, people, and progressive forces as well as the peace movements in his country with the Libyan Arab people in their valiant steadfastness. He affirmed the right of the Palestine people to retrieve their usurped land.

Receives Cable From Uganda's Museveni

LD021025 Tripoli JANA in English 0938 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 25, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the President of the Republic of Uganda in which he stresses that his country stands materially and morally alongside the Libyan Arab people in facing up to aggression and in wrecking any form of boycott U.S. imperialism may have in mind against Libya. He adds that he prays to God to support the heroic Libyan Arab people so as to completely defeat U.S. imperialism.

He has also condemned the organized state-terrorism practised by the administration of child-killer Reagan against the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah pointing out that the U.S. ambassador accredited to Kampala has been informed about it.

He goes on in his telegram to say that with heartfelt feelings he follows up the heroic resistance displayed by the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah in countering the cowardly U.S.-NATO aggression.

Ugandan Envoy Arrives on Visit 2 Jun

LD021339 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 June 86

[Text] Eriya Kategaya, minister of state for the office of the prime minister, and personal envoy of Museveni, president of Uganda, arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Conveys Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD030831 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0330 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution yesterday evening received the special envoy of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who delivered to him a message from the latter.

Tripoli Radio Reports Attempt on Reagan's Life

NC030602 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Quoting urgent dispatches from Washington last night, the UNITED PRESS NEWS AGENCY [Wikalat Anba' Ittihad al-Sahafah] says that child killer Reagan has suffered a serious heart (?attack). According to AFP, shots have been fired at child killer Reagan.

The Black House has tried to keep silent about these reports. The vanquished [Cairo] radio said that rumors spread in Japan last night to the effect that shots had been fired at child killer Reagan. No further details were given.

JANA Editor Views Italian Takeover of Lampedusa

LD021647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Italian Defense Ministry has stated that the Italian Army is now in full control of Lampedusa Island which the Americans were using as a base for intelligence communications hostile to the countries overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. The ministry explained that the Italian authorities took control on the island after the American-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah and the constant Libyan threats to strike at the American base on the island due to the danger the island presented to the security and safety of the Libyan Arab people.

The demand to take back the island from the American forces came 2 years earlier in response to the popular demands of the island's inhabitants for the liberation of their island from American hegemony, and in order to not be exposed to destruction by the Libyan Arab forces in case the island continued to be a center for aggression toward the Great Jamahiriyah. The transfer also came in response to the demands of Lampedusa's mayor and his deputy who have put forward a serious proposal which entails the transfer of the American intelligence station immediately from the island in order to give the Italians the opportunity to control it and consequently deny the Libyans the pretext which might result in the destruction of the island.

The political affairs editor of JANA has commented, within his evaluation of the dimensions which surrounded this question, considering it [the Italian take over of control on the island] as a good start to the liberation of the Mediterranean Sea from American hegemony, attributing it to the consequences of the American-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah. The political affairs editor recalled that the continuation of the colonial American presence on the island would have meant an unceasing Libyan Arab threat to it.

MOROCCO

Hassan Cables National Day Greetings to Bourguiba

LD021320 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, June 2 (MAP) — King Hassan II addressed President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia a message of congratulations on the occasion of Tunisia's national day.

In this message, the sovereign reaffirmed his firm determination to consolidate further the ties of sincere brotherhood and friendship existing between the two brotherly peoples and to promote their bilateral cooperation with a view to meeting their aspirations to progress, happiness, and prosperity in the context of the grand Arab Maghreb.

King Hassan II added that he tirelessly endeavours to edify the Arab Maghreb while carrying on efforts so that the Arab and Islamic nations meets its aspirations to unity and dignity.

The sovereign wished President Bourguiba health and happiness and the Tunisian brotherly people further progress and prosperity.

SUDAN

SUNA Reports Foreign Minister's Meetings in New York

JN301051 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] New York, May 30 (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Zayn al-‘Abidin al-Hindi discussed Thursday with the United Nations higher commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) cooperation between the Sudan and the UNGCR, refugees situation in Sudan and Sudan's need for more aid to meet refugees influx.

Al-Hindi also yesterday reviewed with interior minister of Djibouti some issues pertinent to the government authority for development to and combatting of drought in East Africa.

On the other hand, Al-Hindi met same day with the Dutch minister for cooperation and development and discussed volume of bilateral cooperation in the context of the Dutch aid to Sudan.

The Dutch minister accepted during the meeting an invitation extended by Al-Hindi to visit Sudan.

Al-Hindi is currently on a several days visit to New York to attend UN conference on economic situation in Africa.

Further Meetings Reported

JN311618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] New York, 31 May (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-‘Abdidin al-Hindi has met with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is currently chairing the OAU. The two are currently attending a UN session on Africa here. During the meeting Al-Hindi praised President Diouf's efforts to prepare for this session as well as his wise leadership of the OAU. He also conveyed to him the thanks and admiration of the State Council chairman and the prime minister.

The foreign minister briefed President Diouf on the new government's policies, especially its efforts to solve the economic problem and the problem of the south. He also invited President Diouf to visit Sudan.

On his part, President Abdou Diouf expressed admiration for the Sudanese people's struggle and their success in setting up a democratic government. He praised Sudan for hosting a large number of refugees, for its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem in the south, and for its good relations with its neighbors.

The foreign minister also met with the UN secretary general and thanked him for the international organization's great efforts to help Sudan overcome the problems of desertification, drought, famine, and refugees. He briefed him on the steps being taken by the new government to secure the safety of UN delegations and foreigners. He also invited the secretary general to visit Sudan. The UN secretary general announced that he would visit Sudan in July and expressed his thanks to Sudan for hosting refugees and for its excellent relations with UN representatives in Khartoum.

The foreign minister also met several African foreign ministers here to attend the UN session on Africa. He met with the Ethiopian foreign minister for talks on relations between the two countries and ways to promote them. They also discussed outstanding issues and agreed to take special measures in this regard.

Yesterday, Friday, Al-Hindi met with the Zairian foreign minister, who asked him to convey President Mobutu Sese Seko's greetings to the prime minister and the new Sudanese leadership. He said President Mobutu would visit Sudan after setting a date for the visit when he meets Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi during the forthcoming African summit. The Zairian foreign minister expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with Sudan in all areas, especially in efforts to solve the problem of the south. Al-Hindi expressed Sudan's desire to promote relations between the two countries in all areas and called for reactivating the work of the joint ministerial committee.

Al-Hindi also met with the Ugandan and Canadian foreign ministers.

'Number' of Rebel Troops Said Killed During Attack

JN021732 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) .... A number of rebel troops of Colonel John Garang, including three officers, were killed and others forced to flee when they attacked a cooperative association shop at Faguri village 85 miles south of Juba and clashed with the Madi tribe men east of Equatoria.

The abortive operation was apparently launched by the rebel forces in an attempt to loot the shop which contains relief stuffs.

Dispersed under the attacks of the Armed Forces, the rebels were roaming the area of eastern Equatoria in small groups.

Reportage on Rebel Forces' Operations

Government Defections Reported

EA022037 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ninety government soldiers from police, prisons and wildlife forces and some civil servants and students have deserted their positions and joined the SPLA forces in Aweil District.

23 Government Troops Killed

EA022042 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Twenty-three government soldiers were killed and 11 others were wounded in a land mine explosion between Aweil and (Udong). The land mine which blew up the military car, No 5385, was planned by an SPLA task force from Nile Battalion led by First Lieutenant (Atak Deng Mayen) and First Lieutenant (?Wol Garang).

Government Forces From Tonga Ambushed

EA022017 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 June 86

[Text] Radio SPLA sources in Tonga area of Upper Nile have disclosed that an enemy force, recently released from Tonga, has fallen into an SPLA ambush on Tonga-Malakal road. According to the sources, 11 government soldiers were killed and their bodies abandoned on the eastern bank of the river. Meanwhile 27 others who were wounded were left on the western bank. The surviving remnants of the enemy force fled in disarray to Malakal. Our sources, that have been monitoring the situation in Tonga very closely, say that the released government forces have left Tonga in a disorderly fashion, firing into the air in outright defiance of the orders of the commanders in Tonga who had wanted the departing force to leave Tonga in an organized manner.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Briefed on University Situation

LD301821 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At his meeting with Dr Amor Chedli, minister of higher education and scientific research, President Habib Bourguiba was acquainted with the development of the situation at the university and the normalization of matters at the Tunis faculty where lessons are being given as usual in a calm and serious atmosphere. The minister said that he briefed the head of state on the solutions reached after intensive meetings with rectors, directors, and teachers, which made it possible to save the academic year.

His excellency the president welcomed the students returning to their senses and realizing that proper development is key to their future success as well as to Tunisia's progress, growth and invulnerability.

His excellency the president expressed interest in student conditions, whether related to studies or living. He ordered that a dormitory be opened in Manouba [west Tunis suburb] so that the students could enjoy better study conditions. His excellency also gave wise directives to be offered to all students in need of help and encouragement. However, anyone who plans to harm his comrades can expect an end to such harm to ensure the safety of everyone.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Announces 47 Moroccans Killed in Attack

LD012215 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] There was an operation by the Saharan fighters at (Asherg[illegible]a) [no date given] according to an announcement by the Saharan Ministry of Information.

Forty-seven Moroccan soldiers were killed during the attack which was aimed against the 18th [word indistinct] Battalion of the Moroccan occupation forces in the region of Guelta Zemmur.

Further Attacks Reported

LD021655 Algiers APS in English 1545 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 02/06/86 (APS) — The Saharan People's Liberation Army launched Saturday a violent attack against a Moroccan position behind a wall, killing six soldiers and injuring 10 others, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced Monday.

This attack which is part of the attrition war waged in the frame of the great Maghreb offensive, also resulted in the destruction of an important quantity of weapons.

KENYA

Moi Addresses Students on UN Debate on Africa

EA021337 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0920 GMT 29 May 86

[Speech by President Moi at Kenya Polytechnic's Graduation and Silver Jubilee Ceremony — live]

[Excerpt] Again I took note of the remark of your spokesman of the fact that your attitude here has been the attitude of a people who are beginning to build their country, who are determined to be committed to serve their land and to serve their people. Keep it up that way and I will always be with you. Africa will never rise...Africa will never rise unless its people are committed to service. Many nations within this continent keep on trotting all over the globe and I suppose many now are in the United Nations to appeal to them. Expect what beggars can get and they are told: Go back, don't ask for aid, go and work hard. We are not children. [applause]

[KNA English 1345 GMT 29 May reported this section of President Moi's speech as follows:

"Touching on the current debate at the UN where Africa is seeking to raise 128 million dollars for the rehabilitation of the continent, the president said some countries had dismissed the appeal by calling on African representatives to go back and work hard, instead of begging.

"We are not children", he said, and commending the students of the Kenya Polytechnic for their positive attitude and commitment to the country, President Moi said that Africa will not improve unless its people become fully committed to serve the continent."]

SOMALIA

Chad Minister Arrives With Message for Barre

EA021059 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0450 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Chad Minister for Minerals and Energy Mr Adam Moussa Seif [title as heard] arrived in Mogadishu yesterday afternoon. The minister, who is on a short visit to the country, has brought a letter from the president of Chad to Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

UGANDA

DAILY NATION: 'Strict Security Measures' Continue

EA031038 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
3 Jun 86 p 24

[Edward Kitaka report: "Security Measures Continue"]

[Text] Strict security measures which began on Saturday afternoon continued in force throughout today in and around Kampala. Dozens of road-blocks and checkpoints manned by NRA soldiers have been scrutinising both passengers and luggage in all vehicles plying the highways leading into and out of the capital.

Since yesterday morning, residential houses have been checked and searched door-to-door in many areas of Kampala, and an 8 pm to 7 am curfew declared yesterday afternoon remains in force. Troops have also been stopping people in Kampala and asking for identification papers. A statement issued yesterday by Inspector-General of Police Luke Ofungi said the exercise, whose purpose he did not give, would continue until tomorrow.

Contacted for further comment this afternoon, the police public relations officer, Mr William Masembe, said the operation, mounted by NRA and police officers, was intended to recover guns and other illegally held items. Pressed to reveal how many weapons had so far been seized, Mr Musembe said the officers in charge of the exercise had not yet reported the outcome but hoped everything would be clear by tomorrow.

Rumours here persist that the move, code-named "Operation Cosear," was sparked by suspicions that a group known vaguely as "Force Obote Back Again" (FOBA) was planning to launch armed insurgent attacks on government positions. Some young NRA fighters have been overheard saying a number of guns and ammunition have been discovered in the possession of FOBA insurgents, but details are yet to emerge. A group of 30 to 40 men were seen this morning being paraded with automatic rifles by NRA troops outside the central police station in Kampala. But the soldiers, who were unusually strict, would not answer reporters' questions.

Meanwhile, reliable government sources have revealed that Mr Jesse Mashate and Mr Wilson Wandera, co-editors of the *WEEKEND DIGEST* newspaper which was banned last Friday, have now been transferred to the central police station in Kampala and may soon face sedition charges.

BURKINA FASO

Chinese Journalists Visit Development Projects
AB310932 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Last 28 May, two Chinese journalists visited development projects in the Sourou Province. Omar Konate, our correspondent , tells us about this visit from Sourou:

[Begin Konate recording] On 28 May 1986, two journalists from the People's Republic of China, Comrades (Zan Jin-zin) and (Dang Lin) permanent correspondents of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY* for West Africa with residence in Abidjan, visited the Sourou Province accompanied by our colleague Ibrahim Zongo from the IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY.

Before visiting the (Sourou-Aleri) development project, our Chinese comrades from the *PEOPLE'S DAILY* met with (Sano Seidou Banhoro), the provincial high commissioner for a briefing on the various agricultural development projects of the Sourou Valley.

GAMBIA

AFP: Interior Minister Leaves on European Tour
AB311355 Paris AFP in French 1121 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Banjul, 31 May (AFP) — Gambian Interior Minister Ali Ibrahim al-Badji leaves Banjul today on a 3-nation European tour to Norway, FRG, and France, official sources in the Gambian capital disclosed. No reasons were given by the official sources on the purpose of Mr al-Badji's trip, but observers in Banjul believe that the issue of Gambians arrested for drug trafficking in Norway, as well as military matters — France gives material and logistic assistance to the new Gambian Army — might be discussed during the trip.

GHANA

Soviet Friendship Group Leader on African Debt
AB311020 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Association for Friendship with the people of Africa, Mr (German Girov), has observed that the activities of imperialist countries and transnational corporations are forcing African countries to spend six times more on armaments than development programs. He was addressing a news conference in Accra as part of activities marking the silver jubilee celebrations of the USSR Cultural Center in Ghana. He said in the past 25 years, Africa spent $40 billion on arms in an attempt to ward off imperialist aggressions and Africa's debt of $180 billion is a result of the plundering of its natural and human resources by the imperialist world. Mr (Girov) noted that American transnational corporations operating in developing countries have, over a 10-year period, invested $12 billion and syphoned away 9 billion in profits although these countries together owe $1 trillion in debts.

Mr (Girov) said it is in view of the imbalance in trade and other relations between the Western industrialized and developing countries that the Soviet Union has supported the proposal for a new world economic order. He, however, expressed regret that any attempt by the young countries to assert their sovereignty is regarded as a threat to the imperialist forces which then resort to aggression to cow them into submission.

Joint Commission Meeting With Nigeria Ends in Accra
AB301156 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The third session of the Ghana-Nigeria Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation has ended in Accra. The 2-day session reviewed the work of its previous meeting held in Lagos in 1980 and examined the draft agreements in certain areas which were concluded during the last meeting. Areas discussed include cooperation in trade, agriculture, health, culture, sports, and in the field of science and technology, and the payment of Ghanaian workers in Nigeria who were affected by the quit order. The Nigerian delegation requested for maximum documentation details of these claims. The sum involved is about $10,043,000.

On trade, the two countries stressed the need for joint efforts to redress certain imbalances facing them. On sports, both sides expressed their determination to work towards the organization of friendship games between them. On energy, cooperation in the area of electricity supply was discussed, (?as well as) the proposal for the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding in some areas of cooperation between the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

The director of the Africa and OAU Bureau, Mr Jack Wilmot, who led the Ghana delegation, said discussions at the third session showed that the two countries still have a long way to go. He said action should be taken on that agreement, particularly in the area of trade to enable the agreement to be signed soon. He noted, that if the reciprocal offer of the two countries for training facilities in their countries is implemented, it will be a concrete example of South-South cooperation.

The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Alhaji Abubakar, said the success of cooperation between the two countries can be [word indistinct] by the commitment of both sides to implement decisions taken.

Group Returns From OAU Liberation Body Meeting
AB020826 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A 6-man government delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has returned home from Harare, Zimbabwe, after attending the ninth session of the OAU Liberation Committee. He told newsmen on arrival that delegates at the session proposed the establishment of an inter-

African corporation [as heard] in defense matters, and the introduction of common curricula in African military training schools. He said the session could not submit a report on the southern African situation, and will reconvene in Cairo at a later date. Alhaji Idrissu said African countries are more determined to form an African defense force in the light of recent military attacks on some countries.

The delegation was joined in Harare by Ghana's ambassador to Ethiopia and the country's high commissioner in Zimbabawe.

Paper Questions Subversives' Goals, Source of Funds

AB020919 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "Not Again," the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* wants to know what Captain Adjei-Ampofo, Lance Corporal Benefo, and their co-conspirators captured last week want, other than trying to plunge Ghana into a chaotic bloodbath with the aim of destroying the hard-won gains so far achieved by the revolution. The paper wonders how these people are financed, how they manage to live abroad year after year without, in most cases, any regular means of income, and yet are able to jump from one country to another, one continent to another, to engage in arms [words indistinct], hiring of ships and mercenaries, and (?playing) with millions of dollars to achieve their end.

The *GRAPHIC* expresses its confidence in the nation's security agencies which have proved their competence over and over. It also expresses faith in the vigilance of the network of cadres. The paper warns the nation-wreckers that Ghanaians are not as ignorant as they think, and that by the canons of 4 June, the ordinary Ghanaian will not permit anyone to turn back the clock of progress. The formal security organization aside, the patriotric citizenry will stand and fight any group of dissidents and destroy it.

LIBERIA

Further on Doe Directive to Striking Health Workers

Worker Turnout Satisfactory

AB021738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of health and social welfare, Mrs Martha Sendolo Belleh, this morning visited several health institutions around the Monrovia area including the government's largest health center, the John F. Kennedy Medical Center. According to the national radio station monitored today, Minister Belleh said that she noticed during the visit that most of the employees signed up for duty in keeping with the (?directive). She said that it is uncertain at the moment if all the employees will report for work today because the various health centers are being operated on a shift system. But she said that the general turnout this morning by health workers and other employees were impressive.

Minister Belleh further said that she has been quietly negotiating with the health workers to report to work as efforts were being made to address the problem. Minister Belleh went on to say that the health workers have been demanding other things — the payment of salary arrears, transportation allowances for nurses, and a [word indistinct] exemption from the 25 percent salary deduction. She disclosed that some of these requests of the workers are now being addressed and salary payments were in the process. She said negotiations for the payment of salary allowances for nurses have already been concluded with the Finance Ministry, and will be paid out as soon as it is made available.

Yesterday Minister Belleh held a meeting with Health Ministry officials and said today that the meeting was to discuss the directive of President Samuel Kanyon Doe that any health worker failing to report to work by today be dismissed and be replaced without delay.

Workers Ignore Doe's Threat

AB021354 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 2 (AFP) — Striking doctors and nurses at Liberia's largest state-run hospital here refused to return to work today despite a threat by President Samuel Doe that they would be sacked.

Medical personnel at all Liberia's Government clinics have been [words indistinct] weeks to press demands for salaries and transportation allowances and for improved working conditions.

Doctors at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center here in the capital said there was no point in returning to work since hospitals lacked sufficient drugs and equipment for them to do their jobs properly.

Some janitors, nurses' aids and clerks at the JFK Center showed up for work Monday, but later left when it was clear the hospital's doctors and nurses were continuing their strike. There was no immediate indication of how personnel at other hospitals had responded to the back-to-work order.

President Doe on Saturday ordered his minister of health and social welfare, Martha Sandolo Belleh, to "terminate and replace without delay" any health workers failing to report to work Monday.

Mrs Belleh on Sunday directed the heads of public hospital and health centers throughout the country to send Monday's copies of employee attendance sheets to her by Wednesday for "appropriate action."

A similar back-to-work deadline issued by Mr (?Doe to) striking dockworkers a week ago succeeded in ending that industrial action.

NIGERIA

Further on Efforts To Resolve Student 'Crisis'

Babangida, Governors Discuss Security

AB021536 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The 19 governors today in Lagos met with President Ibrahim Babangida. The meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, discussed security issues, especially the proposed demonstration by the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress].

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, the governor of Kaduna State, Lieutenant Colonel Abubakar Umar, described the crisis at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, as unfortunate. He said, however, that the proposed demonstration by the NLC would only aggravate the issue because no one could guarantee that it would be peaceful. Lt Col Umar said the government was ready at any time to ensure law and order.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Employers' Consultations Association has called on the Nigerian Labor Congress to reconsider and put off the proposed demonstration. It noted that the demonstration would worsen the already tense situation and that this would not be in the country's interest. The association appealed to the NLC to present a formal letter of protest on its grievances to the federal government instead of the proposed action.

NLC Warned Against Demonstration

AB022143 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Special announcement" by the federal military government in Lagos on 2 June]

[Text] In the heat of the crisis of the Ahmadu Bello University early last week, the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] issued a press statement indicating its intention to call out its members to participate in public rallies or processions on Wednesday, 4 June 1986, as a means of demonstrating its sympathy and support for the students affected by the crisis. That statement was made before the inspector general of police reminded the public in an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] broadcast on Thursday, 9 May 1986 [as heard] of the continuing public ban on public processions.

Government had taken the view that the Nigerian Labor Congress would review its decision and cancel the proposed public demonstration in response to the appeal made by inspector general of police. Unfortunately, however, it is now clear that the leadership of the Nigerian Labor Congress is determined to go ahead with the public procession despite all efforts made by the federal and state governments to persuade the Congress to avoid an action that will reopen the wounds, inflame passions, and put more lives and property at risk throughout the country.

The present military administration remains committed to its declared policy of respectful fundamental human rights and civilized government. But it will never succumb to any confrontation or blackmail from any quarter. Government cannot accept that any organized group has greater claims to patriotism or greater commitment to the national cause than the government of the day, which has both moral and political responsibility for ensuring the peace and well-being of all Nigerians.

The federal military government has accordingly decided to make this final appeal to the leaders and members of the Nigerian Labor Congress to reconsider its decision and call off immediately its proposed public procession scheduled for Wednesday, 4 June 1986, in order to avoid the tightening of tension and confrontation with the Armed Forces. Government is determined to protect and defend the (?morals) and integrity of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as well as the lives and properties which would be threatened by a public procession at the present time.

The proposed procession by the Nigerian Labor Congress is a direct challenge to the authority and legitimacy of the government. The federal military government has therefore decided to meet that challenge with all the resources at its disposal.

NLC To 'Scale Down' Demonstration

AB022225 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The central working committee of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] met in Lagos today to discuss the nationwide demonstration planned for Wednesday. The president of the NLC, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, was mandated to convey the views of the Congress to President Ibrahim Babangida. The meeting also directed that a solidarity rally be held at the headquarters of state branches of the Congress. Some of the participants told the Radio Nigeria correspondent that they decided to scale down the demonstration in the interest of the nation and to avoid further clash with security agents. A communique is expected to be issued on the meeting.

NLC Cancels Protest March

AB031021 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 3 (AFP) — Nigeria's Labour Confederation has called off nationwide protest marches planned for Wednesday after receiving a stern warning from the military government, press reports said Tuesday.

The National Labour Congnress (NLC) had called on its 44 affiliate unions to mark the killing of at least four students by police 11 days ago by staging a "day of mourning" headed by a general strike and nationwide protest marches. Instead, NLC officials were quoted as saying, a symbolic rally would be held at the labor grouping's headquarters in Lagos. One official reached at the NLC declined comment on the reports.

Late Monday, the government made a "final appeal" to the NLC asking that the marches be cancelled.

Panel Investigates University Damage

AB021930 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Summary from poor reception] "Property worth 111,000 naira was allegedly destroyed in the recent student-police clash at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria." This figure was given at the resumed sitting of the Abesoye panel by two officials of the university. The officials, however, told the panel that they could not tell "whether the damage was done by those within or outside the university." One of the officials explained that the figure was arrived at with the assistance of the institution's quantity surveyors.

"Earlier, the chief security officer of the institution, Alhaji Abdu Aliu, had told the panel that when the clash reached a [certain] stage, he personally telephoned the police requesting their assistance." "Alhaji Abdu Aliu explained further that he and the vice chancellor decided to call in the police when they realized that the demands of the students on the vice chancellor to rescind his decision would not be met, and the students would not return to classes."

According to Alhaji Aliu, the 702 security personnel on the two campuses of the institutions were armed with only batons, while the students on their part were armed with sticks and iron bars. Alhaji Aliu told the panel that the meeting of the Senate on the events of Friday was held outside the campus. "At about 1130 on that day the Senate decided to close the institution and students were ordered to vacate the campus before 1500."

Youth Council Urges Cooperation

AB022231 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The National Youth Council of Nigeria has called on Nigerian students to cooperate with government in its efforts to arrest the curent clashes. In a statement in Lagos today, the council appealed to students to exercise restraint and cooperate with the panel set up by the government to find out the root causes and solutions to the crisis.

The statement said the loss of lives was unfortunate and appeals to the public not to worsen the situation by impersonating students to cause trouble.

Federal Government Deports Austrian Citizen

AB021545 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Government has announced the deportation of an Austrian. Mr Peteq (Zwanecky) was carrying a Nigerian passport without renouncing his Austrian nationality. He was also said to have worked for four different companies without a working permit.

SIERRA LEONE

Momoh Orders New Elections in Some Constituencies

AB022041 Freetown Domestic Service in English
1942 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Special Announcement"]

[Text] Whereas his excellency the president has been advised by the Electoral Commission that certain circumstances existed in the following constituencies: Moyamba West I; Moyamba Central I; Moyamba Central II, Moyamba North, Bonthe North, Bonthe South II; Bo North; Kenema South; Kenema East; Kenema Southeast; Tonkolili North; Tonkolili Central; Kailahun Central; Kailahun West I; Kailahun West II; Kailahun Northeast; Kailahun East, which rendered elections in these constituencies held or to be held on Friday 30 May, 1986 not to be free and fair, his excellency held by virture of Section 21-A, subsection 1, 2, and 3 of the Electoral Commission Act 1962, Act No 14 of 1962, as amended by Act No 5 of 1986, has postponed the elctions in these constituencies and hereby appoints Friday 6 June 1986 to be the date on which elections in those constituencies shall be held.

This announcement supersedes the previous announcements on this matter.

TOGO

Nigeria's Akinyemi Meets Eyadema, Views UN Session

AB022133 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A foreign personality was with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, at the presidential palace in Lome. He is the Nigerian foreign minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, who was warmly received late this morning by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Mr Akinyemi came to deliver a message from President Babangida to the 13 January man [Eyadema]. He also spoke of the forthcoming heads of state conference of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, with President Eyadema. Talking to the press this morning, the Nigerian foreign minister stated how happy he was to have been received by President Eyadema.

[Begin recording] [Akinyemi] This is my fourth visit to Togo since President Babangida appointed me as the minister of external affairs in Nigeria. This is a reflection of the importance of the president of the Republic of Togo, not only in West Africa, but in African affairs. It is a reflection of the respect which we have for his views. Now, you know that the summit of our regional organization ECOWAS will be held in about 4 weeks' time. President Babangida is the current chairman of ECOWAS. ECOWAS has two grandfathers: Togo and Nigeria. So it is only natural that President Babangida should send me to come and consult with his brother president so that we can get an overview of the current problems facing ECOWAS, where

ECOWAS should be going, look at the difficulties, and work out the solutions.

[Unidentified reporter] Your excellency, you also delivered a message to the head of state. Does that message only concern the next ECOWAS summit which is to be held very soon in your country?

[Akinyemi] The message which President Babangida sent to his brother and friend, the president of the Togolese Republic, concerns the forthcoming ECOWAS summit, bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the problems — to which I brought some answers — raised by the president of the Republic of Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr minister, you have just taken part in the special UN session on Africa's economic problems. What comments can you make on the results obtained by the special session?

[Akinyemi] The special UN session on Africa's economic issues was called for by the OAU. And this session can be summed up in five points. First, Africans did everything to ensure that all attention was focused on the African economy, because in the last 2 years, all that was discussed concerned famine in Africa, drought, women's problems, etc. It is an image of pity that had been painted of Africa. We, as Africans, want the problem to be seen in a more sophisticated light, because we want Africa's economic problems to be brought to the international arena, so that the world will really know what is happening in Africa.

The second point is that we Africans accept our responsibility. We want the outside world to know that we are responsible for our destiny. Third, Africa prepared a document which defined the problems to be tackled at the United Nations, which set the ways and means to provide solutions to the problems and which also spoke of the responsibility of the African countries and the rest of the world with regard to these problems. The rest of the world must know that the African countries have their destinies in their own hands. Fourth, we tried to invite the rest of the world to play the role which is expected of it. And fifth, the rest of the world must accept its responsibility regarding the problems being encountered by Africa.

You know that the session lasted for 7 days — 7 days during which we struggled resolutely. And we are very proud to tell you that our aim, that is, the focusing of attention on the problems in Africa was accepted. We have succeeded in getting people to understand that in Africa, we are masters of our destiny, because we made it clear that Africa is prepared to contribute 70 percent towards the economic program for Africa. We succeeded in getting the EEC members and Canada to accept a 5-year moratorium, and finally, we succeeded in getting the document prepared by the OAU accepted, and that document was signed this very day at the United Nations. This should tell you that the efforts made by Africa are praiseworthy. [end recording]

SDAR's Hakim Delivers Message to Eyadema, Comments

AB301452 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Togolese Republic, this morning granted three separate audiences at the presidential palace. He received Gilbert Dicko, director of Dicko and Sons Ltd; Bruno Tabari, managing director of SATOM [Overseas Contractors Ltd]; and SDAR Information Minister Ibrahim Hakim.

The third and last audience was that which General Eyadema granted to Ibrahim Hakim, member of the Political Bureau [of the Polisario Front] and SDAR minister of information. The SDAR envoy brought to the 13 February man a message from SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz.

[Begin recording] [Hakim] I brought to President Eyadema a message from his brother, Mohamed Abdelaziz. The message, in the first place, concerns our bilateral relations which are very good and also the international and African situations. I particularly briefed the president on what happened in New York approximately 1 month ago concerning the good offices used by President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman and president of Senegal, on the one hand, and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, on the other — good offices engaged between us and Morocco. I informed the president about what really happened there. Also, as you know, President Mohamed Abdelaziz attaches much importance to holding consultations with President Eyadema on the situation in Africa, especially concerning the major decisions which the SDAR intends to make. It is within the frameowrk of these consultations that I have come here in order to deliver President Abdelaziz's message to President Eyadema.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, as you have just said, after the indirect negotiations that took place between your country and Morocco, are you optimistic?

[Hakim] What I can tell you is that as far as the SDAR Government is concerned, we are still willing to help international organizations, especially the OAU and its current chairman, Abdou Diouf, to play a major role. But it is worth saying that we have noticed that Morocco continues to be intransigent, and we have even asked ourselves: Why has it accepted the operation of the good offices? This said, since the Kingdom of Morocco has accepted the operation of the good office, it henceforth recognizes — clearly and tacitly — the Polisario Front as an interlocutor, something that it refused [words indistinct] in conflict with a third nation. This is the conclusion that can be drawn from what happened in New York. [End recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Announces Government Offensive

AU021311 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, June 2 (AFP) — Angolan Government troops and their Cuban allies, totalling smc 20,000 men, have begun their expected dry-season offensive against the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a UNITA communique said Monday. The communique said the rebels were prepared for the attack "thanks to the new equipment which has strengthened our anti-aircraft and anti-tank capabilities." This was an apparent confirmation of reports that UNITA had recently received clandestine shipments of military aid from the United States, which U.S. press reports have said included advanced Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

The communique said the attack had been launched along three axes against UNITA-held areas in Angola's eastern-central area. Clashes between the two sides were expected within the next 24 hours, it said. The government and Cuban forces consisted of 19 brigades, backed up by armoured vehicles and helicopters, the communique said. They had started advancing May 27 from Luena southwest towards Munhango, and southeast toward Lucusse, and further south from Menongue southeast towards Navinga through Cuito Cuanavale.

The last major government offensive in September last year was halted after South African forces intervened on the side of UNITA.

'Russian' Officers Reportedly Involved

MB021434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the UNITA resistance movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has announced that Angolan forces, under the command of Russian officers, have launched a massive offensive against his movement on three fronts in eastern Angola. Dr Savimbi says in a sstatement issued in Lisbon that 19 brigades, supported by Cuban forces, began the offensive on Saturday. The government forces are moving east from Menongue, and south and west from Luena. The statement gave no details of the fighting, but Dr Savimbi added that the Angolan forces include more Cubans than during the offensive of last August and September.

Refugees Flee Fighting

MB021524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A report from Lusaka says thousands of refugees have fled into Zambia from renewed heavy fighting between government forces and UNITA and Renamo in Angola and Mozambique. The Zambian commissioner for refugees, Mr Musiyani Simumba, says 10,000 people have entered Zambia in recent weeks. He said Zambia now shelters about 30,000 refugees, mostly from Angola and Mozambique.

Foreign Minister Meets UN Secretary General

MB030706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations, met with Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, in New York on Friday. They discussed the southern African situation, particularly the destabilization caused by South Africa. Afonso van Dunem also held meetings with his four colleagues from the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The minister was in New York to attend the UN special session on the African economic situation, the proceedings of which ended the day before yesterday.

Afonso van Dunem also gave an interview to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, reaffirming that Angola was not interested in holding any further direct talks with the United Staes on the situation in southern Africa. He added that Angola would continue to play its role in the problem's solution by working through the UN secretary general.

The Angolan minister's stance was interpreted as a refusal to meet Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Last March, the Angolan Government decided to suspend all contacts with the United States following the U.S. decision to send more sophisticated war materiel to UNITA bandits, requesting that the UN secretary general take charge of the negotiations regarding normalization of the southern African situation.

Cooperation Talks Held With Romanian Delegation

MB030912 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Angolan-Romanian official talks have been taking place in Luanda since yesterday between Angola authorities and a Romanian delegation led by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs. The Romanian delegation arrived in Luanda yesterday for talks within the framework of the joint cooperation commission between the two countries. The Angolan delegation to the talks is led by Dr Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade. At the opening session of proceedings yesterday, both ministers unanimously expressed their desire to see bilateral cooperation further strengthened and broadened, having noted that the People's Republic of Angola is endowed with an enormous potential that must be exploited.

The Romanian foreign minister is to meet with Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for economic and social spheres, and Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of state for production, today. He is also expected to meet Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, minister of transport and communication; Augusto Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance; Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

BOTSWANA

President Leaves for Belgium, Denmark 2 Jun

MB021647 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire, left Gaborone this afternoon for an official visit to Belgium, the European Economic Community, and Denmark.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Tokyo Press Conference Reported

MB020845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Press conference by President Samora Machel in Tokyo during his visit to Japan; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Machel] Ladies and gentlemen, first, I would like to express my gratitude to Japanese authorities for this opportunity to speak with those in Japan who dedicate themselves to the difficult but noble task of reporting on current events both in Japan and in the world at large. Information is a valuable instrument for us. It is a means of enhancing the knowledge and closeness of the peoples, strengthening friendly relations among countries, and preserving world peace and security to which all mankind aspires.

Dear friends, we live on a continent where racism, oppression, arbitrary arrests, colonialism, and apartheid sowing death, terror, and hatred still exist. We belong to a region where human beings still suffer the most degrading forms of humiliation and where discrimination based on skin color reigns. Thus, South Africa is a terrorist regime, brutalizing the majority of South African citizens, who just because they are black, cannot participate in their country's decision-making. We are speaking here of South Africa and the apartheid system of an African region where defenseless people, innocent men, women, and children, are murdered daily just because they claim the right of citizenship in their own country.

We Mozambicans belong to a young country which recently became independent. We were colonized for 5 centuries but we became free. In order to free ouselves, we had to take up arms and expel the colonizer from our land. When we proclaimed national independence, we were a backward and underdeveloped country with no cadres ready to contribute to national reconstruction. A number of plans and development projects have been defined by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to create a country where misery, famine, nakedness, ignorance, and illiteracy would be completely eliminated, allowing our people to achieve their aspirations, namely, their well-being, prosperity, and happiness. However, this has not yet been possible.

The plans and development projects we defined were not fully implemented because of external aggression from which we have suffered. Once again we took up arms to defend our territorial integrity, our independence, and to defend ourselves from aggression by the rebel, racist, and minority Rhodesian regime and the apartheid regime. Although the minority regime of southern Rhodesia was destroyed, we continued to suffer direct and indirect aggression from the South African regime, which created and is financing, supplying, and training armed bandits infiltrating our country anddestabilizing the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We suffer this aggression because we exemplify a democratic society based on justice and equality for all citizens and because we want to build true progress to bring happiness to our people irrespective of their ethnic, racial, or religious origins. We are a peace-loving people who have not yet benefited from this valuable gift. We are doing everything to have peace in our country: 1. We defend the principle of peaceful solution to conflicts; 2. We defend the principle of good neighborliness in relations among the southern African countries; and 3. We defend the principle of respect for the sovereignty of each people to choose their destiny and their style of development, in other words social, economic, and cultural development, because we are a nonaligned country.

We oppose the existence of military blocs; we are fighting for peace as well as a new and just international economic order. We support good relations among countries.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, agriculture is the basis of the economy and industry its motivating force. At present, our main objective is agricultural production for self-sufficiency and the development of projects which will permit the growth of the national economy. We have natural conditions permitting the development of a modern agriculture to produce surplus for exports which will benefit other countries if we have the necessary technology and finance. Our country is rich. We have a wealth of mineral resources. We have a united and hardworking people who are aware of their worth. However, we lack the scientific, technological, and financial means in order to take up the gigantic task of developing the Mozambican economy.

Dear journalist friends, our visit to Japan fits within a principle defined by our country from its first day, which is the establishment of friendly cooperative relations with all peoples of the world. We want to consolidate existing relations and develop new relations in various fields, as well as establish long-term friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit of our countries and people. This visit was an opportunity for us to let the Japanese people and government know the true image of Mozambique and the dimensions of our struggle against famine, nakedness, misery, and destabilization. This visit also permitted us to become closely acquainted with the Japanese people and their work, as well as the power and force of the Japanese economy, which is the result of the Japanese man's maximum application, intelligence, and hard work. This is an example to mankind.

Dear journalist friends, with these words, I only wanted to make a brief introduction to this press conference so that you may ask me your questions, which I am ready to answer. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] A journalist of the Japanese economic newspaper wanted to know Mozambique's attitude toward the recent South African attacks on three Frontline States; namely, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana.

[Machel] We are a Frontline State. Mozambique is a Frontline State. There are six Frontline States: Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. Shortly after the attacks on the three Frontline States, the frontline foreign ministers held a meeting to discuss effective ways of defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity. Besides, each country individually condemned the attacks in strongest terms, appealing to the international community to exert pressure to eradicate apartheid. It is apartheid which is the cause of violence in the region. The attack on the three countries should not be viewed as a one country's affair; it should not be viewed in an individual context, since it is a violation of international law.

I would like to ask: What is the attitude of Japanese journalists toward these attacks? We condemn them. We do not produce aircraft. We do not produce weapons. We are underdeveloped countries. What is more, I said in my statement that we favor peaceful solutions in all conflicts. Thank you. Let us go to the second question.

[Unidentified questioner] With regard to the Mozambique Liberation Front, an organization which carries out actions against the government, the journalist wanted to know how ....

[Machel, interrupting] I am part of Frelimo. You expect me to act against Frelimo, to carry out actions against myself? There is a mistkae there.

[Questioner] Oh yes, there is a mistake. You will forgive me [laughter] I am referring to RENAMO, an organization which carries out actions against the government.

[Machel] It is not an organization. There is no organization which carries out actions against Frelimo. That is the answer. Tell him that there is no such organization. I said in my statement here that what we have in the region is the system of apartheid which has a specific task. Besides plunging its own country into violence, besides oppressing its own people, besides oppressing its own people, besides discriminating against its citizens on the basis of skin color, the apartheid regime has the mission of attacking neighboring countries. When it cannot attack directly, it creates terrorist organizations, it establishes elements and murderers whom it arms to act as armed gangsters, and the actions carried out by these armed gangsters are to kidnap, rape, and murder women. Their actions include the kidnapping, rape, and murder of minors. The actions carried out by the so-called organization include, among other things, the imprisonment of people in huts and burning them alive, the pillaging of traders' shops. What Mr journalist calls an organization kidnaps and murders teachers, destroys schools, hospitals, and maternity clinics, and kidnaps and murders doctors and nurses. This is what the so-called organization does in the pay of South Africa which arms it. Thank you.

[Announcer] A journalist of the Japanese *MAINICHI* daily wanted to know the present state of the Nkomati Accord and if it has contributed to curbing the acts of armed bandits.

[Machel] An accord is signed with an adversary. [laughter] One signs an accord with an adversary. The signing of an accord is not a capitulation. Whenever there is a conflict, there is a peaceful solution. We mounted a war for national liberation which lasted 10 years and we signed the Lusaka Accord in 1974 which fixed the date of Mozambique's independence as well as the date and hour of the end of military hostilities, military operations. That is how we went about solving the problem of the liberation war, the problem of armed conflict.

With regard to South Africa, it was a question of aggression by South Africa against Mozambique — direct acts of aggression. In 1981, South African armed forces attacked the town of Matola. Thereafter, they attacked Ponta do Ouro. In 1983, South Africa carried out air attacks on Mozambique and in the same year, we shot down a South African spy aircraft. Accordingly, there was an overt aggression against our country. There was an undeclared war against us despite the support for bandits. Hence, the Nkomati Accord had two objectives: nonaggression by either Mozambique or South Africa; that is, South Africa should not carry aggression agianst Mozambique, and, likewise, Mozambique should not attack South Africa — that Mozambique should not serve as a base for attacks on South Africa by no matter what country. Mozambique should not be used as a base and South Africa should also not be used to attack Mozambique by anycountry. The second objective was good neighborliness, is it not? There are two. Now, the question that arises is whether South Africa has fulfilled the accord. I would say that South Africa has violated the accord. We have respected the accord.

In August 1985, we attacked the armed bandit principal base where we seized a large quantity, tons and tons, of ammunition and armament. We also captured more than 400 kg of documents that reveal international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Mozambique, that reveal that inside South Africa there are those you call warmongers. This is the position of the accord. We respect the accord. We are in favor of peace.

[Announcer] President Machel also answered a question on whether or not Malawi also supported armed bandits.

[Machel] Malawi is used by South Africa to infiltrate bandits into our territory.

[Announcer] Another Japanese journalist asked President Samora Machel whether, in view of South African acts, the Frontline States intended to create a military alliance to, in his words, fight South Africa.

[Machel] South Africa's objectives are diverse. South Africa has different characteristics. Its first characteristic is that of being colonialist. It colonizes Namibia. The United Nations passed Resolution 435 on Namibian independence as far back as 1978. South Africa does not want to apply it. South Africa's second characteristic is the system of apartheid — racial discrimination. Well, Asians and Japanese are honorary whites in racist South Africa, but Indians, blacks, and the Chinese who live in South Africa are not South Africans. They are classified according to their ethnic groups. Its third characteristic is expansionism. It occupies a considerable area of Angola. Its fourth characteristic is that it destabilizes the region. It does all this to divert our attention so that we can talk about aggression and not discuss the independence of Namibia. By diverting our attention from Namibia, it thus controls the world's opinion on Namibia and the system of apartheid. When it attacks other countries, its aim is to divert us from other issues so that we can talk about the attacks and not Namibia. Its aim is to divert attention of the United Nations and the world so that they talk about the attacks and not the Namibian colony because it knows that as long as Namibia continues to be a colony, the entire international community will center its attention on it. This is the position in the region.

[Announcer] With regard to apartheid, a journalist asked what he thought the Western countries could do.

[Machel] I should perhaps ask you the same question. I ask you the same question: What do you think, Mr journalist? [laughter] What can Western countries, including Japan, do? What do you say, Mr journalist? Let us talk, what do you think about it? There is no answer forthcoming. There is no answer to the question. I should like to see all of us answering because I know that you journalists have the answer. You have the answer; the journalists have the answer.

You are talking to a people with the experience of having been colonized, humiliated, arrested arbitrarily, and having once been considered an inferior race. You are talking to we who have experienced all this. We have deep experience of colonialism. We know what it means to be oppressed. For us, it is not a question of theory. In order to free ourselves, we had to take up arms. Our aim was not to reform Portuguese colonialism. The aim was to eradicate it once and for all. The aim was not to be on an equal footing with the colonizer — the aim was to restore our personality, our culture, and our dignity. We are not talking about theoretical issues. We struggled for 10 years. We know what hunger is, we know how to walk barefooted, to walk in torrential rains and burning sun. We also know how to bury our comrades. That is why we were able to sacrifice ourselves — the minority to sacrifice for the majority. We are fighters. We waged war, we developed it, and we emerged victorious. We are the founders of a nation. Our generation is the generation of founders of a nation. We are creating a new way of life. That is why we are hated in the region. We are hated because we shook the myth of racial superiority. We were able to prove that all human beings are equal regardless of color. We established true democracy, equality, and justice in the region. That is why we are hated. That is why South Africa attacks Mozambique.

We are accused of possessing sophisticated weapons in the region. We do not produce pistols, nor are we able to produce a knife. However, our policy is truly sophisticated. Our way of life is so simple and it is precisely because of its simplicity that it has become so difficult for South Africa to understand it. The reason is because in our state budget, priority is given to education and hospitals and not armaments. That is the reason.

Come here, my delegation. It is important that you should understand Mozambique's weapons — Mozambique's weapons following liberation. When we talk about human beings' equality, that is what South Africa hates us for, do you understand? This one here is white. He is not colored. He is not a mixture of any sort. He is pure white and he is minister of cooperation. The second one is white too. He is not a mixture of any kind. Both of them have Portuguese parents, but they are Mozambicans because they have the right to opt for Mozambican citizenship. They fought for the liberation of Mozambique. This one is minister of agriculture. The following one is also white. He studied in South Africa and can speak Afrikaans, but he is Mozambican. He is a journalist. This one as you can see is half Indian, half black, is he not, but he is Mozambican. We do not look at people's colors. We look at all people as human beings, as you can see. This is our sophisticated weapon. Do you understand? There is your headline: Machel displays Mozambique's sophisticated weapons. [laughter, applause]

Maputo Reacts to MNR Office Opening in Durban

MB021929 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Excerpts] The South African government has finally gone public over its support for the MNR terrorists in Mozambique. Today they are officially opening the first public headquarters of the MNR in South Africa. The mercenaries will have their headquarters only 350 km south of the Mozambican border, in Durban, one of South Africa's main cities. True to form, the head of the office will not be a Mozambican. He will be a member of the Buccellato family, Portuguese fascists who used to own businesses in the Mozambican capital and ran away after the African people of Mozambique took power. The South African regime is apparently so nostalgic for the days of white racist power in Mozambique.

Frelimo, MPLA, Congo Party Officials Meet

MB021919 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Control Committees of the Frelimo Party, Angola's MPLA-Labor Party, and the Workers Party of Congo have ended thier meeting in Mozambique. The meeting held in the southern province of Inhambane ended at the weekend with a call to strengthen relations between the three parties. The three Marxist-Leninist parties also recognized the need to intensify exchange programs through regular supply of party documents and visits by delegations. At the meeting, the three parties also condemned South Africa's recent raids against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and called for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Speaks on AWB, Raids, Reform

MB030447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2148 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — All the world's governments were watching every new item coming out of South Africa and would like to see something evil in it, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at a meeting in the south of Johannesburg tonight. Mr Botha, the National Party [NP] MP for the Johannesburg constituency of Westdene, was speaking at a meeting in Glenanda in support of Mrs Linda Lewis, the NP candidate in a municipal by-election to be held on July 10.

Mr Botha told the crowd of about 600 that events in Pietersburg last week, where the minister was prevented from speaking by right-wing groups, showed what a minority can do when it uses violence in pursuance of an objective. He said that no other country in contemporary history had found itself in the position South Africa now found itself in. "All the governments of the world are watching every item of news that comes from this country ... and hope to see something evil in it. We are not part of any economic alliance. We have our seat in the United Nations but cannot speak. I think the AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] learned their lessons from the UN." Mr Botha said the AWB was good at using force to shut up others but were not good at listening to others. He said this as a group of about 12 people walked out of the meeting.

About 100 policemen were on duty at the school hall where the meeting was held and Mr Botha said the police were there to protect all groups to see that freedom of speech was guaranteed. The people that walked out left the hall and the schoolyard quietly. There were no other incidents.

He said it was not only the government and the security forces that had to ensure South Africa's safety but that it was up to everyone. "We are the ambassadors of this country. We are the policemen," he said. Referring to South African Defence Force raids on neighbouring countries he said: "Every time the government exercises its right to ensure the safety of this country and crosses our borders to enemy targets, more effectively than the Americans — we hit all our targets — we are accused of destabilising our neighbours. The South African Government, in fact my department, sent notes to the governments of those countries telling them in a friendly way that there were terrorists in their country. Those that are fighting for freedom also speak of liberating Zambia, Swaziland, and Botswana."

"We have sent them messages, there have been some meetings and some results were produced," Mr Botha said. He went on to say: "When we gave them information that at a certain place and at certain times there are these arms, they come back to say these people are refugees. What does a refugee need a limpet mine for?"

Mr Botha said the people in the some of the places hit by the defence force in the May 19 raids into Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana harboured people who had gone on to Libya to be trained as terrorists. "When they come back they are given maps and weapons to destroy and blow things up." He said the Defence Force raids were "carried out with precision" and instructions were given "not to hurt innocent civilians." "If you think this government is going to give this country up to a bunch of Marxists you are making the mistake of your life," Mr Botha said to loud applause.

He admitted that the NP had lost support through its reform moves "but we are prepared to lose that support. We want to see blacks going to school and being given opportunities." Mr Botha then outlined the reform steps the government has taken despite themedia labelling them "too little, too late, or cosmetic." He said the government had changed the labour laws and the current wave of strikes proved that the new legal procedures were working, giving the workers an opportunity to air their grievances. He said people of all races were watching athletes of all colours and applaud them regardless of the colour of their skin.

He then cited the lifting of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act and the amending of the Liquor Act. He added that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was in the process of amending 34 laws and proclamations concerned with influx control. "We are changing but are not ready to commit suicide," he said. "In the light of all the steps that this government has taken towards reform and the state president's important announcement of further reform. In the light of the fact that there are elements in the ANC who just want to seize power and don't want reform, and in view of the fact that the West refuses to condemn violence, I have come to the conclusion that the West condones ANC violence. It is not interested in democracy, freedom or human rights but only in handing over to the ANC so they can buy their coal, their gold and their diamonds," Mr Botha said. "We are denied the peace we seek ... we will either compete in destruction or we are going to sit at a table with other leaders. We can jointly create a new South Africa where there will be justice for all our communities," the foreign minister said.

Government Issues Information Panphlet on ANC

MB021332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The Bureau for Information has printed 70,000 copies of a 42-page colour booklet *Talking With the ANC* for distribution among opinion formers locally and overseas.The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said at a press conference at the Union Building in Pretoria today 13 private groups from South Africa had visited Lusaka for talks with the banned organisation. The booklet had been published because the government had a duty to ensure that debate with the ANC took place on an "informed" basis. "It is therefore important that South Africans should be properly informed on the nature of the ANC, its history, its ideological orientation, its composition and its policy," Mr Nel said.

The publication quotes extensively from ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] statements and documents and from the ANC's Radio Freedom. "It contains material which has been proscribed by law in South Africa but which is essential for a proper understanding of the ANC," Mr Nel said. A senior bureau spokesman said that South African newspapers could lift all quotes without fear of prosecution.

If the government had a request from the ANC to grant permission for the ANC to publish a document outlining their position — in reaction to the bureau's booklet — "we would consider it," Mr Nel said. He warned of the communists' "hidden agenda" to create a communist state (in South Africa) and to dispense with the ANC members once the first phase of the revolution had been achieved, namely the so-called national liberation. The document was not intended however to discourage negotiations with ANC members prepared to renounce violence and negotiate for a constitutional compromise, Mr Nel said.

The production of the booklet did not mean that the government accorded any special importance to the ANC. "The ANC is only one of the realities in the broad spectrum of black political expression," he said. After two decades in exile its leaders had lost touch with developing realities in South Africa. The ANC did not enjoy significant black support and did not have control over developments in the black urban areas. "I think as a matter of fact that the blacks of this country are by and large sick and tired of violence and they want it stopped," Mr Nel said.

He hoped that as it became clearer that a revolution was not going to succeed in South Africa, "reasonable" people would commit themselves to negotiations and to a constitutional compromise. As long as the ANC remained affiliated to the SACP and committed to violence there could not be negotiations with it, Mr Nel said. "The South African Government will not negotiate with communists for the constitutional future of our country. I do not know of any negotiations ever having been conducted with a communist party succesfully and I don't believe such negotiations can really lead to a constitutional compromise," he said. He said however if any ANC members wanted to renounce their communist links "that will not be bad news."

More copies of the booklet would be printed if there was a demand for it, Mr Nel said. Perskor printed the current batch. The booklet states that the ANC does not comply with the requirements the SA Government had set for negotiations. "The government has made it clear that it will negotiate only with those South Africans who renounce violence. It has insisted that negotiations must essentially be a process of give and take, aimed at satisfying reasonable demands." The Soweto riots in 1976 "caught the ANC off-guard," according to the booklet. "The fact that the organisation had little or nothing to do with the student rioting was an indicating of the degree to which the ANC's leadership in exile had lost contact with developments in South Africa. However, the organisation benefitted from the disturbances as a result of the large number of young black radicals who joined its ranks after fleeing from South Africa."

The booklet lists the 30 members who served on the ANC's National Executive Committee in 1985. (All except the seven names marked with an asterisk (*) are identified by the booklet as either active members of the SACP or active supporters.)

1. Oliver Tambo: president (*)
2. Alfred Nzo: secretary-general
3. Thomas Nkobi: treasurer-general
4. Thabo Mbeki: director of information and publicity
5. Chris Hawi: political commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK)
6. Moses Mabhida: deceased
7. Dan Thloome: deputy secretary-general
8. Johnny Makatini: chief of international dept (*)
9. Henry Makgothi: secretary of the education dept
10. Simon Makana: administrative secretary (*)
11. Gertrude Shope: chief of women's section
12. Stephen Dlamini: president of SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions)
13. John Nkadimeng: secretary-general of SACTU
14. Joe Modise: commander of MK
15. Mzwai Piliso: member
16. Robert Conco: member (*)
17. Jacob Zuma: ANC represenative in Mozambique (*)
18. Florence Mophosho: deceased
19. Joe Nhlanhla: member
20. Joe Slovo: chief of staff of MK and chairman of the SACP
21. Mac Maharaj: member
22. Aziz Pahad: prominent ANC/SACP member in London
23. Reginald September: member
24. James Stuart: member
25. Francis Meli: editor of *SECHABA*
26. Pollo Jordan: member
27. Ruth Mompati: member (*)
28. Sizakele Sigxhashe: former director of information and publicity
29. Anthony Mongalo: member
30. Cassius Make: member (*)

The SACP had not yet asserted its influence within the ANC due to the two phases of Soviet revolutionary theory, the booklet said. The first phase would be a National Democratic Revolution led by the ANC under the banner of the Freedom Charter. The second phase would be a socialist revolution under SACP leadership, which would entail the introduction of a workers state. The ultimate objective of the theory was a classless communist society in terms of international proletarianism. This theory had already been successfully implemented in a number of countries, the booklet said, citing short case histories in Vietnam, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

The booklet said that last year there had been 136 ANC terror acts — a significant increase from previous years. In 1984 there had been 44, in 1983 — 56, in 1982 — 39, 1981 — 55, 1980 — 19, 1979 — 12, 1978 — 13, 1977 — 20 and in 1976 only 4. It also gives figures reflecting that those "killed in security force action" were overshadowed by those of "blacks killed by black radicals." Respectively these were 12 and 35 for May this year, 11 and 58 for April, 57 and 87 for March, 56 and 40 for February and 25 and 45 for January this year.

A number of photographs are reproduced, including one of the May 20, 1983, Pretoria car bomb blast scene, the December 1985 Amanzimtoti shopping centre blast scene, and the covers of nine copies of *SECHABA* and *THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST* magazines, dating from 1981 to 1985. Other pictures portray confiscated communist bloc weaponry, a funeral with an ANC flag draped over the coffin, a crowd displaying communist banners and a picture of Nelson Mandela with a caption containing a quote by him from the Rivonia trial: "We Communist Party members are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history ...."

A selection of quotes by Mr P.W. Botha are interspersed with ANC quotes.

Le Grange Introduces Public Safety Bill

MB021419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 2, SAPA — Unrest had increased since the state of emergency was lifted and the extent to which measures proposed in the Public Safety Amendment Bill were implemented would be determined by the instigators of unrest and violence, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Introducing the bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and regulations to combat violence and disorder for three months, with possible extensions, he said "it is not the object ... to create an undeclared state of emergency but to call the problem by its name. The problem is an occurrence of unrest and not a state of emergency as is traditionally understood under that concept."

The government would have preferred not to make use of the bill's measures, "but it would be unwise in the prevailing circumstances not to. The government does indeed hope it will not be necessary to apply these measures on a large scale and that the proposed amendments would rather serve as a deterrent," Mr Le Grange said. "The extent to which they will be implemented will be determined by the actions of those who instigate the unrest and violence."

Referring to discussions with members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates on the bill, the minister said he would propose the deletion of a section excluding the jurisdiction of a court of law to inquire into the validity of the declaration of a state of emergency, an unrest area, or related regulations. Also, following the discussions, during which aspects of detainees treatment were raised, Mr Le Grange said certain amendments appeared under his name on the order paper which had been proposed by, among others, members of the two houses and accepted by him. "I wish to give the assurance that where such regulations may provide for the detention of persons, provision will be made in the regulations or in separate directions, for matters such as ... medical examinations, access to such detainees by relatives and legal representatives." Provision would also be made for notification of next-of-kin and the place of detention and informing a detainee of his rights when it came to making representations for his release.

Mr Le Grange expressed his thanks to members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates "for their contributions and the responsible manner in which they approached the matter." The government realised "only too well that the bill contains far-reaching provisions, but we can no longer delay in conferring upon the security forces adequate powers to enable them to restore law and order as soon as possible." The minister said he was convinced all MPs, as well as every responsible citizen, had noted unrest incidents since September 1984 with concern.

During the parliamentary recess last year, the nature and extent of the unrest had forced the government to give the security forces additional powers in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953, by delcaring states of emergency in a number of districts, accompanied by relevant regulations. He stressed the regulations had been aimed at combatting unrest and that they had been "in accordance with the need," while it was obvious that far more drastic regulations might be made in times of emergency. The government had only promulgated the minimum measures necessary and the fact that the act's provisions had only been applied twice since 1958 showed it handled its wide powers with the utmost care.

This was despite the fact that organisations such as the SA Communist Party and the African National Congress as well as the Pan Africanist Congress and other internal and external organisations had attempted to overthrow the existing order by violence.

The meaning of general disorder and chaos was traditionally attached to the words "state of emergency" and South Africa's enemies had attempted to exploit this situation by trying to show, especially abroad, that the unrest was much more wide-spread than was actually the case. "The effect of this was extremely detrimental to the economy of this country (but) the declaration of a state of emergency in the relevant area was the only way in which the relevant powers could at that stage be conferred upon the security forces," Mr Le Grange said.

There was thus a "clear need" for additional powers to combat the unrest and avert a situation where a state of emergency had to be declared. To state that the bill would create a permanent state of emergency in South Africa was not correct. "It is not the object of the bill to crate an undeclared state of emergency, but to call the problem by its name ... the problem ... is the occurrence of unrest and not a state of emergency as is traditionally understood under that concept," he said. The minister of law and order's regulations would only apply in a declared unrest area or deal, outside such an area, with circumstances of events in the area. "If certain events since the 1985 (parliamentary) session are viewed, there can be no doubt about the necessity of the powers as embodied in the bill."

Thousands of people had been prevented from going about their normal business as a result of unrest in various areas, organised stay-away actions, and consumer and school boycotts, which had been enforced by intimidation. Local authorities such as community and town councils had been disrupted by the unrest and members of these bodies violently intimidated to force them to resign. There were also calculated attempts to replace these disrupted councils by so-called alternative structures, Mr Le Grange said.

"Grievances, real or pretended, are used in order to create resistance against government institutions and to provoke unrest." In certain instances "people's courts" which imposed cruel punishments had even been established in an attempt to take over the normal functions of the administration of justice.

Mr Le Grange said unrest incidents could not be viewed in isolation and pointed out it was the ANC and SACP's declared policy to make the republic "ungovernable" and to create "no-go zones" to gain mobility within the country. Quoting ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo at the organisation's 74th anniversary, the minister said inhabitants of South Africa had been urged to take part in an intensified political and military offensive during 1986 to transform the armed offensive into a fully-fledged people's war. Mr Tambo had said offensive internal political mass-mobilisation actions, especially united action in resistance campaigns, would be undertaken.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, had herself recently confirmed publicly that the type of violence which occurred during unrest formed part of the revolutionary onslaught when she said: "... with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate this country", Mr Le Grange said.

The communist-inspired and controlled onslaught was an organised one and the unrest and riots which had to be dealt with were part of it. "It is a fact that in South Africa there is a process of reform and everything possible is being done to find ways and means to satisfy the political aspirations of all the inhabitants of this country." Radicals could not be allowed to wreck this process and to ensure that a climate for negotiation existed. Intimidation, terrorism, unrest, disorder and the dismantling of authority could not be tolerated. It was a fact that where the state acted in the interests of society it was sometimes necessary to curtail the rights of the individual, and it was a recognised principle that where the individual's interests were weighed against that of society, the latter had to receive preference.

"Naturally the government regards the rights of the individual highly. For this reason, the government should also be thoughtful to the rights of those who are intimidated, whose lives and property are in danger and who have to live in fear. We can, therefore, justly ask ourselves whose rights should enjoy preference: those of the instigator or participant in unrest, or the rights of those whose desire is to go about their normal business free from unrest and intimidation," Mr Le Grange said.

S. African Airways Jet Detained in Zambia

MB021208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — The crew of a south African Airways [SAA] Boeing-737 on a flight to Lusaka was held by Zambian authorities for almost 12 hours after the plane followed the incorrect flight path, an SAA spokesman said today. Mr Francois Louw, an SAA public relations officer, said in Johannesburg the plane used for Flight SA060 had been "night-stopping" all over South Africa for the past week and had not had its maps changed for the new flight paths laid down by Zambian air authorities on May 26. The crew was detained shortly after the plane landed at Lusaka on schedule at 1.30 pm yesterday. They were held in custody until shortly before the 737 took off at 1.20am today. The aircraft was scheduled to leave Lusaka for Johannesburg at 2.40pm yesterday. Mr Louw said the crewmembers were held until South African Airways informed the Zambian authorities about the maps and apologised for using the old flight path. The plane arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at 3.20 this morning.

SABC Commentary Marks Republic's Anniversary

MB030555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] A quarter of a century after the declaration of a republic — 3 and one-third centuries after the introduction of Western Christian civilization to the Southern point of Africa — South Africa remains a melting pot of diverse and conflicting cultural groups each intent on assuring its future. The achievement of a republic marked a watershed in the long and divisive Boer-Brit struggle. The referendum of 1960 itself showed how wide was the gulf at the time between English and Afrikaans speakers.

But the new dispensation provided a focus for growing national unity between the two white language groups, a process that culuminated in the overwhelming display of support from both groups for the new constitution when it was put to the test of a referendum in 1983. The referendum represented another important step in creating a unified national consciousness. The republic of the white became also the republic of the Asian and the coloured. The confrontation potential built into the majoritarianism of the Westminster system was rejected in favour of a constitutional order that provided for power sharing while retaining group autonomy.

Granted, the system is still in its awkward infancy, but it is functioning, and steadily building a common loyalty and sense of purpose among its participating groups. South Africans are once again at a watershed, faced with challenge of extending the ideals of republican democracy fully to black people. Economic forces have ensured that virtually half the total black population has remained permanently situated in urban areas outside the national states, with no possibility of their ever being accommodated in separate states.

That reality has had to be accepted and the legitimate demands of the people must be met. The future security of all will be secured only when the republic of the white and brown South African is constitutionally structured to become a focal point for national unity also for the black South African. The movement towards that goal is irreversibly under way, through the elimination of discrimination, and the granting of full property rights, freedom of movement and citizenship.

Once again a solution must be found outside the Westminster pattern — in a system that provides for political co-responsibility without group domination, and guarantees power sharing without prejudicing minority rights. Both the left and the right are determined to subvert the process. Yet neither has a viable democratic alternative.

The survival of the Republic of South Africa demands that the aspirations of all its people must be accommodated. The republic enters its second quarter-century at a time when, as never before, faith and courage are needed from all its people, white, brown, and black. A statutory mechanism, the National Council, is now being created. The task that awaits is to use it to build a foundation for a republic which will enjoy the loyal support of all South Africans.

Bill Proposes Restoration of TBVC Citizenship

MB030929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Parliament, June, SAPA — A bill restoring South African citizenship to black citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda [TBVC] was published today. The restoration of South African citizenship bill also makes provision for South African citizenship to be granted to minor children and wives those who qualify for citizenship. According to a memorandum published with the bill, three categories of people from the independent national states will qualify for citizenship. They are:

— People who were born in the Republic of South Africa prior to the independence of the state of which they became citizens and who have since been permanently resident in the republic;
— Those who are citizens by birth or descent of any of the independent national states and who entered the republic on or after the independence of the state and who have been lawfully and permanently resident in the republic for at least five years;
— Those who are citizens by birth or descent of any of the independent national states and who lawfully entered the republic after the commencement of the proposed act. On application, this category can become South African citizens by naturalization after five years of permanent residence in the republic.

Mandela Message Relayed to KwaZulu Assembly

MB022019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 2 Jun 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Monday — Jailed ANC leader Dr Nelson Mandela today asked Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for a meeting after his release and urged the KwaZulu chief minister to set up talks in the meantime with the ANC in Lusaka. In a telegram sent through his attorney, Dr Mandela sent greetings to Chief Buthelezi and thanked him warmly for his efforts to have him set free. The telegram said the former ANC president had read media reports on a proposed visit by Chief Buthelezi and that he believed very strongly that the best time for this would be "after he and his colleagues have been released from prison." This would ideally be when his "other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country."

Chief Buthelezi read the Mandela telegram out tonight to a hushed KwaZulu Legislative Assembly which had recently approved a move to ask him to consider seeking government permission to visit Dr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. In a special statement to the assembly, the chief minister and Inkatha president pointed out that the visit had been proposed not by him but by the minister of education and culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo. In view of this, he would seek Dr Dhlomo's advice on Dr Mandela's suggestion and also share it with Inkatha's general conference and central committee and with the caucus of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi, who is an old friend of Nelson Mandela under whom he served on the ANC before it was banned and with whom he has corresponded in prison, said: "I thank Dr Mandela for his unchanging atitude towards me despite all I have endured from his colleagues in the external mission of ANC." He had started campaigning for the release of him and other political prisoners more than ten years ago — "on my own, unprompted by anyone, and I'll continue doing so until he and other political prisoners are released." The chief minister reminded the assembly, however, of several approaches made to the ANC mission in exile by himself and Dr Dhlomo since a meeting in London in 1979, all of which had been ignored. "I would assume that Dr Mandela is unaware of all this," he said. "Otherwise I do not think that he would make the suggestion that I should communicate with the ANC in Lusaka."

The full text of the telegram sent to Chief Buthelezi by Mandela attorney Mr Ismael Ayob, of Johannesburg, read: "I have just returned from visiting Mr Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you his greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet with him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views of the contemplated visit to him. Mr Mandela believes very strongly that the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and ideally when his other colleagues presently outside South Africa would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him and suggests that in the interim you communicate with the African National Congress in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them."

Work Stayaway Continues in KwaNdebele

MB030906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — Scores of KwaNdebele residents stayed home early today as a planned three-day stay-away in the trouble-torn homeland entered its second day. Police said "most" people managed to go to work. The stay-away was organised for civil servants in KwaNdebele "with the aim of forcing the homeland's Legislative Assembly to meet the residents' demands," organisers have said. The demands include the withdrawal of police and their army back-up from the homeland, the abolition of the Imbhokoto vigilante group and the cancellation of the Legislative Assembly's acceptance of independence due to be celebrated on December 11.

Brigadier C.P. van Niekerk, commissioner of police in KwaNdebele, said the situation was "not so very bad" early today. "We had a number of incidents especially in Vlaklaagte and KwaGafontein where attempts were made by youths to stop the buses from leaving the villages." Some of the buses were stoned by the youths. He said most of the people in the homeland managed to go to work today. "The police and Defence Force members are keeping a watch on the situation."

Soweto Council Warns Against Rent Boycott

MB030510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — The Soweto City Council today reacted strongly to rumours of an anti-rent campaign and warned the township's residents the implementation of such a step might have serious consequences. The director of housing for the Soweto Council, Mrs Del Kevin, said the Soweto City Council appealed to residents to pay rent despite threats from activists who told them not to pay rent from yesterday. She said it was important all residents continued to pay rent for the council to render essential services effectively. The council has no other form of income, Mrs Kevin said.

She said those who were afraid to go to the council offices should post their money to Private Bag x10 Jabulani, Soweto. She also pointed out Soweto was not connected to the West Rand Administration Board. The board no longer operated in Soweto, but in other townships. Soweto had nothing to do with the Johannesburg city council, she added.

"We have to find funds to pay for all the things that we, the Sowetans, want. We have to pay for the electricity which we get from ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], we have to pay the water which we get from the Johannesburg City Council, we have to pay for the people who are collecting refuse and keeping Soweto clean and we have to pay for things such as the law and order enforcement in Soweto that we provide for the people for Soweto to make their places safe," she said.

Further on Witwatersrand Student Arrests

MB021830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — University of the Witwatersrand students and academics, arrested on Friday while on their way to the Hillbrow Police station, were representatives of various bodies who had been given a mandate to approach the police and ask for the release of a student arrested on Thursday, one of those arrested said today. Mr Daluxolo Mpofu, chairman of the university's Black Students Society, said at a press conference that about 200 people attended a meeting at which a decision was taken to petition the police for the release of the student. He said that those who marched were representatives of various university groups and organisations and were carrying out a decision taken at Thursday's meeting.

Mr Mpofu also said the situation at Wits had been given disproportionate coverage in the media in the light of what else was happening at other universities and in the townships in South Africa. "The events on campus must not be seen as an isolated incident but it was a spillovesr of what is happening all over," he said.

A statement issued to journalists said the students were committed to a non-racial and democratic South Africa and they affirmed their right to protest peacefully. "We condemn the increasingly brutal government repression of legitimate protest," the statement said, adding: "We demand an end to police brutality on this campus and in the townships."

At a meeting of members of the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] Unrest Monitoring Committee and the university's vice principal, Prof Mr Shear, a decision was taken to make representations to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. He will be requested to ensure that his policemen stay off the Wits campus. "The university will themselves maintain order on the campus and only if they are unable to control any potential problem will they request police assistance," a PFP statement said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 2 Jun

MB021756 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:
"At Kathlehong (near Germiston) a man was wounded and arrested when the SAP (South African Police) used birdshot to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Rouensmead coloured residential area near Cape Town a classroom was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Duduza near Nigel a SADF (South African Defence Force) vehicle as well as a delivery vehicle was stoned. In the first incident the SADF dispersed the mob with tearsmoke.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand) the private dwelling of a member of the Development Board was extensively damaged when set alight.

"In other incidents two delivery vehciles were looted, buses and private vehicles were stoned and two drivers were robbed from their vehicles.

"In the same area of post office vehicle as well as a bus was destroyed when set alight.

"At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage a trailer of the municipality was petrol-bombed.

"At Montagu white residential area in the Boland the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts [whips] when they gathered illegally.

"At Daveyton near Benoni two buses were stoned."

3 Jun

MB030628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] two liquor stores were looted. During one of the incidents, Development Board police used birdshot to disperse a mob. A man was arrested when a mob tried to set a liquor store alight.

"At Guguletu in the WP [western province], the charred body of a man wes found.

"At Motherwell near PE [Port Elizabeth], a grader was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Langa in the WP, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Matsulu near Nelspruit, a mob of approximatley 50 stoned a SAP vehicle. The SAP dispersed the mob with a round of birdshot, fatally wounding a man.

"At New Brighton near PE, an SARP [South African Railways Police] vehicle was stoned and an SAP vehicle petrol-bombed.

"At KwaZakele near PE, a man was wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire after their vehicle was petrol-bombed. In another incident a mob was dispersed with tear smoke after a police vehicle was stoned."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Public Mood

An editorial in the Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on June 1 on page 22 says the public reaction to the rumored Nedbank failure shows that the public mood "is febrile, it is unbelieving and it is ever ready to expect the worst" and represents "a crisis of confidence that permeates our whole society." "Quite simply, the public doesn't believe anything anymore. So it emigrates, it acts irrationally when it hears unfounded rumours about a bank, it seeks solace at the extremities of the political spectrum or it simply mills about in confusion at the centre, craving leadership and clear direction" which will come when President Botha "spells out his vision of the future."

Security Bills Opposed

In a second editorial on the same page, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says: "The labour and National Peoples parties — cogovernors in President Botha's cabinet — drew the line at two proposed security measures" as they would have given the minister of law and order and the police powers over and above the ones they now exercise. "The two minority parties in the coalition are forcing the Cabinet into some honest-to-goodness political horse-trading" which is a "refreshing change."

Right Wing Fanaticism

In a column on the same page political correspondent Max du Preez writes that "the sudden resurgence of the lunatic rightwing could help drive reasonable people together and give new impetus to the diminishing and increasingly unpopular idea of the middle ground." Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche is succeeding in mobilizing "thousands of people and virtually hijack the Conservative Party" as "people feel threatened with talk about bringing blacks into government." The reasons for increased AWB following is fear that "if the blacks rule, will they do to us what we did to them?" Most of the AWB support is from the "lower middle classes" who experience "poor economic conditions." The people also feel threatened by seeing reform being implemented and "fall back on the old comfortable slogans of narrow Afrikaner nationalism." It appears then that "a lot of what we have seen recently has been a letting off of steam, of the venting of frustrations rather than a revolutionary commitment."

Patriotism To Promote Loyalty

Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American, writes on the same page in the paper's feature "When Apartheid Goes ..." that the application of the principles enunciated by the state president would "create a society of power sharing based on the complete equality of individuals within a multiracial state," but there will have to be a "change in the set of men's minds — both black and white." In the economic field he accepts that "some form of mixed economy is likely in which there is a measure of State planning and intervention." As South Africa is not a wealthy country "it is only by doubling our manufacturing base by the year 2000 and remaining competitive enough to boost our exports, as well as expanding the domestic market, that we can hope to achieve the kind of econmic growth which will allow us to meet even the basic aspirations of all South Africans." Relly says that under sanctions South Africa "is incapable of providing the economic wherewithal to lubricate the process of reform." He also states that interests of minorities will best be served by a "Bill of Rights and an independent judiciary and, most importantly, by devolution of the maximum amount of power to the local or regional levels." "What we need is a powerful and embracing patriotism which recognises the interests and promotes the loyalties of all South Africans."

Third Party Intervention

H.W. Van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies and "initiator of dialogue between South Africans and the ANC" writes in a column on page 23 of *SUNDAY TIMES* that South Africa has "already entered the post-apartheid era" and "there is no indication that the end of violence is in sight nor that we are moving towards a very democratic society." "Conditional and temporary suspension of violence" is necessary for negotiation, but "obstacles to official negotiation remain formidable" and "there appears to be little chance that the parties would meet without the intervention of a third party" such as the Eminent Persons Group (EPG). Although it has promoted conditions favorable for negotiation "it seems to me we are still a long way from actual negotiations." "Apart from the problem of finding the appropriate third party, the Government finds itself in the embarrassing position that giving any credence to a third party undermines its own stand."

Townships Amused by Pietersburg

"In the townships last week, Thursday's pow-wow in Pietersburg was the source of considerable amusement," Jon Qwelane writes in a column on page 15 of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 1 June. Two women Qwelane overheard "were beside themselves with mirth. They said that at last the boot was on the other foot, what with fist fights and teargas sending whites stampeding to exits and the like." "Do not fault me, I am not at all gloating. What I am relating are the realities of South Africa today, where pain and suffering by the one group are seen — rightly or wrongly — as being just desserts."

Conservative Party Real Danger

Discussing the AWB in his "Cross Purposes" column on the same page, John d'Oliveira writes: "South Africans should not be misled about the size of the crowds the movement draws in various centres. These are the fanatics of South African politics and their gatherings draw almost every one of their supporters in the area — and many more from outside. The danger to evolutionary politics in South Africa lies not in the fanaticism of the AWB, or the extremism in the HNP [Reformed National Party], but in the relatively more reasonable approach of the Conservative Party [CP] which thus far eschewed close identification with Afrikaner nationalism as such." The Conservative Party aims for a wider audience than those of the HNP or AWB and its message "is clearer than the Government's because it is not trying to have things both ways; it is not trying to convince blacks that everything is changing while, at the same time, trying to re-assure its conservative supporters that nothing much is changing." The real danger, therefore, "is not the political thugs in the AWB but the much more reasonable (by comparison) men in the CP."

No Cause for Celebration

An editorial on page 18 states that the "quarter-century anniversary of the Republic saw the country in a state of turmoil and division scarcely conducive to festivity" as "black communities are ground down by political thuggery and armed occupation; whites are fearful and have little to feel confident about." "Inflation is rampant, recession deepens, unemployment grows; and the Government seems to have no direction, let alone a clear plan for dealing with the economic crisis." So there appears to be "little to celebrate on this Republic Day weekend."

Parties Struggle for Votes

Political correspondent David Breier writes on the same page that the "Transvaal now holds the key to the white power-struggle in South African politics" having "more white voters than the rest of South Africa combined." According to statistics released in Parliament recently, Transvaal has 52.5 percent of white voters. "The parties of the far right regard the Transvaal as their stronghold and they are demanding a new delimitation to give the province its fair number of seats in the white House of Assembly" which will "increase their power after the next general election." However, "a general election is now expected only in 1988, giving the Government plenty of time to arrange a new delimitation which will favour it the most." "The PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] current strategy is to win the balance-of-power if the Right wins enough seats to deprive the NP [National Party] of its overall majority."

Group Areas Act Debated

Breier writes on the same page that a new plan to reform the Group Areas Act is being debated by the President's Council. This plan would put the "onus on aparthied-minded towns and cities to apply for apartheid." Another plan puts the "onus on more liberal local authorities to apply for desegregation." Further options are to "abolish the Group Areas Act but qualify each race's rights of occupancy in title deeds," or to "open up only newly proclaimed suburbs to all races, leaving existing suburbs segregated." However, "according to sources in the President's Council, National Party members, who form the majority, are becoming increasingly reluctant to indulge in major reforms to residential segregation, especially in white areas."

Nkomati Accord

John d'Oliveira writes in *THE SUNDAY STAR* on page 18 that "while the Nkomati agreement still stands, the South African Government is becoming increasingly concerned — and angry — about Mozambique's repeated claims that South Africa is still helping the MNR." The Machel government in Maputo "has been making a meal out of documents which, it claimed, showed continued South African assistance for the MNR in defiance of the Nkomati Accord" but "now Mozambique has agreed to a Joint Liaison Committee and this committee is scheduled to meet within the next two to three weeks to dicuss joint security concerns."

Afrikaner Division

Political correspondent David Breier writes in the "Review" section on pages 17 and 18 that "when Afrikaners face a crisis, they often divide down the middle instead of uniting to meet the challenge" as has happened between the "ruling National Party and the far-right-wing groups." The "Nats believe reforms to apartheid will satisfy most blacks" while the "rightwingers say partition is the only answer." Although the Nats will share power with other races, "they will not easily relinquish control of the police, defence force, civil service, the budget, the cabinent, the presidency and other seats of real power." Right wing circles are seriously considering the idea of "an Afrikaner homeland or 'Boerestaat'" which can be governed by the Afrikaner. Right wingers see the AWB as providing the "raw energy and enthusiasm which is totally lacking in the NP" while the NP regards the AWB as an "openly violent organization."

TerreBlanche Profiled

Andrew Beattie in the "Personality of the Week" column on page 18 writes that Afrikaners "magnetised by the charismatic Mr TerreBlanche are reportedly signing up with the movement in droves." TerreBlanche's "apocalyptic speeches and the symbolism, salutations and insignia adopted by his para-military followers have evoked comparisons with the brand of fascism that was exterminated in Europe more than 40 years ago." But "besides the blatantly Nazi overtones of Mr TerreBlanche's tirades and the overtly militant symbolism evident in the Pietersburg putsch, there is a prevalent apathy in white South African society that makes it fertile breeding ground for fascism." Beattie also says that TerreBlanche is a former policeman who received suspended sentences for illegal possession of firearms and for terrorism.

Budget Revisions

Harry Schwarz, member of parliament for Yeoville, in his "Talking Cents" column on page 19 writes that now "two months after the beginning of the new financial year and before the Budget has been approved by Parliament" everyone is waiting for a revised budget. "Disposable incomes are dropping because of inflation and tax bracket creep" and it is argued that "if wages do not go up, tax should come down, or at least the loan levy repayments should be anticipated." "Priorities are stability, a reducation in the unrest level and a restoration of confidence" which give immediate relief but to deal with the real long-term problem the policy makers should make decisions "which might not be popular, but will enable us to survive today and have a tomorrow."

Need To Live Together

In his "View From Natal" column on the same page, *DAILY NEWS* Editor Michael Green discusses Chief Buthelezi's remarks on the number of whites "chickening out," writing: "I sympathise with the chief's attitude, though I suggest that if he were the only factor in black politics far fewer whites would be taking the gap." With all the violence in the country, "it is difficult, I think, to condemn young people who have decided there are safer places." However, "surely one must pin one's faith in the belief that most people are not torturers or murderers but are reasonable and rational creatures who understand that you just have to live together amicably in the interests of all. Seven million South Africans who are not black are not going to disappear into the sea; and 13 million who are, are not going to be confined to invisible townships and artificial homelands."

DIE VADERLAND on 25th Anniversary

In an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 May says: "The 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa, which ought to have been such a joyous occasion, will be celebrated relatively quietly tomorrow — apart, that is, from those who play on emotions. And this is understandable. Dreams which were dreamed in 1961 about the future of the new republic now seem unattainable. The national policy which was to make South Africa white has proved to be fundamentally unrealistic." "On its 25th anniversary, the republic is in earnest crisis, both internally and internationally. But in its 25 years, the republic has also achieved much. This country has become a regional power which has to be reckoned with. In African terms, it is a leading force. In its struggle to find a realistic foundation, self-confidence must be shown and another unattainable dream — the dream of a Marxist state being held before the black population — dealt with. The results of the first dream and the unmasking of the second is going to demand patience, courage, and wisdom of the highest caliber. The next 25 years will have to be devoted to realism. Only then will a festive half-century be attained."

Period of Equilibrium Needed

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 May says in an editorial on page 12: "There can be no doubt in any one's mind that South Africa will have to carry its reform program through without any assistance and support from the Western alliance. In particular, now that the reform process has entered a critical phase, those countries which ought to support the process will be inclined to stand aside. In many circles there is the incorrect assumption that the white government is on its last legs, ready to collapse at any moment. This is causing international reluctance in the economic sphere and sharper condemnations of attacks on the ANC than would normally be the case." Reports from the White House that the Reagan administration is considering further steps against South Africa and that even Australia has said it is considering comprehensive sanctions if the Commonwealth "wise men's" mission fails, all make "one realize that what this country now needs above all else is a period of equilibrium during which all the reform measures already announced can prove their value and allow the whole reform process to be consolidated. But can we ever achieve this as long as the country is constantly visited by politicians, study committees, and 'wise men' all of whom want a hand in reform? Should not a halt be called so that for a change South Africans can meet each other and talk about reform alone?"

CP 'Flirtation' With AWB

A second editorial in the same page says the list of similarities between the ANC and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, (AWB) pointed to by Minister Piet du Plessis in parliament is disturbing: both reject the parliamentary system, both have their minds set on nationalizing property, both reject democracy, and both use violence to intimidate people. "With this background, it must be sobering indeed for many Conservative Party [CP] supporters that their leaders allowed the party to be so closely associated with the AWB that the CP is being branded the political wing of the AWB. From the AWB's point of view, this hijacking, which was aimed at giving a measure of legitimacy to extremism, is a great achievement. But is can become disastrous for more than the CP, because extremism eventually feeds on itself, to become more militant, extreme, and gruesome. Those in the CP who approve of the flirtation with the AWB should take note of the development of the ANC since the sixties. Once that organization had chosen the path of violence, things became worse, to the point where innocent people are murdered cold-bloodedly. Can the CP leadership claim that they have a democratic mandate inside the party for their flirtation with the AWB?"

Need To Strengthen Moderates

In his "Political BEELD" column on page 12 of *BEELD*, Willie Kuhn discusses the division among people in South Africa. "The Afrikaner is a typical example. Politically, we are fighting, in church we are divided, culturally we are in different worlds, and even provincialism often brings trouble." Moderates are also divided: "Just when we think the dialogue between moderates is on course and the proposed national council will bring lasting solutions, Chief Buthelezi breaks a link, or there is a squabble in the National Party, or the outside world begins such an offensive that moderates are placed under great pressure, etc." However people in some Western countries are waking up to the rise of radicalism in this country; television viewers there see how blacks have thrown the law overboard and are killing each other with an unparalleled bloodlust. And the white extremism, when seen overseas, reminds people of Nazism. "Now people overseas are waking up to the fact that the moderates of South Africa, who still represent a focus for hope, are caught between forces which are growing. Would that explain why the U.S. Embassy in South Africa suddenly condemned terrorism?" "It may be necessary to reaffirm the strength of moderates. If the country had to have a new referendum on constitutional development, it would certainly this time rally together the moderates even more impressively — and that would also grant a mandate for further comprehensive reform. We do not know what the referendum that the National Party [NP] leadership has mentioned a few times is all about, and we have no idea what the NP federal congress is going to decide. But there is certainly a case for a new show of force."

BEELD Appeals to Moderate Right, Blacks

On page 14, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans 2 June says in an editorial: "The National Party cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the political pendulum in the Transvaal is swinging to the right, if they hope to stop this tendency. And no one should be surprised that it is the ultraright which is taking the initiative and giving momentum to the movement, particularly when one takes into account the quality of the Conservative Party leadership." "We want to address three groups today. First, the moderate right whose eyes surely ought to have been opened to the political monsters they have created by their withdrawal from the NP. Come back, and help the party which you yourselves helped to bring into power, to carry out its reform program speedily and well so that an acceptable future can be created for everyone in South Africa, including you. Second, the moderate black masses in South Africa whose voice is so seldom heard. The NP is inviting you to come and negotiate with all the other groups. If you hesitate, you are playing into the hands of the arsonist and the bomber who do not want any peace in this country. Third, naturally, the government. The answer still remains in its hands. There is no more time to play about reform. It must be done now, and the remnants of apartheid must disappear. Once that has been done, the wind will have been taken out of the sails of even the greatest right-wing extremists. But above all, we call on those on the right who can now see in what sort of company they are increasingly finding themselves, to come back."

Need To Enlarge Police Force

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says the fact that 6,000 policemen were withdrawn from their normal duties to assist the security forces indicates that the South African police are working under a tremendous burden during the ongoing unrest. "What particularly needs urgent attention is combatting crime in the white urban areas. The enforcement of the law is literally paralyzed on account of the unrest. The withdrawal of the police last year from border duty relieved the burden somewhat, and once the SAP and the railways police are merged, there should be further relief. But the police force will have to be enlarged much more, so we can have a return of the policeman on the beat. There is nothing which frightens off criminals quite as much."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S. Condemnation of Violence

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* on 29 May says in an editorial on page 8: "The U.S. condemnation of terrorism and its call on opponents of the South African Government to end their spiral of violence would, under normal circumstances, be accepted as self-evidence. But in the circumstances facing South Africa, this needs some comment because the government's action here is condemned left, right, and center, while opponents who use violence are seldom addressed. Violence can only be justified in extreme cases, when there is no other political way out. But this country is already busy creating a more just society and political channels which make violent change the vehicle of evil power-hungry people alone. The U.S. reaction can well be followed by other Western governments. And they should also be more vocal to the perpetrators of violence."

Negotiation Urged

In his "About Politics" column, Harald Pakendorf writes on page 8 of *DIE VADERLAND* that it is to be doubted if there ever was real unity in the political history of the Afrikaner, apart, perhaps, for a brief period in 1961 at the formation of the republic. Under P.W. Botha, the National Party has shown courage and sought new ways of satisfying the Afrikaner's will to survive. The first step, was to accept coloreds and Indians in parliament; but that was easy, because they were fewer than the whites and therefore did not pose a threat. But with the blacks, the picture is totally different, and that is why we find ourselves in our present dilemma. It is still about survival — political, cultural, economic. And the fear that if we do the same with the blacks as we did with the other, then our survival will be threatened. What needs to be done next "is to get the dialogue on a future dispensation going. This can only be done by saying, as Pik Botha has already indicated, that a black president lies in our future. Only in that way will we make the road ahead to negotiation possible. After all, we cannot expect that if that possibility is not left open, the outside world will take us seriously, or that legitimate black leaders will come forward, or that the uncertainty about our future will disappear. There is no other way of opening the path to negotiation." "The alternative to negotiation is increasing violence — from the left as well as the right — plus economic deterioration and certainty that we are endangering the possibility of our survival. Keeping the path of negotiation open is naturally also dangerous. To be too idealistic about that would be short-sighted and foolish. But let us remember this: by having done too little too slowly about separate development, by being too concerned about what the white voter says, we consciously contributed to the final closure of that way out. We dare not allow the same reasons to be responsible for us losing the initiative once again, and that we be responsible for the closing of the other option too."

AWB Republic Day Celebration

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 June says in its editorial on page 6: "The CP, the Reformed National Party, and the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard] were there. They were lending respectability to the right-wing Republic Day festivities on Saturday at the Voortrekker Monument. Then Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's militant AWB hijacked the 'people's parade'. Ironic, but it was to be expected. One can only hope that Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Jaap Marais, and Prof Carel Boshoff learned their lesson. The AWB leader was 'tame,' but any right-thinking person knows that the horse he has saddled can become violent."

Government Competence Doubted

An editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 June on page 12 says "government intransigence has defeated the efforts of wellmeaning people striving to upgrade the quality of township life. The Urban Foundation pullout from the Crossroads upliftment programme amounts to a dramatic questioning of the Government's good faith" and keeping the squatters out of the camp is a form of "forced removal." This raises doubts about the government's competence to govern. "The country must know what its leaders think they are doing."

Breaking Group Areas Act Caused by Need

On the same page Shirley Woodgate reports on an interview with Mohammed Dangor, vice chairman and cofounder of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), which was formed by tenants who under the Group Areas Act were living in " 'disqualified' " areas and called for help from community leaders. Dangor said, " 'if they throw the "disqualified" people out they will have to throw out 30,000 people.' " He also says that the " 'act of civil disobedience' " where " 'disqualified' " people are living in the city centre is " 'caused by need, not defiance.' "

CITIZEN Contrasts Tutu, Buthelezi

"What a contrast between the alarmist, histrionic, doom-and-despair Archibishop-elect Desmond Tutu and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 June on page 6. Tutu is described as using "blather" in his tours abroad "drumming up support for sanctions" while Chief Buthelezi, also speaking abroad, did so "in the measured tones of a man who is sure of himself and is true leader of his people." "While Bishop Tutu calls for sanctions, Chief Buthelezi is completely opposed to them because they would hit Blacks most" but Bishop Tutu is still able to live a life of "reasonable luxury and contentment, and will have more of both when he becomes archbishop of Cape Town."

Campus Violence Eye-Opener

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 June on page 4 comments on the "recurring violence at the University of the Witwatersrand" which gives the "white community a clue about the violence that has been going on in the townships since 1984." Although the violence is not necessarily a good thing, "it does reveal to other people in the country the anger and the turmoil that is evident and latent in South Africa." "Drastic changes" are needed to stop this.

New Constitution Put To Test

An editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 June on page 6 comments on the "tussle" over the government's proposed new security measures. The colored and Indian opposition to the security bill promises to test the new tricameral constituiton and place President Botha's "SA-style coalition Cabinet" on trial. "Despite the defiance from the coloured and Indian members, the constitution in fact makes provision for Botha to have his way" which underscores the "essential plan of the system: — that in the final analysis it is largely an instrument to ensure continued National Party domination."

Eastern, Western Aid Contrasted

In a column on the same page, Simon Barber contrasts Western and Eastern aid to Africa, noting that in "South Africa the West is behaving in a manner entirely counterproductive to the interests of the elite seeking power." The United States and other Western countries are "trying to foster an open, multiracial democracy," and are "pumping in money for black education and business creation. They are trying to encourage dialogue and peaceful transition. Their companies are providing employment and helping to improve living standards, spoiling the proletariat for their re-enslavement once the existing order has given way. And they are resolutely refusing to destroy the economy." In comparison, the Eastern bloc "makes all the right noises in international fora. It provides the guns, the ammunition and the legitimising ideology."

CAPE TIMES on UDF's 'Cop-Out'

An editorial in Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 30 May on page 8 comments on the "astonishing lack of feeling" which the United Democratic Front (UDF) with regard to the lynching of a young man at a UDF meeting on Sunday. The UDF "absolved itself from responsibility for the lynching and laid it 'four-square on the shoulders of those responsible for the breeding of hatred and anger by their maintenance of apartheid against the will of the people.'" Apart from being an "immoral and highly dangerous cop-out" it leads to "total anarchy, the disintegration of all civilized standards, the replacement of an ordered if flawed society with the law of the jungle." Unless "a more satisfactory attitude is forthcoming, the UDF's position should be seriously pondered by anyone contemplating attendance at any future meetings of the organization."

Government Advised To Enlist Help of Foundation

Another editorial on the same page notes the withdrawal of the Urban Foundation from the Crossroads upgrading scheme. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis would be wise to consider the Urban Foundation's plea and its earlier call for a commission of inquiry as the foundation is the "recognised authority in urbanization" and "its impartial, non-political status is accepted without question and its views carry weight."

Apartheid Still in Force

In a third page editorial, *CAPE TIMES* criticizes the government for saying that it regards "segregated schools and residential areas as non-negotiable" and for reaffirming this by warning prospective colored and Indian home-buyers to "stay out of white areas." "While the government stays determined to reserve the best of everything for whites, it cannot talk of apartheid being outdated."

Government Should Exploit International Sympathy

In his column on the same page John Battersby writes that the "racist venom" unleashed by the AWB leader, Eugene TerreBlanche has "inevitably had the effect abroad of boosting the credibility of President Botha's reforms" and that perhaps Western aid and support for the Botha administration would be a more "appropriate response than economic sanctions." "If President Botha was seen to be acting decisively against the new right-wing challenge, purge the police force, push ahead with reforms and call a halt to SADF raids into neighboring countries, he would exploit the latent international sympathy resulting from the AWB phenomenon" and could reclaim some of the middle ground in South African politics. However, "Western selective sanctions targeted at white people is considered inevitable — both to defuse growing pressure for mandatory sanctions and to let the vulnerable Frontline States off the hook."

ZAMBIA

3 Die From Landmines Reportedly Laid by UNITA

MB301735 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Solwezi, (Zambia) 30 May (ZANA/PANA) — Three people have died in separate incidents after stepping on landmines believed to have been planted by UNITA rebels in the Chavuma area in Zambezi District this month. North Western Province police chief, Mr Nanty Simango, confirmed this today and said the first incident in which two people died happened on 19 May while the second one occurred two days ago. He said the people died on the spot in both incidents.

He disclosed that on a number of occasions in recent weeks UNITA insurgents have crossed the border and terrorised people in villages in the Chavuma area demanding food and other property. He said the rebels planted the landmines along footpaths and many of the devices were still live in the area. But Mr Simango added that experts would go to the area to defuse the mines which were still live to avoid further loss of lives.

One man died and three others were injured in landmine blasts in the same area last March. In the same month two other people escaped [word indistinct] a booby trap also believed to have been set by UNITA rebels.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Says RSA Uses Namibia as 'Launching Pad'

MB030727 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has accused racist South Africa of using Namibia as a launching pad for raids into neighboring countries. Comrade Shamuyarira, who is also the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, urged the progressive international community not to waver its support to bring about a just and democratic system in South Africa and independence in Namibia.

He was speaking at the farewell ceremony for the outgoing Pakistani ambassador, Mr Anwar Khan, who leaves for Karachi tomorrow. The minister noted that relations between Zimbabwe and Pakistan had been further strengthened since independence, adding that Karachi has helped the country in the transformation of the air force.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

Urgent high-level contacts in Beirut and Damascus succeeded in stopping the fierce fighting which erupted in West Beirut 3 June, Beirut radio announced, noting that 5 dead and 21 wounded persons were moved to the hospital in the wake of the clashes between Amal and the Sunnite 6 February Movement. Talks are underway on the deployment of a Lebanese Army unit in the area in accordance with a request by Amal leader Nabih Birri, who warned his men that they will be executed for looting. Amal-Palestinian clashes also continued in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila areas, the radio noted, while lengthy talks on the Lebanese situation were held in Damascus, attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, and Palestinian National Salvation Front officials.

A PLO statement cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that Palestinian defenders repulsed Amal's latest attacks on the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed measures to protect the camps from the "Amal gangs" in a telephone conversation with PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

Libya

"Informed Arab sources" cited by the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that Libya and the USSR have agreed in "principle" on the form of Libya's "actual accession" to the Warsaw Pact, KUNA reported. The sources anticipate a formal announcement on Libya's membership in the Pact to be made during Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the Soviet Union expected within "2 months."

Jordan, Iraq, and Syria

The Soviet Union will shortly begin supplying Jordan with advanced Soviet weapons, the UAE paper *AL-BAYAN* stated in a 4 June report cited by KUNA. Quoting "informed sources" in Moscow, *AL-BAYAN* said an agreement was signed in May for the supply of "sophisticated" air defense systems and other weapons.

In another development, Amman radio noted that King Husayn met with French President Francois Mitterrand during a private visit to Paris. In a statement to reporters cited by Amman television after the meeting, Husayn expressed optimism over the success of his efforts at reconciling Iraq and Syria and said he expects practical steps in this regard.

"Sources" connected with Jordan's efforts to effect an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation disclosed to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* that a resumption of the flow of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory is expected "next week."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military commander claimed that Iraqi losses in the Hajj 'Umran area since 14 May total 2,500 dead, 3,500 wounded, and 150 captured, IRNA reported. The commander further asserted that Iran downed 4 Iraqi planes and 38 helicopters in the fighting in addition to destroying 20 tanks and numerous vehicles. For Iraq's part, a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes raided a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast late 3 June.

Israel

Jerusalem television reported on a tete-a-tete meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during which the Shin Bet affair was discussed. The television cited "sources" in Shamir's office who revealed that Shamir would appear before a commission of inquiry if one were established, although they affirmed his belief that such a commission is unnecessary. The report also cited an announcement by Shamir in which he condemned "anonymous slanders and lies" appearing in the press regarding the affair.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) Commander General Antoine Lahd have agreed to continue the cooperation existing between Israel and the ASL, IDF radio reported.

PDRY

Council of Ministers Chairman Yasin Sa'id Nu'man arrived in Moscow 3 June heading a high-ranking government delegation on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet government, according to Aden radio. TASS reported 4 June on the commencement of talks between Nu'man and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov.

In another development, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that former leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his leading supporters will be tried in absentia after investigations and legal proceedings are completed, according to QNA

FBIS

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Iraqi Oil Reportedly To Again Flow Across Syria

GF031358 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
2 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] The pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territories is expected to resume next week. This was affirmed to *AL-SIYASAH* by sources connected with reconciliation efforts between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad made by King Husayn of Jordan. It is believed the resumption of the pumping of Iraqi oil will fundamentally boost the two countries' economy and directly affect the Iraq-Iran war.

The sources note that official Iraqi and Syrian media have begun a gradual normalization process apparent in the stopping of propaganda campaigns. This step began about 4 days ago when the Syrian press began to carry equally the Iraqi and Iranian war communiques.

AL-SIYASAH yesterday noted that the Iraqi and Syrian vice presidents will meet in mid-June to review details of bilateral relations and discuss the normalization process which would follow immediately. They also will agree on the venue of the Iraqi-Syrian summit which, if not held in the Jordanian capital, may take place on the periphery of the comprehensive Arab summit in Riyadh.

'Arafat Calls For Arab Intervention in Beirut

JN031850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and Palestinian Revolution Forces commander in chief, has called on Arab countries to immediately intervene to halt the massacres the Amal Movement gangs are carrying out against Palestinian camps in Beirut or to enable the PLO to protect its people's camps in Lebanon. At a press conference in Tunis yesterday [as heard], attended by Arab and foreign correspondents, Brother Abu 'Ammar said this conspiracy seeks to expel Palestinians from Lebanon as a prelude to implementing sectarian partitioning. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar revealed Soviet moves foiled the Israeli scheme against the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

At the outset of his press conference, Brother Abu 'Ammar explained developments in the military situation and the rabid onslaught the criminal sectarian gangs are launching against Palestinian camps.

Brother Abu 'Ammar described the state of affairs as very serious in view of the escalation of aggression against the camps by some Amal Movement factions, particularly in light of the participation of 6th Brigade tanks and artillery. Brother Abu 'Ammar said the parties to the conspiracy launched in one day three attacks on Burj al-Barajinah and a fourth attack on the Shatila camp. He said a fifth attack began at 0900 and was targeted against civilians in Burj al-Barajinah. Tanks, artillery, and heavy rockets were used to confront this attack. He added: The criminal aggressions against Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps have been going on for 14 consecutive days. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: These aggressions were accompanied by attacks from gangs of assassination and crime of the Amal Movement against some Palestinian families residing outside the camps, killing several Palestinian children.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: The Palestinian individual is now confronting this onslaught while the Amal gangs are besieging the camps, preventing medicines and foodstuffs from being received by Palestinians in the camps, and banning doctors from entering the camps to treat the wounded. He said: The Amal gangs are even preventing the wounded from leaving the camps and the martyrs from being buried. This forced citizens to bury their martyrs sons in their houses.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar explained this new conspiracy is an extension of the conspiracy against our Palestinian people in our occupied homeland and in southern Lebanon. He said there is a large U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in which some Arab parties are involved. Brother Abu 'Ammar added: Our camps in southern Lebanon, as well as cities and villages there, are subjected time and again to bombardments by Israeli planes and to shelling from agent Antoine Lahd's artillery while Israel masses its forces there.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I sent an official letter to the UN secretary general and the UN Security Council president informing them that the purpose of these Israeli troop concentrations is to deal a blow to Palestinians and Lebanese in southern Lebanon, particularly in Tyre and Sidon. Brother Abu 'Ammar also said that the friendly USSR's move had gotten results. The USSR sent a strongly-worded official letter to the United States on 26 April asking it to check Israel and to prevent it from carrying out the conspiracy against Palestinians in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also answered questions raised by various media representatives. On his opinion about a solution to stop this onslaught, Abu 'Ammar said: In the appeal I made to the Arab leaders and masses as well as to our friends, I made two suggestions: Arab leaders and officials should either assume their responsibility and stop these massacres in a suitable way and through Arab forces or help us protect these camps left to the mercy of these gangs.

Answering a question about cease-fire agreements, brother Abu 'Ammar siad: Lebanese mufti, a number of clergymen, and a number of officials in the national Lebanese movement participated in efforts to achieve these agreements. However, all these agreements were violated by these gangs, including the cease-fire agreed upon yesterday during a meeting attended by Lebanese sides, the Amal Movement, and some Palestinian sides. However, they did not abide by the agreement.

Answering a question about the identity of the Arab parties taking part in implementing the plot, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: It would be enough now to point out that there is an Arab party pushing, arming, and beefing up these gangs. Yesterday, these gangs received military reinforcements, ammunition, weapons, and men. These weapons would not have reached these gangs had it not been for these Arab parties' help.

About the objective of the concerned Arab parties in helping Amal in its war against the Palestinian camps, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: On many occasions, Amal called for the expulsion of half a million Palestinians from Lebanon to implement sectarian and demographic partitioning to Balkanize Lebanon.

On the differences between the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], Abu 'Ammar said: Undoubtedly a great number of the national Lebanese forces oppose the continued crimes and massacres against Palestinians. Our brothers in the PSP are among those parties which refuse to stain their hands with Palestinian blood.

On implementing PLO proposals to stop the camps war, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The PLO is a full member of the Arab League. I call on the Arab brothers to implement resolutions adopted by the Riyadh and Cairo summits to this effect. Answering another question, Brother Abu 'Ammar strongly denied that this is the battle for a return to Beirut.

He added: I do not call for our return to Beirut at all. I call for protecting the camps. It is not a battle of return, because return is not in the mind of the Palestinian leadership. As is known, our political and administrative headquarters are in Tunis, and the places of our military headquarters are also known. The Palestinian revolution does not intend to bring the headquarters back to Lebanon. Those who are making these proposals are doing so to justify their crimes against our camps and people. In the past, they talked about an alternative homeland and it was proved that there is no such alternative homeland. The Palestinians formed a factor of stability in Lebanon to prevent Balkanization and sectarian partitioning in Lebanon. Now they want to get rid of this factor through these massacres.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: There is an agreement between me and Philip Habib stating that the forces which left Beirut have the right to return while they are on leave to visit their families which they left behind in Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah. Over the past 4 years, our elements used to pay regular visits during their leave to meet with their families and children. This is part of the agreement with Philip Habib. When we left Beirut, they pledged to protect these camps, but the first and second Sabra and Shatila massacres took place and now the third Sabra and Shatila massacre is taking place despite the abovementioned pledge.

On the parties that Philip Habib represented, Brother Abu 'Ammar explained he was speaking in the name of the United Nations and the multinational force representing three EEC countries and the United States.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The important thing was that Philip Habib offered a guarantee to the effect that the Lebanese Army will protect these camps when the multinational force leaves. However, what is taking place now is that part of this Army is attacking our camps in participation with these gangs and without the knowledge of its command. In addition to all this, there are observers in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 whose duty is to see to the protection of the camps but who are banned from carrying out their mission.

On whether contacts are underway with these parties, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I only contact Arab sides and the United Nations. I am ready to even hold contacts with the leaders of these gangs to protect my people. Birri says he is ready to receive my envoy. I am ready to send him an envoy tomorrow if this will stop the bloodshed, protect our children and women, and safeguard Lebanese and Palestinian blood, because the conspiracy is not against Palestinians but against the Lebanese themselves. I once again appeal to religious leaders in the Shi'ite community to check these gangs belonging to the Amal Movement.

On efforts to convene an Arab summit, brother Abu 'Ammar said: An Arab foreign ministers meeting will be held in Morocco on 23 June and the meeting will discuss the convocation of this summit as the atmosphere is now propitious for such a summit.

On Margaret Thatcher's statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: She has acted in the same hostile spirit the UK Government has been adopting since the Balfour Declaration. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The British Government and this ill-omened declaration are the main cause of the Palestinian tragedy. She now comes to visit the Israeli occupiers, to overtly proclaim she is biased toward these Zionists, and to adopt an overbearing attitude toward the Palestinian people and their representatives.

In any case, we know that Thatcher is a prominent member in the Israeli-British Friendship Society and worked as a volunteer in an Israeli kibbutz between 1951 and 1952. I would also like to point out that recent appointments took place in her cabinet of several Zionists who not only are openly hostile to the Palestinian people but also to the Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: The British media's hostility to everything Arab is also evident. Everyone now knows that Thatcher is not qualified to play any role inthe Middle East. The only role she is qualified to play is one of sabotage.

Confers With Soviet Envoy 2 June

JN031934 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with the Soviet ambassador in Tunis yesterday. They discussed the situation in Lebanon, the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, the latest developments in the Palestine question, and the current Arab situation.

Receives PRC Ambassador

JN031931 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the PRC ambassador in Tunis today. He asked him to convey an urgent message to the PRC leadership dealing with developments in the Palestine question as well as the daily aggressions against the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Meets Tunisian Foreign Minister

JN031942 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in Tunis today. They discussed developments in the current Arab situation, developments in the Palestine question, the situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut and in Lebanon in light of the aggression to which they are being exposed, and the need for an Arab move to stop this aggression and protect our people and camps.

PLO Issues Statement on Beirut Camp Fighting

JN031846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO issued a statement today on what is taking place in the Palestinian camps of West Beirut. The following is the text of the statement:

Some agent factions of the Amal Movement and forces of the 6th Brigade continued their indiscriminate artillery shelling and light and heavy machine gun fire on all parts of the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps from yesterday afternoon until dawn today, Tuesday. This brutal shelling is coupled with feverish attempts to send new military forces in to tighten the siege imposed on these camps and to carry out new attacks after our kinfolk defending the camps managed to repulse the attacks and the aggressions, the last of which took place at dawn yesterday. While warning these gangs and the Arab sides which support them of the danger and dimensions of the plan being implemented at the expense of hundreds of our innocent Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the PLO affirms that the heroes who are honorably and proudly defending the camps are determined to abort this old, but new, conspiracy which amal is trying to carry out. They are also determined to expose these gangs' goals and the dangers of this conspiracy being implemented in favor of the Zionist-U.S. schemes inthe region. Glory and immortality to the righteous martyrs. Revolution until victory.

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR Weekly Interviews 'Arafat

PM030933 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
30 May 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Mustafa Bakri in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Bakri] I began by saying to Yasir 'Arafat: There is much talk these days about a war expected to break out between Syria and Israel and starting in Al-biqa'. Do you believe that such a war will actually break out, and what are your expectations regarding it?
['Arafat] The PLO was the first to reveal this in a memorandum we submitted to the Security Council chairman and the UN secretary general after we observed Israeli military concentrations on the border with Lebanon. During the PLO Central Council meeting in Baghdad we revealed an Israeli plan aimed at striking at the Palestinian and Lebanese forces and the likelihood of the Syrian forces in Al-biqa' coming under attack. We contacted all the friends, including the Soviet Union, which established for itself that the Israeli military concentrations did exist. It therefore made immediate contacts with the aim of exposing the potential Israeli attack against the camps and the Lebanese villages and towns as well as against the Syrian forces in Al-biqa'. We thanked the Soviets for their immediate action in forestalling this aggression.

[Bakri] What was the Israeli reaction to these moves?
['Arafat] It was anger and fury to the point that Peres accused the PLO and me personally of uncovering this plan, and the Israeli press did the same thing. But I must point out here that there is an Israeli plan to exploit the Arab situation in general and the Syrian situation in particular, since recently the United States has been alleging that Syria was involved in certain operations in London and Germany, and in view of the action by Thatcher, who is known for her hostility toward the Arab nation, of expelling three Syrian diplomats.

[Bakri] It was said that during his recent meeting with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] President Amin al-Jummayil showed a readiness to allow the return of the Palestinian forces to Lebanon via the Phalangist-controlled port of Juniyah. How true is this?
['Arafat] There is absolutely no such offer. These are accusations by certain sources trying to cast a shadow on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The purpose is to create excuses for a blatant Israeli intervention and pave the way for an Israeli attack on the Palestinian camps. Those who claim that we are returning to Lebanon are wrong because we are in Lebanon and we have half-a-million Palestinians there. But the problem for us is to secure a livelihood for half-a-million people.

[Bakri] What is your comment on what is being said about Jordan's intention to expand its parliament so as to include representatives from the Palestinian camps?
['Arafat] Jordan has the right to expand its parliament as it likes and in the manner it desires, but there is a serious violation in the new election law in that this is the first time an Arab country is incorporating the representation of [Palestinian] camps in its parliament. This is in total violation of the Arab resolutions adopted by the Arab League concerning the countries playing host to refugees. We have sent a memorandum to the Arab League on this serious matter through our Political Department asking Jordan to reconsider the issue. This is because such action is rejected inasmuch as it undermines the Arab stand at the local, Arab, and international levels calling for the refugees' right to return.

This would also weaken the UN resolutions that publicly call for the right of return as well as other inalienable Palestinian rights. The gravity of this step lies in the fact that it seeks to end the refugee problem, which is not the essence of the Palestinian problem, bearing in mind that the Zionist conspiracy aims at eliminating the Palestinian existence completely.

[Bakri] How do you view the recent meeting between King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad in Amman and the results to which it has led?
['Arafat] We are in favor of and encourage any inter-Arab meeting. We do not accept the current speculation that this

meeting might be against the PLO. Indeed we are struggling for a united Arab stand and Arab solidarity.

[Bakri] Why has the convening of the Palestinian reconciliation conference, which it was previously said had been scheduled for the middle of Ramadan, been delayed?
['Arafat] The initiative [for the conference] was taken by the Algerian president with the support of friends, foremost of whom were the Soviets. The subject topped the agenda of the recent Central Council meeting in Baghdad 29 April. Before beginning my African tour I paid a brief visit to Algiers on 1 May where I informed the Algerian brothers of the Palestinian decision and officially thanked them for their efforts aimed at strengthening Palestinian unity. The Algerian brothers have so far received some positive and encouraging answers [from Palestinian factions], yet certain parties with links to certain Arab intelligence services are applying pressure to hinder this initiative. We hope that the first of these meetings will take place during this holy month.

[Bakri] What is the truth of press reports that the PLO has offered about 7 million dollars as a loan to certain African states at 2.5 percent interest, with 40 percent of the loan being an outright grant.
['Arafat] The purpose of this campaign is to distort the PLO's image. I have said in the presence of many African leaders that we are poor and own only our blood which we share with our African brothers. All that the PLO offered the sisterly African states was Palestinian experts who would participate in the economic development of the continent. This is our answer to those who are trying to besmirch the Palestinian revolution in one way or another.

Fatah, Palestinian Communist Party Sign Accord

JN031919 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Fatah and the Palestinian Communist Party have signed an agreement to step up cooperation and coordination between the two sides to confront the conspiracies being concocted against our people's liberation march. This came in a statement issued after a Fatah leadership delegation and a Palestinian Communist Party delegation met in Tunis 2 days Ago. The statement says:

Fatah and the Palestinian Communist Party held a meeting to discuss the dangers surrounding the Palestinian people and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people recognized on both the Arab and international levels, especially those pertaining to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the Palestinian people's national soil under the PLO, their sole, optimate representative.

The statement also explains that Fatah and the Palestinian Communist Party agreed to coordinate to vigorously confront attempts to impose the autonomy plot and the civil administration in the occupied Palestinian territories in light of the full readiness of the occupation authorities, fully supported by the U.S. Administration and the British Government — as proved by Thatcher's visit and her statements and contacts in the Zionist entity as well as the statements of several senior Jordanian officials. The two sides also announced that the door will be opened to all the concerned Palestinian forces and orgianizations to join this framework.

The statement adds: On this occasion, the two sides, which have welcomed President Chadli Bendjedid's call for a Palestinian dialogue to restore the PLO's unity, reiterate that they welcome his honest fraternal call.

PLO To Ask Jordan To Stop Military Council Meeting

GF031318 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
2 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Tunis — In response to the meeting of the General Military Council held by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah], PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman told *AL-ITTIHAD* that the organization will officially ask Jordan to stop this comedy and to consider the resentment and the denunciation of both the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

UAE Daily Interviews PFLP-GC's Ahmad Jibril

GF031850 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 2 Jun 86 p 18

[Interview with Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, by unidentified *AL-QUDS* media correspondent in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts][Unidentified *AL-QUDS* media correspondent] There have been reports on a change in the Soviet stance toward restoring PLO unity, particularly following the 'Arafat-Gorbachev meeting. How true is this and how do you evaluate the Soviet efforts?
[Ahmad Jibril] We believe that the Soviets are totally convinced that it is difficult to return 'Arafat personally to the national line, and this is something the Soviets have not concealed from us or the rest of the factions. The Soviets used to say it is possible to return some sides in the Fatah Central Committee to the national line and their efforts were exerted in this direction.

[Correspondent] But the Berlin meeting was held after the convocation of the CPSU Congress?
[Jibril] This is what I was going to refer to. The GDR has bonds with 'Arafat based not on political bases but on issues of interest. 'Arafat was able to open the Gulf markets to GDR products, which means they have joint interests in this regard. This is why he was invited to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany congress. The meeting between 'Arafat and Gorbachev was a protocol meeting blacked out by Soviet media. We know very well that Soviet policy daily insists 'Arafat should stay away from the Camp David accords and the Amman agreement to make possible an improvement in Soviet relations with 'Arafat. The Soviets are trying. The Soviet Union will continue to make efforts until it has to give up hope. The Soviet Union continued to make efforts with Egypt and Al-Sadat, who used to curse and insult them, until the latter severed his relations with the Soviets. Now that Husni Mubarak has power and restored diplomatic relations with them, the Soviets are trying again.

[Correspondent] It is said contacts are being made between the Fatah Central Committee and the Syrian leadership. Is this true? What is your view on this and its impact on your relations with Damascus?

[Jibril] There is no serious process, because by abandoning his alliance with Syria 'arafat has stopped struggling, since this alliance meant the continuation of the struggle. Now, after negotiations have been hindered, he wants to restore this card, but I do not think the Syrian leadership will accept such maneuvers. Certainly, the Syrians can make use of such tactics to keep 'Arafat away from King Husayn.

On his part, 'Arafat can also make use of such tactics to pressure King Husayn while he is playing a role on the Lebanese arena so as to inform Syria that he is a factor to be reckoned with, but I believe that this factor is weak. Thus, both sides are looking at the issue through a temporary, tactical outlook.

BAHRAIN

Qatari Troops To Depart Fasht al-Dibal

GF040547 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
4 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Gulf sources last night revealed that the evacuation of Qatari troops from Fasht al-Dibal will start today or tomorrow after solving 'some problems' which arose following the signing of an agreement by the two sides under the patronage of Saudi Arabia. Sources said at the same time the Bahraini troop presence on the Hawar Islands will be 'minimised', as will the number of Qatari troops on the coastline facing Bahrain.

The number of naval forces of both countries patrolling seas between the two countries will be limited to routine military patrols and coastguard vessels. Sources said this was aimed at bringing the situation back to as it was before April 26 when the Fasht crisis began. The Qatari evacuation from Fasht will take under several days, sources said.

'New Development' Detailed

GF031542 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
3 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Bahrain, Riyadh, Kuwait — There has been a new development in the border dispute between Bahrain and Qatar. King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who has been mediating between the two countries, has disclosed that the agreement reached by the two sides contains the proviso that if differences should arise between them they should submit to international arbitration, with both sides submitting their documents. Both sides will have to accept the arbiters' decision, including their judgment on the current dispute.

In an interview with the Kuwait paper *AL-SIYASAH* published yesterday King Fahd expressed the view that there will be no need to resort to international arbitration because both sides have good intentions, and therefore the resolution of all problems will be easy. He said that the two sides asked Saudi Arabia to mediate in the present crisis and Saudi Arabia does not want to impose solutions on either side but wants such solutions to be fair and acceptable to both sides.

AL-KHALIJ has learned that it is the previously mentioned provision that has hindered Qatar's military withdrawal from the island of Fasht al-Dibal which was scheduled to have been completed by the beginning of the current week under the supervision of the monitoring and supervision commission set up by the GCC. Qatar has asked for the addition to the agreement concluded by Saudi Arabia of an article stating that Qatar reserves for itself the right to reject any ruling made by the proposed arbitration committee after the withdrawal of forces, unless such a ruling is compatible with its interests, and also reserves the right to refer the dispute to the World Court at The Hague.

AL-KHALIJ has learned from well-informed sources in Riyadh that Bahrain has affirmed that it will fully cooperate with the Saudi mediation effort and will make every contribution it can to bring about the success of the Saudi mediation and give it every opportunity to achieve its objective of restoring Bahraini-Qatari relations to normal. Bahrain also expressed confidence in the decisions that will be made by the Saudi arbitration committee. However, it emphasized that if the dispute is referred to the World Court Bahrain will insist on tackling all aspects of the entire issue, including Bahrain's claim to Al-Zubarah which lies on the western coast of the Qatari Peninsula.

The sources point out that Bahrain used to rule Al-Zubarah and that it never ceded it to Qatar, and that Bahrain possesses documents that prove its claim to Al-Zubarah. Several Bahraini citizens have documents and title deeds that prove their ownership of land in Al-Zubarah. Moreover, historical sites in Al-Zubarah such as the fortress built by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah in 1770 still stands there as testimony to the Al-Khalifah's presence in and rule of Al-Zubarah. Bahrain also possesses the contracts of its 1861 agreement with Britain as well as its 1880 and 1892 agreements with Britain according to which Britain pledges to defend Bahrain including the Hawar Islands.

AL-KHALIJ has also learned that Qatar is demanding the removal of the artificial island constructed in Fasht al-Dibal as a condition for withdrawing its forces from Fasht al-Dibal. Bahrain responded that the decision to build installations on Fasht al-Dibal was not made by Bahrain alone but was made by the GCC Military Committee with the agreement of Qatar which contributed toward financing the project. Therefore, the decision to dismantle the installations should be made by the GCC Military Committee and Bahrain would not object to it. In fact the Qatari forces have begun to remove the installations and the sand and rock in Fasht al-Dibal. The withdrawal of the Qatari forces has been resumed and it is hoped will be completed by the beginning of next week and Fasht al-Dibal will be left empty.

Qatar had moved antiaircraft missiles and armor to Fasht al-Dibal after its landing of military forces there on 26 April.

Al-KHALIJ has learned that the agreement concluded between Bahrain and Qatar provides for concessions to be made by both sides: Qatar withdraws its forces from Fasht al-Dibal in return for the removal of the artificial island. The agreement also stated that Bahrain will reduce its military presence in Hawar while Qatar will reduce its troop concentrations on its coast facing Bahrain. Also the naval presence of the two sides will be reduced to what it was prior to 26 April and will be confined to patrol boats in order to avoid the outbreak of any unintentional clashes and to remove any possibility of a military confrontation between the two sides.

Last month the two sides signed an agreement sponsored by Saudi Arabia on restoring the situation to what it was prior to 26 April. The agreement included three points: 1) Withdrawal of Qatari forces from Fasht al-Dibal and the restoration of the military situation in Hawar and the Qatari coast and waters to what it was previously; 2) No resort to the use of force by the two countries; and 3) No media provocations or campaigns by either side.

Shipping sources in the Gulf say that despite the signing of the agreement the areas which Qatar had declared an exclusion zone are still closed, and Bahraini fishermen still do not approach the area.

A Bahraini official told *AL-KHALIJ* that the main purpose of the visit of the amir of Bahrain to Mecca last week was to perform minor pilgrimage, but that Shaykh 'Isa seized the opportunity and held talks with King Fahd on the dispute with Qatar. Shaykh 'Isa expressed Bahrain's readiness to fully cooperate with Saudi efforts and contribute toward the success of Saudi mediation. The talks were extremely frank and very successful.

The purpose of the tour of Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah to Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman was to convey Bahrain's gratitude and appreciation for the stands of the leaders of these countries during the crisis and to brief them on the latest developments.

Well-informed sources in Riyadh say that Saudi Arabia is exerting pressure on the two sides to show greater flexibility and to agree on a solution that is satisfactory to both sides. The sources say that Bahrain did not fix a time period for the success of the Saudi mediation, but it insists on restoring the status quo that existed prior to 26 April as quickly as possible, while Qatar wants to resolve the situation as soon as possible.

Gulf sources have affirmed to *AL-KHALIJ* that Bahrain insists on its rights in the Hawar Islands, and that its principled stand is not to make any concessions on Hawar Islands, and that recent reports that Saudi Arabia proposed to Bahrain that the Hawar Islands be left vacant in return for Bahrain receiving an annual financial compensation are untrue.

The dispute between Bahrain and Qatar over the islands of Hawar and a surrounding archipelago has been going on four years. At present, there are Bahraini civilian and military installations on the islands, a power station, and land owned by Bahraini citizens. The Bahrain Defense Force holds military exercises in the area twice a year in view of the small size of Bahrain.

A Gulf diplomat has denied reports that the Hawar Islands are linked to the Qatari oilfields and noted that during the 1950's British companies prospected for oil in the area but did not achieve any encouraging results at the time. Qatar also prospected for oil in the western areas of Hawar several years ago and did not find oil, and this proves that the islands are not linked to the Qatari oilfields.

Well-informed sources have told *AL-KHALIJ* that the geological structure of Hawar Islands and Fasht al-Dibal is similar to Bahrain's geological structure. Moreover, the underground wells in these areas are linked to Bahrain and not to Qatar.

A Gulf official has expressed anxiety over the continuation of the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain, and at the GCC's inability to contain the crisis, thus placing the GCC in an embarassing position in front of the citizens of the area. He noted that Saudi Arabia acted on its own while the GCC role in the mediation efforts was no more than a token role. He asserted that there can be no resolution of the dispute unless the two countries accept the principle of arbitration and a neutral arbitration committee that is acceptable to both sides is formed and its ruling is binding. He said that the Bahraini-Qatari dispute will be on the top of the agenda of the GCC ministerial council meeting scheduled to be held in Riyadh on 28 June.

KUWAIT

Soviet Ambassador Delivers Gorbachev Message to Amir

GF031550 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (WAKH) — The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The contents of the message were not disclosed. The message was delivered by Soviet ambassador to Kuwait during his meeting with H.H. here today.

Prime Minister Receives Pakistani Envoy, Message

LD031134 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, received a message from His Excellency Mohammad Khan Junejo, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The message was handed over by the Pakistani ambassador to the State of Kuwait during his meeting with his highness at the Prime Minister's office at 1130 this morning.

PDRY

Chairman Says 'Ali Nasir To Be Tried in Absentia

GF040829 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 June (QNA) — PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has declared his country's support for holding an Arab summit conference to discuss all issues, including Egypt's return to Arab ranks. In an interview published today in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he said: We do not object to the Arab summit's discussing any issue that the Arab leaders agree unanimously must be discussed.

He affirmed that his country's relations with the YAR are very good and said that meetings between the leaders of the two countries would be held after 'Id al-Fitr as part of the unity efforts. He described his country's relations with Ethiopia as historical and said: We are making efforts to remove obstacles that have impeded the development of relations between the two countries.

The PDRY chairman announced that the grace period pertaining to the general pardon of those who participated in the 13 January events and fled abroad has been extended until the end of the present year to enable them to return. He stated that a new group of detainees would soon be released. He said that so far 2000 detainees have been released.

He noted that former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the leading groups supporting him would be tried in absentia after investigations and legal proceedings are completed. He denied that some Arab political parties are mediating between the current PDRY Government and Former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Delegation of Ministers Departs for Moscow Visit

GF031344 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Aden today leading a high-ranking government delegation to Moscow on several days' official visit to the Soviet Union. The visit is in response to an invitation which he received from Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers. The delegation will hold official talks with Soviet Government leaders on bolstering and developing Yemeni-Soviet bonds of friendship and cooperation in various fields.

The delegation accompanying the chairman of the Council of Ministers comprises Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the YSP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and minerals; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance; Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations and housing; Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the YSP Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff; Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning; Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Dr Ahmad 'Ali Muqbil, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; and Salim al-Ashwali, governor of Bank of Yemen.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; a number of Political Bureau and Central Committee members, ministers, and ambassadors of Socialist countries in Aden.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the visit of Central Committee Chairman Yasin Sa'id Nu'man to Moscow, including his talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Al-Bayd Telephones Al-Asad on Lebanon Fighting

GF031736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, telephoned brother Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the current fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The brother secretary general affirmed that the fighting among the brethren only serves the interests of the imperialist and Zionist forces and is taking place at the time when the Arab nationalist liberation movement and Arab progressive regimes should join ranks to confront imperialist threats, and that they should quickly intervene to stop this bloodshed.

He pointed out that the PDRY, out of its feeling of responsibility, has addressed an appeal to Brothers Yasir 'Arafat and Nabih Birri to stop the fighting and resort to fraternal dialogue. The brother secretary general urged President Hafiz al-Asad to exert his efforts to stop this bloodshed.

Chairman, Al-Qadhdhafi Discuss Camp Fighting

GF040652 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has held a telephone conversation with (?his brother) Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious 1 September Revolution. He reviewed with him the perils of the fighting among the brethren — the sons of the Palestinian people and the sons of the Lebanese people — and the importance of making joint efforts to end the bloody attrition which greatly affects the position of our Arab Palestinian people's struggle [words indistinct] in confronting the imperialist and Zionist enemy. [passage indistinct]

His Excellency Brother al-Qadhdhafi expressed his anxiety over the continued fighting and the Libyan Jamahiriyah's commitment [words indistinct], with the PDRY and all of the brothers concerned about the Palestinian and Lebanese people, to make every effort to stop the fighting.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Interviewed on Fasht al-Dibal, GCC

GF031134 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 p 4

["Text" of interview with Saudi Arabian King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz by Ahmad al-Jarallah — date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Is the crisis between Bahrain and Qatar over Fasht al-Dibal now over?

Answer: It is over because of the good intentions of both parties. When the intentions are good, problems can be solved easily. They entrusted us to solve the crisis, and we wanted a just and fair solution acceptable to both sides. We did not want to impose a solution on anyone.

Their intentions were good and this made my task easy. The agreement we reached included a proviso that in the event of a further dispute both sides should submit to international arbitration. Both sides will submit documents and both will have to accept the judgement of the arbiters. This also applies to the current dispute.

But I believe we will not have to resort to international arbitration because the intentions of the two sides are good. This is a direct result of the social structure of our region: we are one family.

Q: Does this mean the crisis is over?

A: An agreement has been achieved on the recent development and the dispute between the two sisterly countries.

Q: How do you see the GCC formula for cooperation?

A: In the five years since the GCC was established, the achievements of the council have exceeded our expectations. We have reached a good stage of cooperation between the six member-states. This cooperation covers many areas, some of which we thought would take much longer to achieve.

We are soon to study the possibility of making Saudi food production more readily available in all the GCC states, following the success of our agriculture and food plan. We are ready to supply all the Gulf states with their needs.

Q: There has been criticism of the money spent on Saudi food production. What is the current position, in light of what you have just said about exporting products to the other Gulf states.

A: These projects have come in for criticism, but it has been proved that exploiting the land and water of Saudi Arabia was a sound theory. This is evident from the fact that the EEC has discussed with us the possibility of buying our surplus wheat production. Indeed, Saudi wheat has already been exported to Italy and Greece. Saudi Arabia's agricultural policy has borne fruit, and Saudi produce is being exported to many countries in the region at competitive prices.

We have our own ideas about improving our agricultural projects, and I think they have worked. Naturally, any big, new venture is bound to face problems, and these problems could relate to costs.

But problems can be overcome, and in time we achieve the target of a profitable economic investment, and at the same time we ensure food security for this important region.

The critics said Saudi Arabia could never become an exporter, but we have proved them wrong and we are already exporting.

We granted interest-free loans of more than SR [Saudi riyals] 20 million to major companies on condition they paid the money back within 10 years. The state also guaranteed that it would buy their wheat from them. In this way, the profits achieved by the farmers have been reflected in the government.

Q: It has been said that Saudi Arabia does not pay its commitments to foreign and local contracting companies. What is your reaction to this?

A: Last month alone the government paid thousands of millions of riyals to contractors. I saw these payments being made. It is unfortunate that certain companies which do not want to meet their commitments to others use the pretext that the Saudi government does not pay.

I strongly deny that any company which has completed its project and done all the necessary work has not been paid. Some of these contractors want to get out of their commitments to others and they accuse us. Undoubtedly we have had to increase the duration of some projects because of the fall in our oil revenue, but this is a temporary measure. But talk of delays in making payments is completely untrue.

Q: How do you see the latest position on the oil market and on pricing?

A: Experts are of the opinion that the prices will fall to $7 a barrel because of the price and production war. But I do not believe this will happen, because oil is a vital commodity for which there is no substitute.

Substitutes which have been considered have proved to be costly and dangerous. Just remember the Soviet nuclear disaster. So it all boils down the fact there is no substitute for oil.

If you consider fruit, you can have a banana instead of an apple, but with oil there is no substitute which is as inexpensive and free of danger.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the predictions of the experts regarding prices are incorrect, and this is not the first time this has happened.

In my opinion oil prices will stabilise around $20 a barrel, because consumer countries have now used up nearly all their reserves, and as prices go down consumption tends to rise.

The most unfortunate thing is that foreign consumers have not benefitted from the fall in oil prices. Prices to the consumer have remained at virtually the same level as when oil was more than $30 a barrel.

Finally, I believe that there should be no playing around with the price of a vital and strategic commodity such as oil. It will be some time before prices go back up to their previous level, but people should get used to the idea that they will go back up and then they will be prepared when the time comes.

We are now waiting for the meeting of oil ministers in Yugoslavia, and from that we will get a reasonable idea on prices and production.

This area has the largest reserves in the world, and Saudi Arabia always abides by OPEC decisions on pricing and production as we feel that they are very important.

Q: You have not left Saudi Arabia for the past four years [as published]. Do your commitments at home preclude a holiday outside the Arabian Peninsula?

A: There are no problems at home, but the world is full of problems. When I undertook this mission I knew that anyone who accepts such a responsibility must give up some privileges.

I have succeeded in protecting my country from many dangers, Saudi Arabia is now stable and secure, which is something that can't be said about many countries. There is freedom for the individual and for society in Saudi Arabia, at a time the Arab world is passing through a stage when the last thing on our minds should be a holiday away from the homeland.

Q: You speak about the problems of the Arab world, how do you see the future?

A: When I look long and hard at the problems of the Arab world, I see that they are not too difficult to solve. The most important thing is that we have good intentions. If these problems reflected differences among leaders themselves, and the good intentions were not there, then we really would have problems.

The Arab League convention is out of date and should be amended so there are no barriers preventing us getting on with things. The problems of the Arab world are not problems at grass roots level, they are problems caused from the top. We are all looking forward to the day when all Arab countries enjoy friendly relations. The Arab world is capable, we just needed the good intentions of the leaders.

Q: The image of the Arab world overseas, is not a good one, with problems, terrorism and murder... ?

A: I condemn terrorism in all shapes and forms.

There are many powers who want to give a false picture of the Arab and Islamic world. They have their own reasons for doing this even when we are innocent and have no link at all with what is happening.

[Fahd continues] The picture of the Arab and Islamic world is being distorted by terrorism.

What is happening now between Iraq and Iran? What does the world say about it? There are one billion people in the Islamic world living in strategic areas of the world. What makes them so different? That is the question.

Q: Why are they different, and what have you done to change this?

A: In Saudi Arabia we established an Islamic Jurisprudence Council. I wanted Islamic scientists and Muslim experts to get together and look at their differences. In the past 500 years the Islamic world has seen many economic, and social developments. We want Islamic specialists to study these developments and give their views according to the instructions of the Koran and the Sunnat. I followed up the establishment of the council and want to develop it.

Those who have made in depth studies of Islam know that Islam is a religion which includes social and economic systems. When I meet international personalities and speak about Islam they are interested in Islamic teachings. They may not believe in these teachings, but they find them very different from the distorted picture of Islam presented by our enemies who will do everything they can to fight it.

Q: In recent years you have been concerned with projects in the holy places at Makkah and Medina. What is behind this concern?

A: In Saudi Arabia we do not speak about ourselves. It is not that we do not have the foreign information capability, it's just not something we do.

HH the Amir of Kuwait when he visited Mecca two days ago he found it very different from the place he visited last year. And when he comes again next year he will see even more changes.

The greatest pleasure a man can know is in the service of his God and religion. It gives me great pleasure to follow up the projects at the holy places myself.

Saudi Arabia has many achievements, but we do not speak about them outside the country. This may be because of inability or from humility.

We have completed huge road networks, we have a great agricultural industry which has yet to be developed further, our telephone service and our power and water supplies are now in every village. I am proud of these achievements. We may not yet have reached our limits but we are already reaping the benefits of these projects.

We do not have the problems prevalent in many other countries, and there are certain sections of the foreign media which do not want the facts when we try to give them. They do not want to see us advancing, they do not want to see us uniting the Islamic world, because they know that with unity will come the birth of a new power which they are not ready for.

Q: You have mentioned certain aspects of Saudi development, but not the economic system.

A: The Saudi government backs the private sector, and people rush to invest in projects in which the state has a stake. When a project become successful, the state turns it over to the private sector.

Consumers in Saudi Arabia now possess public companies, such as the electricity company which is owned by the people. The state secures the profits of the company, which have reached 10 percent.

We are now importing modern technology through direct partnership. The needs of Saudi Arabia and even the Gulf market are now met by Saudi Arabia, by Saudi and foreign experience and by joint Saudi-foreign capital.

This gives Saudis the chance to benefit from foreigners in industrial and development projects.

Q: When will you visit the other Gulf countries?

A: Shortly, and Kuwait will be the first. I shall try to visit your country when the university opens as I would like to see my sons in Kuwait. Here we belong to one family.

Pakistani President Arrives for Minor Pilgrimage

GF031314 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1255 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 3 Jun (SPA) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Jeddah this afternoon to perform minor pilgrimage and to visit the prophet's holy mosque.

King Fahd Receives Ziaul Haq

LD032217 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the al-Safa' palace this evening received the Pakistani president His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the delegation which is accompanying him who are on a visit to the Kingdom currently for the minor pilgrimage.

The meeting was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense, aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Mut'ib ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of public works and housing; their royal highnesses the princes and their excellencies the minister and senior officials. His excellency the Pakistani president and those present broke fast together with his majesty the exalted king.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his excellency the Pakistani president Mohammad Ziaul Haq held a meeting attended by his Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and minister of defense, aviation and inspector general and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal the foreign minister and the Pakistani ambassador to the kingdom.

Somali President's Health 'Steadily Improving'

GF031400 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1340 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Jun (SPA) — The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has reported that the health of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is regularly improving. A medical bulletin issued by the armed forces hospital today said that the health of his excellency is steadily improving.

YAR

Premier Receives Soviet Message for President

GF032016 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, received this evening Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa, who conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. During the meeting they discussed relations between the two countries.

'Abd Al-Majid Statement on Talks With Iraq Reported

NC031426 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement to MENA following his meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in Al-'Urubah Palace today. He said: I submitted a report to the president on the outcome of my visit to Iraq. I also delivered to his excellency the message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

'Abd al-Majid said that the results of his talks in Iraq were satisfactory. The talks revealed the mutual understanding that exists between Egypt and Iraq, as well as the Iraqi president's appreciation of Egypt, as was shown by his gesture in commuting the death sentences imposed against a number of Egyptians.

In his statement, 'Abd al-Majid said that he also briefed the president on a number of other topics that were discussed, dealing with bilateral relations and international affairs.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that relations between Egypt and Iraq are considered to be very strong, and express the spirit of understanding between both peoples and leaderships, and the common interests of both.

Responding to a question by MENA on the sentences issued against the 10 Egyptians, which were later commuted, and on whether they were appropriate to the crimes, 'Abd al-Majid said: It is very clear that these sentences were related to very serious charges, namely forgery of official papers, forgery of seals, as well as widescale smuggling operations. After examining the papers that were presented to us in Baghdad, it became apparent that there exists a gang with branches extending into various other countries and with more than 200 members of different nationalities. The Iraqi authorities' reaction to the damages resulting from forgery and smuggling operations can hence be explained.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed the Iraqi brothers' appreciation for the Egyptian community's role in Iraq. He said: I can affirm that the vast majority of the Egyptian workers in Iraq are loyal and honorable citizens, working very hard in Iraq. We must not regard the deviating minority as reflecting an image of all Egyptian workers there.

He also affirmed that Egyptians in Iraq are loved and respected citizens, and are welcomed there. I sensed this from President Saddam Husayn himself and from the Iraqi leaders toward the Egyptians in general, he said.

He expressed the hope that what happened with regard to the deviating minority will only be a passing cloud and complete good faith will be restored between Egypt and Iraq.

Responding to another question by MENA about the extent of damage caused by the forgeries to the Iraqi economy, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: It is very clear from the documents we have seen that they caused great damage to the Iraqi economy. Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, explained this in detail at a news conference he held on this issue.

Asked whether his talks in Iraq have dealt with the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I briefed the president on this issue. Egyptian political policy is clear in this regard. We support any inter-Arab rapprochement. Egypt is working for such rapprochement and is keen to achieve it. What is important is for intentions to be sincere.

Asked whether the indications that the Iraqi side briefed him about were positive in this regard, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that matters are still under discussion by the brothers in Baghdad.

Abu Ghazalah Discusses Arms Production, Procurement

NC031854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has announced that Egypt is currently building a plant for the production of an Egyptian tank. The equipment is now being installed and the first stage will take from 1 1/2 to 2 years.

He said that the plant could not start building engines suitable for all tanks until it is able to decide on the kind of tank it will produce. Now we have the American M-1 tank and the German Leopard tank. The Ministry of Defense and War Production will receive a British loan for the tank plant and for some necessary war production services. He said that the loan will be available after the completion of some financial measures by the British House of Commons.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah made this statement after attending the second and third stage of the live-ammunition artillery firing exercise conducted by one of the divisions in the 3d Field Army according to the 1985/86 training program. The exercise was also attended by Major General 'Umar Hammad, commander of the Central Military Area; Major General Kamal Mansur, the director of artillery; and a group of senior Armed Forces officers.

Abu Ghazalah denied reports about changes in the Egyptian military commands and about the leasing of Egyptian bases. He said that such reports are untrue, tendentious, and mere rumors.

Regarding the training and modernization plans for the Armed Forces and whether such plans will be affected by the economic problem in Egypt, Abu Ghazalah said: The Armed Forces cannot tolerate a reduction in the level of training, development, and modernization. We have taken certain economy measures, but armed forces without training are not considered an army.

Regarding the procurement of weapons and whether this will be affected by the economic crisis in the light of the reported cancellation of the U.S. tanks deal to Egypt, Abu Ghazalah said: Cancellation of the purchase of U.S. tanks has nothing to do with the economic crisis. We have certain priorities. We postponed the agreement, we did not cancel it. We postponed it because we need other, more important equipment. We have advanced the importation date of F-16 aircraft over the tanks, and we asked for the third purchase of F-16 aircraft, and the aircraft will arrive 1 year ahead of schedule.

In his statement, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah spoke about the export of Egyptian arms and whether or not this can contribute to increasing the national revenue. He said: The export of arms depends on the market. We all know that the arms market is controlled by many political factors. We have a good armament production, but the Arab countries do not buy from us. Saudi Arabia, for example, bought Hawk planes from England. We have the Alpha jet, which is a better plane. Saudi Arabia bought the (Tubar), and we have a factory capable of producing the Mirage 2000. There are political factors that control this. However, with the will of God we will open up new markets for Egyptian arms.

Abu Ghazalah added: At the moment we are producing the Al-Saqr 80 rocket, after a successful trial was made. We are now able to produce 130-mm artillery, which we used to assemble. However, we are now receiving no demands and are, therefore, producing D-30 122-mm artillery.

Abu Ghazalah also spoke about the steel problem. He said: There is no problem in Egypt. However, we are examining the possibility of setting up a strategic steel production line for the production of armored plates and pipes so that we will not stop when we begin to produce the tanks. This will be carried out in coordination with the iron and steel company.

Abu Ghazalah said that he will be paying a visit to the United States in June, a visit that should have been made last year. He will also be paying a 2-day visit to Britain on his way back, at the invitation of the British defense minister, during which he will visit the British Ministry of Defense and War Production exhibition.

AL-AHRAM Cited on Al-Baz Talks Scheduled in London

NC040542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports that Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, who arrived in London today, will meet with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe tomorrow. This is one of a series of important political meetings he will hold with British officials during his 4-day visit.

In its issue to be published tomorrow, *AL-AHRAM* reports that Al-Baz is expected to deliver a message from President Husni Mubarak to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The message, which is in reply to her recent letter, deals with recent developments in the Middle East and the efforts being made to give momentum to the peace process. *AL-AHRAM* says that Dr al-Baz will meet with Tim Renton, British minister of state for foreign affairs. [title as received]

Saddam Husayn Receives Arab League's Klibi

JN031240 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. They discussed topics included in the forthcoming Arab summit agenda, as well as what the summit might produce in terms of consolidating Arab solidarity, clearing the Arab atmosphere, and bolstering joint Arab action. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Talks in Switzerland

JN031747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Bern today on an official visit to Switzerland for talks on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual interest.

Tender for Second Stage of Pipeline Submitted

JN031001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) — A tender for the second stage of the Iraqi crude oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia was submitted here today. In a statement to INA, Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim said the second stage will increase the daily capacity of oil exports to 1.6 million barrels a day after it was only 0.5 million barrels in the first stage of the project which was completed last September. He added that several competent international companies have been invited to implement this stage in which all the project's transportation, storage, and loading facilities will be established independently.

It is hoped that implementation of the second stage will begin before the end of this year after work contracts are signed with the quarters with which the agreement will be reached.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

'Large Maritime Target' Hit 3 Jun

JN040639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0628 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our gigantic Air Force continues to pursue the Khomeyniites by day and night in order to destroy their means of aggression, supplies, and resources. Our bold planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0130 today [2130 GMT 3 June], scoring an accurate and effective hit after which the hero eagles of the air returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care.

[Dated] 4 June 1986

Communique No 2,248

JN031652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,248 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces, which are defending Iraq's honor, the dignity of its sons, and the principles of their glorious revolution, are daily becoming stronger to repulse the aggressors who covet our homeland and who begrudge our development. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With high morale and their famous efficiency, our valiant eagles of the air continued their activities against enemy units, carrying out 58 combat missions during which they inflicted further losses in life and equipment on the enemy. After carrying out their missions, they safely and triumphantly returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. In line with the efficient activities of our units against our renegade enemies, the valiant helicopter gunship knights continued their sorties over enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting massive losses on the enemy in 28 combat sorties. They safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. Three enemy soldiers were killed, and one large vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector. Two RPG-7 launchers and one (Strella) launcher were captured in another area of the same sector.

4. Five vehicles, one laden with hardware, were set on fire, and five infantry positions and two observation posts were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector. One enemy soldier was killed, three infantry postiions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. A small enemy group, estimated at an infantry section, tried to approach one of our forward units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The small enemy group was tackled with all types of weapons, and all its members were killed. One ammunition dump was set on fire, and two GC rifles and some military hardware the enemy had left behind in the no-man's-land was captured in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. The rancorous enemy forces shelled the Halabjah and Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 June 1986

Reportage on Visit to Brazil by Taha Yasin Ramadan

For media coverage of the visit to Brazil by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadar and the accompanying delegation, including a joint communique issued on the visit, see the Brazil section of the 4 June Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Dubai Daily Says USSR To Supply Arms 'Shortly'

LD040957 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jun (KUNA) — The Dubai newspaper *AL-BAYAN* reports today that the USSR will shortly begin supplying Jordan with advanced types of modern Soviet weapons.

Quoting informed sources in the Soviet capital, the paper says that the Soviet and Jordanian sides signed an arms agreement last month under which the Jordanian Army would be supplied with sophisticated ground-to-ground and ground-to-air batteries as well as sophisticated air defense networks and other advanced weapons.

The paper also quotes these sources as saying that thanks to Syrian and Iraqi intercedence, the conclusion of the deal was speeded up. This is the deal which the United States earlier refused to conclude with Jordan during the past few months under pressure from the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Husayn's International Moves

JN030831 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Having Succeeded on the Arab Level, We Now Move on the International Level"]

[Text] Jordan's political move in the direction of the international arena and those Western capitals that have greater influence on international decisionmaking is, essentially, a continuation of what has been accomplished in the Arab arena and a confirmation of the positive Arab atmosphere, which King Husayn has succeeded in creating in a very short time despite the long Arab differences.

His Majesty King Husayn, who has rich and unique experience in government affairs and in dealing with international decisionmaking and politics, firmly believes that nobody listens to, feels, or tries to see the justice and legality of a cause as long as the people of that cause are themselves divided in their opinions, efforts, and political perspective and also as long as they have their priorities mixed up and are occupied by more than one issue.

It is in light of this logic that we must view His Majesty King Husayn's brief working visit to the French capital and his meeting with French policymakers. The current phase experienced by Arab issues now requires an international umbrella and a wider international understanding of all of its recent developments and changes. Therefore, persistence in a state of ups and downs, which is sometimes explosive and sometimes dormant, does not benefit anyone and does not serve the cause of world peace in the long run.

His Majesty King Husayn will present all the hot Arab issues, backed by sufficient Arab unanimity and accord. He will talk to all world leaders while fully confident that his big Arab house; that is all his Arab brothers, are conscious of their issues, especially their central issue — Palestine — and are also aware of the danger of aggression. It is not just Jordan, but every fraternal Arab country from the Maghreb to the Arab East, that is threatened by this danger. The threat is even greater when an Arab country has to face it alone.

This great Hashemite continues his moves on the Arab and international levels in order to achieve Arab solidarity and create a world public opinion that will understand the Arab nation's issues, recognize their justice and legality, and restore the usurped legitimate rights to their rightful owners.

Reportage on Husayn's 2-Day 'Private' Visit to France

For reportage on King Husayn's 'private business visit' to France, including talks held with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and President Francois Mitterand, see the France section of the 3 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Further Reportage on Fighting Around Camps

Airport 'Normal'

NC031237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes are taking place in the areas of Tariq al-Jadidah, Qasqas, the municipal playground, and Al-Maqasid. These clashes have become less severe since 1300 today. A guarded calm prevails in the camps area, occasionally interrupted by bursts of gunfire. Meanwhile, Shaykh Khalid Sa'b, deputy director of Beirut International Airport, has affirmed that air traffic is normal, and that aircraft departures and arrivals are unchanged. The situation in and around the airport is normal.

Clashes Abate; 5 Killed, 21 Wounded

NC031433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The clashes that have been going on in the Tariq al-Jadidah and neighboring areas have died down. Intensive contacts held by the parties concerned have resulted in tangible relaxation. The relative calm in the area enabled the ambulances and the Red Cross to move the dead and wounded from the houses and streets to the hospitals. Five dead and 21 wounded people were moved to the American University Hospital.

Special Army Force To Deploy

NC031642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The urgent high-level contacts held in Beirut and Damascus have succeeded in stopping the fierce fighting that took place in the Tariq al-Jadidah and neighboring areas between the Amal Movement and the 6 February Movement. Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, this afternoon asked the special force in the Army, under the command of Captain Mahmud al-Qassar, to assume responsibility for security in the Tariq al-Jadidah and neighboring areas. The deployment of the force is expected to take place this evening or tomorrow morning according to the readiness of the members and officers of the force.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the Amal Movement affirmed that the security situation has stabilized. The movement's security forces are working to restore normal life in the area. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has issued instructions to the movement's fighters not to confiscate property or anything else other than military hardware, or else they will be executed.

'16th Consecutive Day' of Amal Attacks

JN031818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 3 Kun 86

[Text] For the 16th consecutive day, Nabih Birri's Amal movement gangs and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut, using tanks and mortars of various calibers. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Palestinian fighters defending the camps yesterday managed to repulse several attempts by the agent Amal movement gangs, backed by tanks and vehicles carrying heavy machineguns, to approach the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The fighters repulsed the aggressors, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on them. The Palestinian military spokesman warned that the gangs of Nabih Birri's Amal movement, as well as the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, are concentrating troops around the Palestinian camps in Beirut in preparation for storming them and committing new massacres.

Amal Overruns Sunni Position

NC031834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Amal Movement has emerged the victor in the Abu Shakir quarter and adjacent areas in fighting with 6 February Movement gunmen. The clashes have spread to the new combat line of Al-Fakihani-Tariq al-Jadidah opposite the Sabra camp between Amal and Palestinian gunmen. While raiding houses and plundering are continuing in the areas where fierce fighting took place today, a meeting was held in Damascus between Syrian Vice President Khaddam, Minister Walid Junblatt, and Palestinian Salvation Front leader Khalid al-Fahum to find a way to end the camps war.

Some 200 people have been killed or injured in the clashes that began this morning and were decisively settled this afternoon in the areas of Abu Shakir, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, the Arab University area, Qasqas, the orphanage area, and Al-Barbir. Amal fighters fought fierce battles in these areas, especially around Al-Barbir and Qasqas, under artillery barrages. Several houses burned during the fighting. The circular zone that Amal fighters control now includes the following quarters, which are opposite the Sabra camp: Qasqas, the Yemeni Embassy, the French Cemetery, the Imam 'Ali Mosque, Al-Dana and Tariq al-Jadidah. According to the latest reports from the area, large-scale looting is going on in Tariq al-Jadidah and nearby areas. Fire fighters were prevented from reaching the fires in various quarters, particularly Al-Rawwas and Al-Rifa'i.

Shakir al-Barjawi, leader of the 6 February Movement, ordered his forces on Hamad street, Tariq al-Jadidah, and the municipal playing field to surrender to the Progressive Socialist Party and to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization. Before noon today, Amal fighters occupied the home of Shakir al-Barjawi near the fire station and burned it. The Amal Movement issued a statement saying that Minister Nabih Birri has issued instructions ordering his men not to harm people or damage property and only confiscate weapons. Anyone who disobeys these orders will be executed.

Amal, Sunni Battles Continue

NC032145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Clashes are going on between Amal and 6 February Movement gunmen in the Cola circle area since 2345. Earlier tonight another fight took place in the Al-Fakihani area. Amal patrols in both areas have been ambushed in these zones.

Camps Fighting Continues; Talks Set

NC031947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Intermittent clashes involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets are taking place around the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps. The clashes intensified a short while ago, and contacts are taking place to calm the situation. Meanwhile, a long meeting was held in Damascus today attended by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Minister Walid Junblatt, and a Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] delegation. The participants discussed ways to put an end to the fighting, stabilize the cease-fire, and the principles for regulating the Palestinian-Lebanese relations. A Palestinian source in Damascus said that a meeting will be held tonight and will be attended by Khaddam, leaders of the PNSF, Minister Junblatt, and Amal Movement representatives to study a new draft agreement to ensure a complete cease-fire and the restoration of calm in the camps.

Amal Gunmen Try To Advance

NC032140 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns are continuing between Amal and Palestinian gunmen in and around Burj al-Barajinah. Meanwhile, machinegun fire is being exchanged between the Sabra and Shatila camps and the surrounding areas. Reports say that Amal Movement gunmen tried to advance from the Farhat quarter and the mass graves area.

Shelling Continues in Camps Areas

NC040426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tension continues to predominate around the Palestinian camps, and the exploding rockets and shells can be heard throughout the capital. Meanwhile, intensive contacts are continuing among the officials concerned to deploy the army's special unit on the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah in accordance with the request of Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement.

Sporadic Fighting 4 Jun

NC040835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Sporadic fighting is currently going on in the areas of Al-'Annan, Al-'Amiliyah vocational college, and Hayy Farhat, as well as on the approaches to Burj al-Barajinah. Light-and medium-caliber machineguns and rockets are being used in the clashes. Meanwhile, the airport road is still cut off.

Franjiyah Blames Al-Jumayyil, PLO for Fighting

NC031053 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah held his weekly news conference today. He asked what had been agreed upon in Tunis between the sick head [President Amin al-Jumayyil] and the second in command in the Fatah movement [Salah Khalaf, known as Abu Iyad]. Franjiyah said: "When the sick head felt that his position was bad he went to Tunis, ostensibly to meet with Tunisian officials, but in fact he agreed with the second in command in the Fatah movement to fabricate the situation in which West Beirut finds itself at present. Franjiyah stressed that the only solution for the current economic crisis is for the sick head to leave Lebanon. He said that the economic situation is a shambles. The profits which are being reaped by the sick head and a number of his henchmen are enough to ensure them 2,000 years of luxurious living.

New Organization Calls Syrian Policy 'Fumbling'

NC031841 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A new organization calling itself the Islamic Revolutionary Justice Organization [munazzamat al-'adalah al-islamiyah al-thawriyah] has released the following statement: As a result of fumbling and contradictory political positions by the Syrian regime in Lebanon since 1967, which failed throughout this period to find any solution to the Lebanese problem or to confront Israel in Lebanon, we hold the Syrian regime responsible for shedding Lebanese and Palestinian Blood in fierce confrontations for ulterior purposes and goals that have become well known to all Lebanese, that is to stay in Lebanon as an occupation army to exploit the Lebanese economy and Arab funds, and to destroy Lebanon.

DPRK Denies Involvement in Diplomat's Abduction

NC031215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The North Korean ambassador in Lebanon has denied that his country was in any way involved in the abduction of the South Korean Embassy's second secretary in West Beirut in January. The speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Husayn al-Husayni, confirmed on Saturday that the abduction of the South Korean diplomat was an operation that served the interests of North Korea ['amaliyah hasalat lisalih kuriya al-shamaliyah].

Prime Minister Receives Soviet Economics Minister

JN031302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received at 1100 today [Konstantin] Katushev, [chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations]. Attending the meeting were Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, and Felix Fedotov, Soviet ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the close cooperation between Syria and the USSR, steps being taken regarding consolidation of relations between the two friendly countries, and future steps which must be taken within the framework of effective cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement

JN031553 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit to the country lasting several days. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; the director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and a number of ministry officials. Klibi made a statement to a SANA correspondent expressing his satisfaction at visiting Damascus and meeting with Syrian officials. He said: At this period in particular, which is witnessing an escalation of threats against Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness, and against the Arab nation's central cause, the Palestinian cause, I am looking forward to the talks I am going to hold in Damascus with great optimism and hope.

At this phase, he added, I cannot but praise the Syrian people's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the imperialist-Israeli onslaught against Syria aimed at thwarting the Arab nation's struggle in defense of its rights and dignity. Klibi pointed out he will hold talks aimed at achieving and consolidating the unity of Arab ranks and joint Arab action to confront the brutal challenges being concocted against the Arab nation.

Confers With Al-Shar'

JN031725 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1710 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1800 today. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'allah al-Fattal. The talks revolved around the results of Klibi's tour of a number of Arab capitals.

Al-Asad, Al-Ahmar Receive Cuban Party Delegation

JN031356 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Fernando Vecino, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee member and Cuban minister of higher education, and his delegation at 1345 today. The meeting was attended by Higher Education Minister Dr Kamal Sharaf.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, also received the Vecino-led delegation this morning. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Kamal Sharaf, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and minister of higher education, and the Cuban charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the developed relations between the Ba'th Party and the Cuban Communist Party, as well as with the joint struggle waged by the two parties in Syria and Cuba against imperialism and Zionism which aim against peoples' independence, struggle, and security and which work for expanding their hegemony in the world.

While reviewing political developments in the Arab region, Comrade al-Ahmar stressed Syria's steadfast stand confronting imperialist and Zionist schemes. He said: In our struggle, we are defending our independence and our Arab nation's rights and dignity and are waging a joint battle with all peoples for the sake of freedom, progress, and peace. Comrade al-Ahmar praised Cuba's support and backing for our struggle, as well as its defense of freedom for militant people. He extended the gratitude of Syria and its party and people for this support.

For his part, Comrade Vecino affirmed the unity and cohesion of world liberation forces in their joint battle against U.S. imperialism, praising Syria's role and national liberation course under Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He expressed positive reactions about his visit and his talks, which demonstrated agreement between the viewpoints of the two parties and countries in assessing all developments and regarding the two countries' joint struggle. He reaffirmed his country will continue to support Syria in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism for the sake of progress and establishing a just, comprehensive peace in the region.

In another development, an agreement for cooperation between the Syrian and Cuban Higher Education Ministries was signed this morning. Dr Kamal Sharaf signed for the Syrian side and Comrade Fernando Vecino for the Cuban side.

Cuban Delegation Departs

JN040917 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun (SANA) — A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Fernando Vecino, member of the Party's Central Committee and minister of higher education, left Damascus for home this morning following a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party's National Command. During the visit, the delegation held party and political talks and became acquainted with some of the accomplishments of the Ba'th Party in Syria.

Al-Asad Receives EEC's Claude Cheysson

JN031228 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 32 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Claude Cheysson, member of the European group committee and official in charge of Mediterranean policy [in the EEC], at 1130 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Talks revolved around the situation in the region, cooperation between Syria and the European group states, and issues pertaining to the activation of Arab-European dialogue.

Cheysson Meets Al-Shar'

JN031332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Claude Cheysson, member of the European group committee [in the EEC] held a session of talks at 1000 today. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region and cooperation between Syria and the European group states. Official talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and European group committee member Claude Cheysson began at 1100 today.

Meets Khaddam

JN031742 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Claude Cheysson, European group committee member and official in charge of Mediterranean policy [in the EEC], and his accompanying delegation at 1800 today. Talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East, relations between Arab countries and EEC countries, and ways to activate Arab-European dialogue.

Talks With Prime Minister

JN031731 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (SANA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Claude Cheysson, member of the European group committee and official in charge of Mediterranean policy [in the EEC], this afternoon. The talks during the meeting revolved around a number of basic issues related to Europe and the region as well as matters of mutual interest.

Beirut Cites AP on Damascus Restaurant Explosion

NC040938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] AP cites Syrian security sources as saying that a violent explosion occurred in the Al-Rawdah Restaurant in Damascus yesterday afternoon. The security sources explained that the blast was caused by the explosion of gas cylinders filled beyond normal capacity. They added that the government had previously banned the use of these cylinders to avert similar explosions. There have been no immediate reports on either material or human losses.

Peres, Shamir Meet on Shin Bet; Media Criticized

TA031615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the question of the Shin Bet director ended a few minutes ago at the prime minister's office. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Shamir expressed anger over the irresponsible reports in the media linking him with the affair. According to Shamir, the press is exploiting the fact that he has remained silent to preserve Israel's security, but he knows who is behind the slander campaign.

Sources: Shamir Opposes Commission

TA031855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will try to convince Attorney General Yosef Harish that the establishment of an inquiry commission for the Shin Bet affair is unnecessary. However, if such a commission is finally set up, Mr Shamir intends to appear before it. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren has learned this from sources in Shamir's office. Shamir's office views with concern the latest remarks by the prime minister, which contain hints for Shim'on Peres' support for the establishment of an inquiry commission, contrary to the prime minister's declared positions in recent days.

Minister Shamir released an announcement today in which he expresses his anger over the campaign of anonymous slanders and lies in the press. Minister Shamir says he knows the identity of the political elements who stand behind this campaign.

This afternoon Minister Shamir held a tete-a-tete meeting with the prime minister, and this evening the prime Minister's office relased an official statement to the effect that the prime minister firmly rejects any attempt to tie political and partisan arguments together in the Shin Bet affair.

Police Chief on Investigation

TA031925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Police Inspector General David Kraus has disclosed that the police today received the file of allegations against the Shin Bet head. The material was passed on to the police from outgoing Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir. The inspector general had been in Europe for a 3-week vacation. Upon returning he said that before his departure he also met with the prime minister about the affair and that 5 days before the attorney general filed his complaint with the government he met with him and tried to convince him to put off the submittal of a complaint. The outgoing attorney general refused this.

If the police are indeed asked to investigate the affair the inspector general intends to appoint a special team of investigators and to follow the investigation. Commissioner Kraus will not be involved in the investigation itself. He also does not see any problem involved in a police investigation of the head of Shin Bet due to the latter's status since, according to Kraus, the police have already interrogated more senior personages, including ministers. The commissioner rejects the numerous statements to the effect that information from police investigations is always leaked.

Syrians Slow Fortification Work in Lebanon

TA030849 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] In the last few weeks the Syrian Army has slowed down its fortification and construction work in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon, north of the security strip, adjacent to the area in which the IDF was deployed before it withdrew from Lebanon. Sources in Israel noted it is not clear whether the slowdown in the Syrian work stems from the fact that they have completed their fortification plans in the eastern sector or from the extensive political activity in which Israel, the United States, and Syria were recently involved in a bid to decrease the tension in the north.

As will be recalled, for 4 months Israel has been following with concern the process of Syrian encroachment in the eastern sector, in the area in which the IDF was deployed before it withdrew from Lebanon. This activity, as well as the Syrian involvement in international terrorism, has caused great tension between Israel and Syria, and during this period the U.S. Administration was asked to convey messages from Israel to Syria with the purpose of stopping the construction work. There were elements in Israel who demanded that a hard line be adopted toward Syria regarding the construction work, because it was thought that the Syrian fortifications would change the strategic balance between Israel and Syria. During the last month the Syrians have conveyed to Israel clear messages through the United States in which they said they intend to reduce the tension. Now that the Syrians have slowed down their fortification work in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon — work which has been continuing at a constant rate for approximately 4 months — it is evident that the Syrians have completed a fortification network which, when the time comes, would be able to absorb a force on the scale of a division.

Rabin Meets Lahd, Comments on Kidnapped Soldiers

TA031240 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today met with the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], General Antoine Lahd, and the two agreed that the cooperation between Israel and the ASL will continue. The minister said that a year after the IDF exit from Lebanon the security zone has proven itself from every point of view. In answer to a question by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, the defense minister said there are contradictory reports on the condition and location of the two IDF soldiers kidnapped in Lebanon. Until now the Hizballah organization which had kidnapped the two has not submitted a demand or a request with regard to their release. The two are alive as long as it is not proven otherwise, the defense minister said.

Queried on ASL, Security Zone

TA031520 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz during the former's tour of the north, marking a year since the IDF'S exit from Lebanon; on 3 June, in Qiryat Shemona — recorded]

[Text] [Horowitz] Mr Defense Minister, this situation [last word in English] of the security zone — has it proven itself by now, a year after the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon?

[Rabin] In my opinion, it has proven itself in combination with the IDF's activity and the northern settlements' steadfastness. Now, a year after the IDF completed its redeployment in Lebanon, we can look with satisfaction at the results of the policy which was adopted by the government and implemented by the IDF. We in fact ended the massive military involvement in Lebanon; the security zone was established; the IDF was deployed along the international border, is aiding in maintaining the security zone, and is active in this area to prevent anti-Israeli attacks, either by preventing the infiltration of terrorist squads or by preventing the firing of katyushas, although a number of katyushas did fall in the north. I would like to note that no Israeli citizen has been killed or murdered as a result of a terrorist attack in the north. A number of citizens have been wounded. The IDF paid a painful price for this: Six soldiers have been killed and two have been kidnapped. Nevertheless, despite the deep pain for the loss of any life, the price is still much smaller, much smaller in numerical terms, not from the point of view of agony, compared to the price we paid in the year preceding the last one.

[Horowitz] Mr Defense Minister, you mentioned the two missing soldiers. Do we today know more details than in the past on their fate?

[Rabin] No, to our great regret we do not know details, or, to be more precise, there are contradictory reports on their condition and location. The organization which kidnapped them the Hizballah, has so far not presented any demand to Israel in return for their release. As far as we are concerned, they are missing, namely their fate is unknown and they are considered to be alive as long as it is not proved otherwise.

[Horowitz] The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] has in recent weeks been dealt strong blows from the point of view of a large number of casualties. Would it not be worthwhile to strengthen the ASL, to make it possible for the ASL to have a larger number of soldiers?

[Rabin] Without going into details, I am aware that the ASL is active and that casualties are inflicted as a result of its activity, the effectiveness of its activity. We believe we are meeting those requirements raised by the ASL commanders and are doing our best to put at their disposal those tools necessary for the execution of the ASL mission.

Defines Egypt's 'Supreme Priority'

TA031515 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says Egypt's supreme priority today is not to strengthen peace with Israel but rather to return to the Arab world, without harming the existing peace with Israel. Minister Rabin said that judging by the demands the Egyptians raise in the Tabah arbitration deliberations, one may thing that the Egyptians are trying to put off the finding of a solution so as not to harm their chances of returning to the Arab world. The defense minister said this during a study day which was held at the Tel Aviv University today in memory of former Chief of Staff David El'azar and which focused on Israel-Egypt relations.

On U.S. Relations With Syria, Egypt

TA031615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The defense minister believes there are signs that the United States is trying to exploit Syria's relative weakness following the exposure of its active involvement in terrorism to begin a dialogue with it. He was speaking at a symposium held in memory of the late Lieutenant General David El'azar.

Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that Minister Rabin said he was deeply disappointed when Egypt rejected the far-reaching concessions made by Israel regarding the formulation of the question to be posed to the arbiter and the formulation of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. In his opinion, there are indications that Egypt prefers to reach out to the Arab world than strengthen and develop peace with Israel. The defense minister thinks the time is not ripe at the moment for political moves.

Justice Minister: Waldheim Data Shared With U.S.

TA040444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has disclosed that Israel and the United States have been exchanging information on the accusations against Kurt Waldheim. He told our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar that the data that has so far been collected in Israel links Waldheim only indirectly to crimes against Jews and partisans. The data on direct Waldheim involvement in Nazi crimes is insufficient.

Deputy Chief of Staff Outlines Budget Cut Impact

TA040735 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The IDF is preparing to live with budget cuts. Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron has said that the IDF must reach a balance between the size of the forces, their training program, and the future means of warfare. This process will take at least 2 years and requires a reduction in the order of battle and an investment in quality means of warfare, but it will primarily harm reserve training. The deputy chief of staff said that in the next 12 months the IDF will not deal with additional cuts, but will tackle living with a low budget ceiling. Maj Gen Shomron met with officers in the Jordan Rift Valley yesterday, after which he conversed with our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dov:

[Begin recording] [Shomron] First of all, there will not be any budget cuts next year; the cuts have already been made. Our problem is how to face the lower budget ceiling and reconcile this with the plan we had up until 1984. Since the Army ultimately needs to settle on a program balancing the size of the order of battle, the training given to it, and the kind of maintenance that can be provided, as well as its concern for the future and future means of warfare, it must reach a size that will enable it to maintain quality in all the components I have just mentioned, despite the cuts. This will take at least 2 years.

[Ben-Dor] What do these steps entail?
[Shomron] In part they involve cutting the order of battle, and in part they involve investment in those items, or means of warfare, that will be of a higher quality. And, of course, this involves investment in the units, in accordance with an order of priorities. Not all the units will have the same level of training; some units will receive more intensive training, while others will be kept on a back burner and will have less training.

[Ben-Dor] But in terms of the overall order of priorities, do you plan to hit the regular army less than you will the reserve service? Where does the emphasis lie?
[Shomron] Naturally, we will first of all maintain the quality of the regular servicemen. The regular servicemen are not only the forces that will defend us in the initial hours, they also set the standard and quality of the reservists. Even with less and poorer training during reserve duty, what will remain is the basis acquired by the fighters during their regular service. Therefore, the regular servicemen will not be affected.

[Ben-Dor] Finally, with the kind of army we will be left with in the end, where do we stand in terms of our power compared to the Syrians and other armies?
[Shomron] We will not compete with the Arab armies in size, and with some of them not even in quality. They can purchase a lot of equipment, part of which is even good. We will focus on the aspects which grant us relative superiority, both in means of warfare and in our theory of combat, and in the end we will remain a quality army. [end recording]

ALGERIA

FLN Official Leaves for Beirut Conference

LD031208 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, 03/06/86 (APS) — At the invitation of the Lebanese Government, Sadek Zouaten, member of the FLN Party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples, left Algiers Monday for Beirut leading an important delegation to represent Algeria in the international conference of solidarity with South Lebanon and the National Resistance.

Sadek Zouaten will have contacts with the sides involved in order to put an end to the bloodshed in the Palestinian camps [and] find a peaceful solution to opposing brothers.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Lebanon With PDRY's Al-'Attas

LD040706 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation took place last night between the brother leader of the revolution and Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the PDRY, about taking any measures to protect the Palestinian refugee camps from destruction and annihilation, to which those camps yet again are being subjected at the hands of the Amal gangs, led by Nabih Birri, the agent of Zionism.

Receives 'Id al-Fitr Greetings

LD031011 Tripoli JANA in English 0902 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 26, June 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received congratulations on the forthcoming advent of 'Id al-Fitr (the feast of breaking Ramadan's fast) from king of Saudi Arabia, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir A. al-Sabah.

Additionally, the leader of the revolution has received similar telegrams from both Kuwait's crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd A. al-Sabah, and the family of the departed leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

Agreement With USSR Said Reached on Joining Pact

LD040848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0802 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jun (KUNA) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that the USSR and Libya have reached agreement in principle on the form of Libya's actual accession to the Warsaw Pact.

Quoting informed Arab sources, the paper adds that agreement on the general principles for Libya's membership of the Warsaw Pact and the preparation of official documents for this purpose took place during the visit which member of the Libyan leadership, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, paid recently to Moscow.

The sources said that Libya has informed Saudi Arabia, Morocco, the PDRY and Iran about its planned membership of the Pact, and about the visit a Soviet military delegation is scheduled to pay to Libya this month to study the details and arrangements for the official announcement of Libya's joining the Pact.

The same sources expect the announcement of the signing of the agreement to take place during the visit colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will pay to Moscow within the next 2 months.

MOROCCO

Amman Embassy Denies Israelis Entering for Congress

JN031524 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, 3 Jun (PETRA) — The Moroccan Embassy in Amman has denied news agency and mass media reports saying the Moroccan Government has allowed Israelis to enter Morocco to attend what is called the Jewish Congress, describing these reports as far from the truth and groundless.

In a memo to this effect, the embassy pointed out that Moroccan Jews regularly organize an annual celebration honoring one of their religious men in Morocco. This religious event is usually attended by a number of Moroccan Jews coming from other countries.

The memo explains that Moroccan law considers anyone of Moroccan nationality to be maintaining his nationality regardless of other nationalities he may have. Therefore, the Moroccan Government only allows those carrying Moroccan passports to enter Morocco, pointing out that there are some Israeli circles trying to exploit this occasion against Morocco, although they do not have any official or political status.

SUDAN

Eritrean Group Sends Memo to Al-Mahdi

JN031916 Khartoum SUNA in English 1754 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 3, SUNA - The general secretary of the Peoples Front for the Liberation of Eritrea "PFLE" memorandum to Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi comprises the "PFLE" intiative to reach a peaceful solution for the Eritrean problem, member of "PFLE" Foreign Relations Bureau Ahmad Baduri said.

Sudan would play a mediatory role between the PFLE and the Ethiopian Government Baduri said, elaborating that the PFLE initiative is based on the Sudanese new government's serious look to the African Horn issues.

Baduri revealed that the PFLE had held meetings with all Sudanese political forces including political parties which are now forming the current government.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Official on Possible Sudanese Mediation

LD032011 Kuwait KUNA in English 1722 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 3 (KUNA) — Sudan has been asked to mediate in a new initiative for direct and open talks between the Ethiopians and Eritreans, a spokesman for the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front, Ahmad Badouri said here Tuesday.

Badouri who is a member of the front's foreign relations told reporters here that a message to this effect was sent by EPLF Secretary-General Ramadan Mohamed Nour, to the new Sudanese premier Sadik Elmahdi. He did not elaborate.

"We we are confident that the current Sudanese Government is serious and capable of undertaking such an assignment because it is also concerned with the issue of stability in the Horn of Africa," he said.

KUNA: Eritrean Liberation Front Seeks 'Recognition'

LD032000 Kuwait KUNA in English 1900 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Samir Qariotti]

[Text] Rome, June 3 (KUNA) — Chairman of the Eritrean National Liberation Front (ENLF) Othman al-Sabi said Tuesday the Eritrean resistance is seeking international recognition at this stage of its struggle.

Interviewed by the Kuwait News Agency, Al-Sabi said Italy has proposed to the ENLF to start peace negotiations with Ethiopia and even offered to host these negotiations.

On the other hand, Al-Sabi said Ethiopia is preparing for a fresh offensive on positions of the Eritrean freedom fighters and liberated territories. He noted that the Ethiopian attack, the ninth during this year, is financed by the West and backed by Soviet military support.

He revealed that the ENLF has contacted the Soviet Union to exchange points of view over the problem, "but the Soviet stand on the Eritrean cause falls withing a firm and long term policy."

He declined to comment any further on this policy.

Citing difficulties facing a peaceful solution to the problem, Al-Sabi said Ethiopia would never accept to negotiate with the ENLF. He added that contacts with several African nations has failed to foster agreement on presenting the issue to next month's conference of the Organization of African Unity.

Eritrean Front Kills 22 Soldiers in 2 Attacks

EA031021 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Summary] On 2 June, EPLF fighters ambushed an enemy force moving from Keren to (Ajerbeb), killing 22 soldiers, wounding 29 others, and capturing 9. During the 2 hours of fighting, EPLF forces also captured 14 weapons and a quantity of ammunition.

The previous night, EPLF forces and militia attacked an enemy post 10 km east of Keren town and completely destroyed it. During the fighting, which lasted only 5 minutes, the EPLF forces killed 5 soldiers, wounded another 5, and captured 1 gun. EPLF forces then attacked reinforcements coming from Keren, forcing them to retreat. Two soldiers were wounded.

SEYCHELLES

Opposition Terms Four SNM Arrests 'Intimidation'

AU031742 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 3 (AFP) — Four opponents of the government of Seychelles President France Albert Rene were arrested Tuesday in the capital of Victoria, the European representative of the underground opposition Seychelles National Movement (SNM), Gabriel Hoarau, said.

Mr. Hoarau said the arrests were "attempted intimidation" by the government in advance of the annniversary of the coup d'etat which brought President Rene to power on June 5, 1977.

He named those arrested as businessman Richard Pomwayre, a well- known opponent of the government who had already been detained in 1984 during a demonstration in Victoria, a lawyer, Philippe Boulet, a (?trainee) lawyer, Peter Boniface, and the son of a trader, Anis Soliman.

Mr. Hoarau, who lives in Brussels, said last month that anonymous phone calls had threatened him with death if he continued his activities.

A previous SNM leader, Gerard Hoarau (no relation), was assassinated in London last November 29. His killers have yet to be caught.

The SNM, based in London, demands free elections and the establishment of a multi-party system in Seychelles.

SOMALIA

Barre Condition 'Very Good'; Saudis Thanked

EA040720 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Omar Jess, SDR minister of information and national guidance, who returned to the country last night, disclosed that the condition of SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre is very good and that he will begin convalescence soon.

The minister, who was among the leaders who accompanied the president to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia following the accident involving the head of state's car, further informed the press that the president suffered broken ribs in the accident and that the doctors suggested that the president needed time to rest to allow his ribs to heal.

Answering a question on whether the president was in intensive care, Challe Jess confirmed that the president is in the intensive care unit, adding that he was there on medical instructions. He said that this move was necessary in order to cut down the number of visitors who were arriving at the hospital to see the president. The president is to remain in the intensive care unit for the next few days.

Challe Mohamed Omar Jess, minister of information and national guidance, was asked about the condition of the other people who were injured in the accident, including the mayor of Mogadishu. In his reply, Challe Jess said that in general, their condition was good. He said the mayor of Mogadishu had suffered injuries to his nose, back, and ribs.

Challe Mohamed Omar Jess conveyed greetings to the Somali people from their president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, on the forthcoming occasion of Id al-Fitr. Challe Mohamed Siad Barre wished the Somali people unity and prosperity. He also wished peace and prosperity for the Muslim world.

On behalf of the Somali Government and party leaders who accompanied Challe Mohamed Siad Barre to Saudi Arabia, Challe Mohamed Omar Jess, the SDR's minister of information and national guidance, conveyed heartfelt gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for playing an important role in looking after the SDR president. He also thanked world leaders and the Somali people who have sent goodwill messages to the Somali leader.

Defecting Regime Troops Say Army 'Disintegrating'

EA032015 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] At the end of May 1986, 21 defecting soldiers of the terror regime of Mogadishu arrived at the headquarters of the southern command [as heard] of the Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition forces.

The 21 soldiers defected from the troops loyal to the fascist regime led by dictator Mohamed Siad Barre and stationed in Gedo region. Among the defecting soldiers was Captain 'Abd Al-Rahman Abdi, nicknamed 'Abd al-Rahman Engiris.

The defecting soldiers told our reporter that the Somali Armed Forces are disintegrating, with some joining the Somali opposition forces and some going back home due to the shortage of essential commodities.

TANZANIA

Soviet Union Sends Agricultural Machinery Consignment

EA020047 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 1 Jun

[Text] Songea A major consignment of agricultural machinery for the Namtumbo agricultural project in Songea Rural District, which is managed by the national agricultural and food corporation, NAFCO, has arrived in the country from the USSR. A NAFCO statement issued in Mbeya said the machinery, which includes tractors, had already been transported to Namtumbo from the port of Dar es Salaam. The Namtumbo agricultural project, which was started in the 1983/84 fiscal year with assistance from the Soviet Government, has been allocated 6,880 hectares and is part of the national effort to achieve food self-sufficiency. The Soviet Government provided a grant of 48 million shillings to finance the cost of agricultural machinery and specialists. The Tanzanian Government, through NAFCO, has the task of constructing workers houses, transporting the equipment, and providing other services at an estimated cost of 62 million shillings.

CAMEROON

Biya Returns From Private European Visit

AB021542 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] President Paul Biya returned to Yaounde yesterday afternoon after a brief private visit to Europe.

GABON

Parliament Ends Session, Adopts Immigration Laws

AB031757 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The first annual ordinary session of the Gabonese National Assembly has ended in Libreville, with issues like economic recession, banditry and clandestine immigration dominating its deliberations. At the closing ceremony this morning in Libreville, a strong warning was given by the government to business circles, notably to enterprises which try to take advantage of the difficult economic situation facing Gabon to go against the interests of workers.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Georges Rawiri, first deputy prime minister of Gabon, expressed delight that parliament should strengthen the legislation on companies, legislation aimed at cleaning up the atmosphere of business circles in the country, and at guaranteeing economic justice in Gabon. Furthermore, provisions in the criminal law in Gabon will be supplemented to inflict heavy sentences on hardened criminals, who are henceforth subject to the death sentence.

Let us listen to Goerges Rawiri on this issue:

[Begin Rawiri recording] With the hard times ahead, some people might be tempted by the quest for easy money and indulge in criminal acts. Such people should know that they will meet a strong state anxious to guarantee peace and tranquility to honest people, who legitimately have that right.

Gabon cannot be the hiding place for bandits, hardened criminals, and others for whom other people's lives mean very little. Our country has always been a haven of peace, and we will not allow anybody to transform it into an area of high crime. The new measures taken — we very much hope — would be limited to the dissuasive stage. But these measures — and the interested persons are well aware of this — can bring in its wake mercilesss sanctions. [End recording]

Immigration controls were also defined during this session; a bill, which regulates admissions and stay of foreigners in Gabon was also adopted. Mr Rawiri explains:

[Begin Rawiri recording] In the world today each state has the duty to define precisely under what conditions to allow non-nationals to enter and stay on its territory. Developed and developing countries have set up regulations to this end by demanding that foreigners living in their country possess valid documents to be able to live legally in their country. It is therefore quite normal that our country, Gabon, should take similar measures. I do not see how Gabon can be accused of being xenophobic. I repeat once again that foreigners established in our country legally will continue to benefit from the legendary hospitality of the Gabonese people. Furthermore, the law that you have adopted will be supplemented by special provisions which will take into account agreements concluded between our country and friendly countries, and consequently define how nationals of such countries will be treated. On the other hand, we will not tolerate a situation of people clandestinely coming to our country to swell the rank of unemployed, and introduce evil deeds which up until now are unknown in our society, and which will constitute a permanent threat to the security of persons and property. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Salaries in Public Sector To Be Increased

AB021105 Dakar PANA in French 1333 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jun (AZAP/PANA) — On Friday the Zairian Government decided on an important increase in the salaries of workers in the public sector.

According to Ramazani Baya, the Zairian minister for information, press, posts and telecommunications and government spokesman, the salaries will be increased by 12 to 156 percent for the various categories of civil servants (from secretaries general to bailiffs).

On the other hand, the government has decided to reduce the charges for water and electricity. There is a 75 percent reduction for water from public pumps and 16 percent for household water consumption. As for electricity, the reduction ranges from 25 percent for the use of the first 200 kw, to 8.82 percent for the use of 401 to 500 kw per month. These measures, the minister said, fall within the framework of the decision made on 11 April by the government to reduce the prices of oil products for the benefit of the Zairian people. These measures, above all, will benefit low-income individuals and households with very small earnings and are in accordance with the social objectives of the 7-year mandate of the head of state, the government spokesman concluded.

GUINEA BISSAU

Suspect in Plot Against President Dies in Prison

AB031622 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] In Guinea Bissau, the former head of the Fire Brigade, who was arrested after the discovery of a plot against President Joao Bernardo Vieira last November, has died in detention. This has just been announced by Radio Bissau monitored in Banjul. According to a communique from the Ministry of National Security and Law and Order, (Caraco Zacarias de Antonio Pereira) died on Sunday [1 June] after a protracted illness at the hospital where he had been transferred 17 days ago. (Pereira), aged 47 years, is the second person arrested after the November plot to have died within the past month. On 2 May the authorities of the former Portuguese colony announced the death of Colonel (Forena Bitnoff), one of the leaders of the conspiracy which, according to Bissau, was hatched by the former vice president, Paulo Correa. The circumstances surrounding the death of (Bitnoff) have never been officially stated.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Nigerian Foreign Minister

AB030957 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
3 Jun 86 p 32

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon President Felix Houphouet-Boigny received Nigerian Foreign Minister Professor Bolaji Akinyemi at his private residence in Cocody [a residential district of Abidjan]. The head of state and the Nigerian diplomat discussed the state of bilateral cooperation existing between Ivory Coast and Nigeria as well as the political and economic problems of the subregion.

After the audience, the Nigerian envoy — who was accompanied by Mr Blankson, the permanent undersecretary of the Nigerian Foreign Affairs Ministry — specified that his meeting with President Houphouet-Boigny was the expression of the respect which the people and authorities of his country have for him. He then stressed the very important role being played by Ivory Coast and Nigeria within the ECOWAS. "I do not want to underestimate, however, the role being played by the other member states of the organization. Everyone is making the contribution he can to maintain the organization on the right path and therefore to develop the bilateral and multilateral relations in the subcontinent," affirmed the Nigerian minister.

Discussing Nigeria's internal situation, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi mentioned the rising tension in the university circles. "The reasons for this student movement are apolitical. It started in one university before extending to the others."

It should be recalled that this strike and the resulting trial of strength between the students and the police has been going on for almost a week. It will be recalled that last weekend, the National Students Union had said that the boycott of classes would be maintained until the students' grievances were satisfied.

The Nigerian delegation left by air for Lagos after its audience with President Houphouet-Boigny.

PRC Grants 5.4 Billion CFA Agricultural Loan

AB032136 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In the framework of Chinese-Ivorian cooperation the Chinese Government has granted to our country an interest-free loan of 50 million yuan, that is 5.4 billion CFA francs. The agreement for this state-to-state loan was signed this afternoon by Minister Abdoulaye Kone [minister of economy and finance] representing Ivory Coast and the Chinese ambassador in our country representing the PRC. In the view of Minister Abdoulaye Kone, this agreement constitutes a new stage in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

[Begin Kone recording] In fact, it is a state-to-state, interest-free loan, from the PRC to the Republic of the Ivory Coast, over a 20-year period, including 10 years deferred payment. The disbursement of this loan and all its conditions of implementation will be settled in later negotiations. I am therefore taking this opportunity, Ambassador, to ask you to convey to the Chinese Government, on behalf of His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the thanks of the Ivorian Government and people for this specific gesture of friendly cooperation. [End recording]

Replying, Chinese Ambassador Zhu Chenghai said the loan is meant solely for the financing of rice cultivation and fish farming projects in Ivory Coast. The amount of the loan is not important, he stressed. The essential thing is the strengthening of the friendship between our two countries.

LIBERIA

Judge Asks Doe To Make Officials Comply With Law

AB032115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that a judge of the Criminal Court A of the Temple of Justice, Jesse Banks Jr., has ordered the clerk of court to address a letter to President Doe asking him to use his good offices to see that officers and members of the cabinet will comply with the law of the land. Judge Banks's order comes after the respondent in the current writ of habeas corpus proceedings involving six immigration officers failed to produce in court the living bodies of the petitioners upon the orders of the judge.

According to the *DAILY STAR* newspaper in its today's edition, the government officials ordered to produce the living bodies include the ministers of justice, defense, and Patrick Minikon [of National Security]. Others are the chairman of the Joint Security Agency, the director of the National Police, the director of the National Security Agency, and all commanders of the Post Stockade including those of the city of Monrovia.

County Attorney (Marcos Jones) is said to have quoted the solicitor general, (McDonald Kwaa Krakue), as having mentioned that because of the uncontrollable situation relative to security release of the petitioners, (?and) having communicated with the Ministry of Defense to have the petitioners in court, this could not regrettably be met. [sentence as heard]

Rebutting the submission, one of the petitioners, Counselor G. Laveli Supuwood, contended among several things, that the respondents have chosen to make mockery of the judiciary.

Earlier yesterday, the respondent counselor requested the court for time at which time [as heard] the petitioners would be brought in court. In granting the application, the court charged him to issue a bench warrant to arrest on them upon failure to produce the living bodies of the petitioners.

MALI

Moussa Traore Opens UNJM Congress in Bamako

AB030922 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The second ordinary congress of the National Union of Malian Youth [UNJM] began yesterday morning at the concert hall of the Bamako Sports Complex under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, General Moussa Traore. Also present at the meeting were members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, and National Assembly, as well as delegates of the 50 branches of the UNJM, and representatives of several friendly countries.

In his opening speech, the UNJM secretary general took stock of the UNJM Executive Bureau's activities. He called on Malian youth to participate in [words indistinct] and in agricultural associations in order to promote the struggle for self-sufficiency in food production and the fight against urban migration.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on Planned NLC Demonstrations

Demonstrations 'Modified'

AB031525 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The proposed demonstrations by the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] will no longer take place tomorrow, as originally planned. This modification was announced in a communique issued by the NLC today on yesterday's meeting of its Working Committee.

NLC President Discusses Demonstration

AB031859 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The NLC [National Labor Congress] is to go ahead with the demonstration, but in a modified form. At a news conference in Lagos today the president of the congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, said an (?informal) demonstration will be held at the NLC Headquarters in Lagos with few workers participating. After the mini-demonstration, he said, a workers' resolution will be presented to President Ibrahim Babangida. The NLC president explained that the proposed peaceful demonstration was to mourn the students who lost their lives at the Ahmedu Bello University and other parts of the country. He wondered why the government wanted to turn the event into what he called a full-scale war, as indicated by yesterday's official statement.

On the NLC's withdrawal from the Abisoye Panel, Alhaji Chiroma claimed that the atmosphere for a fair investigation had not been created by the government.

Chiroma-Babangida Meeting Denied

AB031907 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, has described as false a report in a national daily today that President Ibrahim Babangida held a meeting last night with the president of the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress], Alhaji Ali Chiroma. Chief Onabule said there was no basis for such a meeting. He wondered why the national daily should carry the report after he had told its correspondent that such a meeting did not take place.

Police Halt Meeting, Arrest Leaders

AB041124 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 4 (AFP) — Police prevented a meeting here Wednesday of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC), called to protest the violent May 23 clash between students and police.

Congress officials said NLC leaders had been arrested after a combined force of regular and anti-riot police cordoned off the NLC's three-storey building in the city centre Yaba District. Movements were restricted and non-NLC employees, including delegates to the meeting, were turned back by police carrying weapons and tear-gas canisters. One NLC security man said a group of 24 policemen first arrived at the building at about two a.m. local time [0100GMT]. A few hours later between 50 and 100 more arrived in trucks and took up positions.

Police could not confirm a report by some labour officials that at least two NLC leaders, including President Ali Chiroma and Secretary Lasisi Osunde, had been picked (?up). Dan Anyanwu, secretary of the Bank and Allied Workers Union, who was not allowed into the building, told journalists that the "arrest of labour leaders will not solve the problem." "There are other able men to lead congress if the present leaders are arrested," he said.

The NLC cancelled a planned June 4 national rally and strike to "mourn" at least four people killed in the May 23 clash in northern Nigeria, in the face of a stern government warning against public demonstrations, but decided to hold a meeting instead.

The meeting was to have been addressed by Mr Chiroma, who was expected to hand a protest letter to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks, seat of the military government, south-east of here.

Papers Urge Cancellation

AB030926 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Four papers, the *DAILY TIMES*, The *SKETCH*, the *NEW NIGERIAN*,and the *VANGUARD* appeal to the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, to cancel tomorrow's solidarity march. This, according to the papers, is to forestall for the loss of lives and property. They agree that the planned processions will not serve any useful purpose and they may even lead to more deaths.

The *TIMES* warns the NLC to realize that any further disruption of public peace will automatically defeat its intentions. The paper believes that the workers can still express their sympathy over the recent death of some students by staying at home in mournful reflection on the past incidents. It expects the NLC as the champion of the workers' cause to cooperate with the federal government to get to the roots of the crisis. The *TIMES* hopes that the NLC will, in the national interest, heed the overwhelming appeals by Nigerians to allow its representatives to serve in the Abisoye Panel.

Although the *SKETCH* recognizes the legitimate right of the Congress to protest against anything that goes wrong in the society, it has reservations on the projected workers' protest. The papers explain that since the federal government has instituted a probe into the unfortunate incidents, it is only logical to wait for the outcome of that exercise. Like the *TIMES*, the *SKETCH* warns the NLC to realize that the Abisoye Panel can only succeed in its task if everyone including the workers cooperate with it.

The *NEW NIGERIAN* and the *VANGUARD* also appeal to the Congress to reconsider its decision to withdraw from the panel. The *VANGUARD* says it expects the NLC to contribute to the ongoing efforts to restore normalcy and bring about long-term solulions to student unrest.

Minister Akinyemi Departs for Frontline States

AB032149 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Prof Bolaji Akinyemi left Lagos today on an 8-day official visit to the Frontline States. He told newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport said that the tour was at the instance of President Ibrahim Babangida with the view to registering Nigeria's solidarity with the liberation movements in South Africa. Professor Akinyemi said that the tour would further enable Nigeria as chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee to make on-the-spot assessment of the situation in southern Africa. He said the OAU was making a proposal for a yearly budgetary allocation to the Frontline States to enable them to offset some of their expenses as a result of their support for liberation movements.

Babangida Sends Messages to Togo, Ivory Coast

AB031643 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has sent special messages to the leaders of Togo and Ivory Coast in furtherance of his policy of consultation with other ECOWAS heads of state. The messages were delivered yesterday by the minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinymi. A Radio Nigeria correspondent of the minister's entourage understands that the two messages were on issues relating to the forthcoming ECOWAS summit in Nigeria, bilateral matters, and other international issues.

Professor Akinyemi told newsmen in Lome after meeting with President Gnassingbe Eyadema that Togo and Nigeria occupied strategic positions in ECOWAS and as such should maintain regular contacts. The minister and the Togolese leader had closed-door discussions for 19 minutes.

In Abidjan Professor Akinyemi stressed the need for Nigeria and Ivory Coast to maintain their fraternal relations which, he said, stood the test of time. He stated that Nigeria had much respect for President Felix Houphouet-Boigny because of his contributions to ECOWAS as well as peace and stability in the subregion.

Angolan Vice Oil Minister Arrives on 4-Day Visit

AB032206 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan vice oil minister, Mr Desiderio da Graco Verissimo e Costa, arrived in Lagos today on a 4-day official visit. Speaking to newsmen at Murtala Mohammed Airport, the minister reiterated his country's willingness to cooperate in OPEC's efforts to stabilize world oil prices. He, however, said that the amount of sacrifice his country was willing to make would depend on the outcome of talks between OPEC and non-OPEC countries. Mr Verissimo e Costa pointed out that since Angola was fighting a war with apartheid South Africa, a reduction in her oil output would pose problems to her economy. He believed that the setting up of an African forum of oil-producing countries would in no way jeopardize the existence of OPEC but would contribute to the strengthening of the organization.

SENEGAL

Diouf Expresses 'Total Satisfaction' With UN Meeting

AB032048 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state.

Speaking on the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Africa's critical economic situation, which took place 27-31 May 1986 in New York, and its outcome, the president, who expressed his total satisfaction with the session, said it was a great turning point in Africa's development, which had demonstrated on that occasion in concrete terms its desire to assume responsibility for its destiny and development, while remaining deeply attached to international cooperation. The head of state also stressed Africa's desire to open itself to the rest of the world in a responsible and level-headed way. It was demonstrated during this session that the continent is ready to engage in cooperation in a spirit of active solidarity and effective cohesion.

SIERRA LEONE

Police Break Up Protest Over 'Fraudulent' Elections

AB031148 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Freetown, June 3 (AFP) — Police wielding whips have dispersed hundreds of protesters who massed in front of State House alleging fraudulent practices in last week's national parliamentary elections.

Fresh results, meanwhile, showed that more cabinet ministers had gone down to defeat in the poll, widely interpreted as a rebuff to members of the ruling All People's Congress (APC) close to former President Siaka Stevens.

Officials said police Monday waded into the crowd of demonstrators, who included five defeated candidates, and struck them with whips to break up the gathering. A number of the protesters were detained for questioning after the altercation. A police spokesman said they were likely to be charged with staging an illegal demonstration.

MOZAMBIQUE

Five 'Bandits' Reported Dead in Maputo Clash

MB040636 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed five armed bandits and captured one in Matola, Maputo, on Monday evening. A military source told AIM that this took place when about 25 bandits were attacked by the FPLM near the Mozambican Steel Company at about 2000. The captured criminal was yesterday presented to AIM's reporting team. Another two bandits were wounded during the shootout but were able to escape.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Not to Renounce Violence for Dialogue

MB040629 Lusaka Domestic Service In English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has asserted that it will not renounce violence as a condition to political dialogue with the Pretoria regime. ANC spokesman Tom Sabina, reacting to a booklet by the South African Government demanding that the liberation movement renounces violence before any talks could begin, said as long as apartheid exists in South Africa the struggle for the liberation there will continue.

Commentary Says ANC Defines Itself Out of Change

MB040602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is no argument, at least among supporters of the democratic ideal, about the first requirement for building a democratic dispensation in South Africa. Representative leaders from all major groups will have to come together — in a single body, or over a period of time — to negotiate the form such a dispensation should take. Whatever system emerges in South Africa will be democratic to the extent that it is the product of a process of give and take among leaders who are committed to the rules of peaceful social and political change.

It is at this point that fruitful debate falters. In particular, the question of whether democratically disposed leaders in South Africa should be talking to the ANC is argued endlessly. The answer should be easy to ascertain. It depends on whether the ANC is prepared to abide by democratic rules, or is intent on imposing its will regardless of the wishes of other participants in the South African political scene. The answer is to be found in the publication of the Bureau for Information of a booklet in which the ANC is allowed to state its own case in detail. It is a compilation of extracts from numerous public statements on the ANC's ideological stance and political goals and its views on violence versus negotiation in achieving those goals. There is no attempt to disguise the ideological stance. Last September *SECHABA*, *[THE NATION]* a monthly publication, stated: Members of the ANC fully understand why both the ANC and the SA Communist Party are two hands in the same body and less than a month ago Radio Freedom (the official propaganda organ) said in response to an invitation by the state president: If Botha expects to buy time by appealing to non-existent non-communist ANC members, then Botha has missed the freedom boat. In aligning the organisation internationally with the Soviet Union, an ANC document describes the struggle as taking place within an international context of a transition to the socialist system.

As for the means, in his 1984 presidential address Oliver Tambo said the revolutionary struggle required the mobilisation and organisation of the masses. We have made great strides, he said. This is evident in the strength of the UDF [United Democratic Front]. Last December Joe Modise, commander of the ANC's military wing, said on Radio Freedom, our people must organise themselves into groups ... identify collaborators and enemy agents and kill them. Actually the ANC had by then already begun congratulating itself on the results of the strategy. Two months earlier a broadcast stated: the strategy of burning sell-outs of the system seems to have paid well. In the same month ANC spokesman Tim Ngubane explained the intimidatory purpose: We want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of it.

After that it comes as no surprise to learn that for the ANC leaders, negotiation is by no means an alternative to violence. They do not regard it as a political approach which flows from commitment to democratic values and which therefore necessarily excludes violence. On the contrary, it may usefully complement violence when the conditions are right. The ANC will talk, says Tambo, only when it has reached a point at which talking, apart from anyting else well be doing, is the way forward. In any event we would not abandon the armed struggle. Indeed the ANC, in stating its own case, defines itself out of any process of democratic change in South Africa.

'ANC Terrorist' Reported Shot by Police

MB040752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 4, SAPA — A "trained ANC terrorist" was shot dead by police in the black residential area near Ficksburg yesterday, police said today. A statement by the SAP's Public Relations Division here said members of the force went to a house in the area about 2.20pm yesterday where they encountered a man. As the person was being arrested, he attempted to use a handgrenade concealed in his pants pocket against the police, the statement said. Shots were fired and the man was killed. Police took possession of a grenade of Russian origin and were investigating further, the statement said.

French Decision on Botha Visit Regretted

MB031324 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 3, SAPA — The inauguration of a South African War Museum at Delville Wood in France, to have taken place on June 14, has been postponed to an as yet undecided date later in the year at the request of the French Government. Mr Justice Teunie Steyn, the chairman of the Delville Wood Commemoration Fund, said at press conference at Jan Smuts Airport today the opening of a museum on the site of a monument erected to honour South African war dead was to have been conducted by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. It was to have taken place on the 70th anniversary of the start of the battle of Delville Wood in which more than 2500 South African troops lost their lives in the five day battle. Mr Justice Steyn said it was not possible to hold the opening on the planned date "due to weighty reasons beyond the control of the committee."

He said the French prime minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, had said circumstances "render it inadvisable for the state president to be in France from June 12-15" and "some other date for national commemoration would be suitable." Mr Justice Steyn said the French had offered no explanations why Mr Botha's presence in France was "inadvisable," nor had they given an alternative date for the commemoration. "We regret France's views but have no intention of trespassing on their terrain or going against their wishes," Mr Justice Steyn said.

PFP's Eglin on European Economic Sanctions

MB031732 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader Colin Eglin has spoken out against economic sanctions against South Africa. Mr Eglin says certain sanctions could be counter-productive, and extend the life of apartheid. He says they could slow down economic development and create unemployment. Mr Eglin was speaking after talks with European liberal parties at the European parliament. He says sanctions could strengthen the position of hard-liners, but declined to details specific measures the 12-nation EEC should adopt. Mr Eglin called for negotiations over the dismantling of apartheid between the government and black leaders. He said there is little chance of talks as long as ANC leader Nelson Mandela was behind bars.

New Opposition Political Party Formed in Ciskei

MB031803 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A new political party has been formed to oppose the ruling party in Ciskei. The new organization has been launched in Port Elizabeth, and it is headed by a former founding member of the Ciskeian legislative authority, Chief (L.W. Maqoma). Chief (Maqoma) says the Ciskei People's Rates Protection Party [CPRP] will provide a voice for all those who believe in democracy. The CPRP will be in opposition to President Lennox Sebe's ruling Ciskei Independence Party.

Crossroads Committee Invites Groups to Peace Talks

MB030941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0940 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 3, SAPA — The Crossroads Executive Committee has invited the leaders of the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga extension and Portland cement squatter communities to join it in peace talks. The leaders, Mr Melform Yamile, Mr Christopher Toise and Mr Alfred Siphika, have yet to reply. However, the executive says it is not in favour of refugees returning and rebuilding their shacks.

Mr Edward Qhangana, a member of the executive, said: "We have fought for the right to stay in Crossroads. Many of our people have died here. We want the camp to be upgraded and cannot achieve that if Mr Yamile, Mr Toise, Mr Siphika and their followers return. They must ask the United Demcoratic Front and the Progressive Federal Party to find new camps for them — or go to Khayelitsha." The executive was not interested in attempts by the Rev Syd Luckett, the director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, to negotiate peace. He said Mr Luckett, executive member of the western Cape region of the United Democratic Front, could not be veiwed as impartial in peace talks.

Mr Qhangana said Crossroads was established in 1972 and the satellite camps sprouted in 1982. "We were here before them and have a right to stay here. We got our land from the South African Government." He was prepared to help the refugees to find and build new camps.

Mr Prince Gobingca, another member of the executive, said his people had "lived like pigs" in Crossroads for 13 years. Pointing at the mudpools, he said: "We can't live like this. We want better houses. We want Crossroads to be upgraded."

They denied the Crossroads squatters started the war against the satellite communities. They claimed that the fight started on May 17 when squatters with allegiance to Mr Toise and Mr Siphika attacked Mr Alton Ntshangana, a squatter leader loyal to Mr Johnson Mgxobongwana, chairman of the Crossroads executive. "We protected our people against these attacks," said Mr Gobingca. Mr Qhangana siad the fighting continued into the following day. "It was not our intention to burn down the satellite camps. But the youths we were fighting ran into these camps. We followed them. Many of them threw petrol bombs at us. We returned some of these petrol bombs. Unfortunately, some of the shacks were burnt in the process." They denied that the security forces helped them.

Asked why the fighting continued into the following week, Mr Qhangana replied that the men of Crossroads — they dislike being labelled "fathers," "conservatives" or "witdoeke" [white scarves] — wanted to protect their wives, children and homes an did not want the "comrades" to regroup and counter-attack.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 3 June

MB031727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — Following is the 7pm SAP unrest report:

"A white man was seriously injured at Madsulu black township in Nelspruit after blacks had set his delivery vehicle alight.

"At Langa near Cape Town a black man was arrested after plus-minus 20 blacks stoned a private vehicle.

"At Lungulihle black township, Cradock, the SAP had to use tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse a riotous mob of approximately 1000 blacks who also stoned the vehicles of the SAP. It is not certain whether anyone was injured. Twelve black men (aged between 16 and 30) were arrested.

"The police fired birdshot at six black men in New Brighton black township, PE [Port Elizabeth], who were throwing petrol bombs in a road. Two of them were slightly injured and were arrested. The other four were also arrested."

4 June

MB040548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 4 SAPA — Here follows the SAP's 8am unrest situation report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], two buses were fairly extensively damaged by stonethrowers. A shop was extensively damaged in a stoning incident.

In another incident, a bottle store was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, a private home was petrol-bombed and slightly damaged. A youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

At Hammarsdale, near Pietermaritzburg, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

ZAMBIA

U.S. 'Threat of Reprisals' Denounced

MB031429 Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 86 p 1

[Untitled "Comment"]

[Text] By trying to use its military strength and economic might as a leverage to force small and poor nations to support its policies even though such actions are at variance with ideologies of recipient countries, the United States is making the world a dangerous place to live in. This is how we view America's threat of reprisals against Zambia and those who do not agree with its policies during the UN Security Council debate on southern Africa.

That the U.S. and Britain have vetoed a UN resolution calling for international mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime and the censure for its unwarranted raids into neighbouring countries leaves a lot of questions as to what the true intentions of Washington and London are in this region.

We are not impressed with Washington's decision to "expel" racist South African military attache from America as a protest against Monday's military incursions: if the Reagan and Thatcher administrations had the interest of millions of blacks in the trouble torn republic at heart, the obnoxious apartheid policy would long have been abolished. South African President Pieter Botha has compared his raids in Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare to America's bombing of Libyan cities and the Reagan administration has not raised a finger at the racist leader because they are allies.

But when an independent state with a clean record of human rights and which has, at the expense of its economic demise, tried to bring about peace through negotiations hits out at double-standards, she is threatened with reprisals.

America and her allies must get to the root causes of problems in all trouble spots in the world if they are genuinely interested in peace. Bullying weak nations and adventurous manoeuvres will only heighten tension in the world. The U.S. and her allies must let nations caught up in the economic web concentrate on ways and means of uplifting the lives of their people instead of blackmailing them.

In the face of threatened American reprisals, we call upon all Zambians to unite behind the party and its government under the leadership of President Kaunda and thwart any moves to dislodge the nation.

Kaunda Receives UK Under Secretary 3 June

MB031834 Dakar PANA in English 1723 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, Jun 3 (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia's future in the Commonwealth will be determined by the decision the Commonwealth group on South Africa will take on imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa in August. President Kenneth Kaunda confirmed this today before holding talks with the British Foreign and Commonwealth permanent Under Secretary Sir Patrick Wright at State House.

Dr Kaunda said he had received many messages from his colleagues in the Commonwealth urging him not to pull Zambia out of the organisation until at least the group on South Africa had met to consider a report by the Eminent Persons Group. The president stressed that he was serious when he said Zambia would consider leaving the Commonwealth following the South African raid on a refugee camp in Lusaka last month by South African jets.

I'll be guided by what happens at the summit in August, the president said, adding that he did not take the pleas of other Commonwealth leaders lightly. The president pointed out that the only area where there are problems in Zambia's relations with Britain was the question of sanctions against South Africa.

Apart from the South African issue, Dr. Kaunda described bilateral relations as very firm indeed, adding that Zambia was grateful for the assistance it was receiving from Britain during these difficult times.

In reply, Sir Patrick, who formally takes up his new post after being ambassador to Saudi Arabia said Dr Kaunda's views were not only respected in Britain but in the Commonwealth as a whole. Sir Patrick, who is also head of his country's diplomatic service, is on a familiarization tour of African countries.

President Claims No Alternative to RSA Sanctions

MB031813 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 3 June (ZANA/PANA) — President Kenneth Kaunda reiterated today that southern African countries were not oblivious of the effects sanctions against South Africa would have on the economies. He said states in the sub-region, whose economies are closely linked to South Africa, would suffer but there was no peaceful alternative to sanctions in ending apartheid. The president was speaking at State House before holding talks with two South African members of parliament from the opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Peter Soale and Mr Phillip Myburgh.

The president said that the South African situation was extremely serious and unparalleled because for the first time people of different races were being organised to fight each other by the apartheid system. Ethnic groups are deliberately being taught to hate each other and we see nothing Christian in that, he told the MPs, who are on tour of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe following South Africa's raids on these countries last month.

Turning to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, (EPG), the president expressed scepticism over its chances of bringing about dialogue between races. The EPG has been torpedoed by your government, the president told the anti-apartheid MPs, because by attacking Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe the regime had showed that it did not want peace at all, he added. He spoke out against the hypocrisy of those who claim to be Christians and yet support apartheid, saying they had failed to understand the basis of the Christian message. You are failing Christ and whoever fails Christ fails himself, he said.

Mr Soale is the party's spokesman on information while his colleague Mr Myburgh is spokesman for defence. They are visiting the (?sites) of attacks in the three countries and to assess the effects the raids will have on the future of South Africa. The MPs assured Mr Kaunda that their party was totally opposed to apartheid and was seeking means of removing the system from South African life as soon as possible. They said they regard the raids on the three governments by their government seriously, adding that was why they had been sent on fact-finding mission by their (?party).

They expressed the [word indistinct] for the role Mr Kaunda was playing in seeking solutions to the apartheid problems. The MPs said they realised that it was important for South Africa to retain cordial relations with its neighbours. The MPS said they did not support the imposition of sanctions against South Africa as a means of bringing pressure to bear on their government to dismantle apartheid.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister on Relations With Mozambique

MB040813 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The outgoing Mozambican ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Raphael Maguni, leaves Harare today after serving his country in Zimbabwe for the last 6 years. Speaking at a farewell luncheon for the Mozambican envoy, the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, said Zimbabwe and Mozambique will fight side by side against racist South Africa because the Pretoria regime has declared war against the two countries. Comrade Mangwende paid tribute to Comrade Maguni for his role in forging cooperation and understanding between Harare and Maputo. In reply, Comrade Maguni praised Comrade Mugabe for his political expediency and pragmatism.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

A 5 June Voice of Lebanon radio report announced the deployment of a Lebanese Army "special force" in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area of West Beirut, which was occupied by the Amal Movement in the 3 June clashes with the 6 February Movement. Amal leader Nabih Birri agreed to allow the special force into the area on condition that the leader of the 6 February Movement, Shakir al-Barjawi, is expelled from Lebanon, according to the radio. An earlier Voice of Lebanon report spoke of 200 casualties in the 3 June clashes. As for the Amal-Palestinian conflict, the radio reported heavy fighting on the outskirts of Burj al-Barajinah camp 5 June.

A Damascus radio commentary blamed the clashes in West Beirut on the "rightwing" Palestinian leadership, "which considers inciting sedition part of its method of dialogue." Removing this leadership has become "necessary," the radio added. Iran's Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri condemned the fighting in a message to Lebanese and Palestinian factions broadcast by Tehran radio, and he maintained that "lackeys of Zionism and U.S. agents" are responsible for triggering the sectarian war.

Nabih Birri commented on Amal-Palestinian relations in a speech broadcast by Beirut radio, asserting that a Palestinian "rapprochement" with Amal is the "only road to Palestine" and that a Palestinian "expansion" toward the southern suburb of Beirut "will not bring anyone an inch closer to Palestine or Jerusalem." Birri was speaking at the inauguration of a "Lebanese National Resistance" radio and he announced that the new station will be funded by the Ministry of the South. The Israeli paper *DAVAR* stated that the new radio, based in the Bi'r Hasan quarter of Beirut, will report on Shi'ite "terrorist" operations against Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon.

Syria

During a brief visit to Libya, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam gave Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a message from President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad also sent Al-Qadhdhafi an 'Id al-Fitr cable congratulating the Libyan leader on his "steadfastness in the face of U.S. imperialism and its agents," according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio.

As for the internal situation in Syria, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that over 300 people were killed or wounded by an explosion in a Damascus restaurant. Syrian police sources attributed the blast to faulty gas cylinders, the radio noted.

Israel

Jerusalem radio termed government reaction to Jonathan Pollard's guilty plea as "restrained," and cited the Foreign Ministry spokesman who pledged Israel's continued "full cooperation" with the United States in the matter. "Senior Israeli political-military officials" cited by *HADASHOT* opined that the Pollard case and the revelation of an Israeli Air Force officer's involvement in it has damaged U.S.-Israeli relations.

Iran-Iraq War

According to a communique cited by Tehran radio, Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi artillery positions north of the Al-Faw area 5 June, and raided Iraqi military targets and a command post along the Al-Faw-Umm al-Qasr Highway 4 June.

Sudan

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) regards the Sudanese Army commander's "new attitude" toward the southern problem as a "positive development," an SPLA spokesman announced in remarks reported by the SPLA's clandestine radio. The spokesman was responding to the commander's recent statement that the war in southern Sudan cannot be concluded by military means and that the government must pursue dialogue to help resolve the conflict, the radio noted. However, the spokesman expressed "serious reservations" about the position of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who appears "eager to press for a military solution."

PDRY

Council of Ministers Chairman Yasin Sa'id Nu'man departed Moscow 5 June at the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to the Soviet Union, TASS reported. The previous day, Nu'man held talks with his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov, while the PDRY and Soviet foreign ministers also held talks, according to TASS.

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DFLP Reportedly Asks U.S. To Help in Camps War

NC050632 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The DFLP, led by Nayif Hawatimah, has called on the United States to provide the assistance needed to save the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut. The DFLP issued a statement saying that Amal attacks on the camps have caused serious material damage to the hospital treating camps inhabitants.

KUNA Moscow Source Denies 'Arafat Plans Visit

LD042051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1949 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Khaled al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, June 4 (KUNA) — An Arab diplomatic source here denied reports on preparations for a visit to Moscow by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. Although he denied the presence of differences between Moscow and the PLO leadership, the source said Moscow avoids receiving PLO officials at a time of Palestinian disunity. The source who spoke to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY on conditions of anonymity, said reports on a visit by 'Arafat to Moscow are baseless rumors.

Following a visit to Moscow by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, press reports have indicated that 'Arafat will arrive here within the coming few weeks to hold talks with Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev. The diplomat said Moscow's acceptance to meet with 'Arafat (?hinge on) his capability to unite the organization and the success of the Algerian initiative to hold a Palestinian reconciliation conference. He noted that the recent Soviet-Libyan and Soviet-Syrian talks here have not achieved tangible results on the issue of Palestinian reconciliation.

Damascus and Tripoli emphasize that future relations between them and the PLO leadership are attached to the ability of the Palestinian factions to agree on a formula to re-unite the PLO.

PFLP: Zamir Retirement 'Exposes' Israeli Fascism

JN041455 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1334 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun (SANA) — A responsible PFLP source has said the Zionist enemy government's decision to relieve Yitzhaq Zamir of his duties is part of its feverish attempts to draw the curtain on the killing of the two Palestinian struggler prisoners, Majdi Abu Jami' and Subhi Abu Jami', and on the involvement of the former and current enemy prime ministers in this crime.

The source affirmed that the finger of blame is pointed at Yitzhaq Shamir, current enemy deputy prime minister, as well as other enemy leaders for the liquidation of the two struggler prisoners who participated in the Tel Aviv-Ashqelon operation. The source also affirmed that the enemy's decision again exposes the fascist nature of the enemy's policy and refutes the false allegations propagated by Zionist propaganda about the independence of jurisdiction. It also proves the enemy government's involvement in terrorist acts and liquidations which contradict all laws and norms.

Monte Carlo Reports Abu Musa Escapes Assassination

JN041622 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1605 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] One of Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] assistants has stated in Damascus that the leader of the Fatah dissident movement escaped an assassination attempt in the Syrian capital last Monday when an unknown person threw a hand grenade at him, but Abu Musa succeeded in getting away before it exploded.

'Arafat Blames 'Isolated' Amal Factions for Attacks

JN041315 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1210 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has accused some isolated factions within the Amal Movement of waging battles against Palestinian camps in Beirut, battles which have been raging for the past 2 weeks. In an interview with REUTER, he declined to level accusations against Syria. 'Arafat said: We know very well that these isolated factions within the Amal Movement have nothing to do with our Lebanese Shi'te brothers whom we consider nationalists and supporters of the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat urged the Shi'ite brothers to exert efforts to make these isolated factions halt aggression against Palestinian women and children in the camps.

Yasir 'Arafat said that the Amal Movement militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade use Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks in the camps war. He added: There is no doubt that what is taking place would not have taken place had it not been for the continued support from outside. He denied claims that Palestinian fighters have returned to Lebanon. He announced that some fedayeen returned to Lebanon to visit their families.

Yasir 'Arafat said: All Palestinian factions, including opposition factions, have come under one command, that of my militas, to confront the Amal Movement. On Abu al-Za'im's ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] dissidence, the Palestinian leader said this issue is a theatrical piece orchestrated by Jordanian intelligence. He said: The Jordanian Government knows very well that it will not succeed with these alien elements. The Jordanian Government, as well as other Arab governments, has no power to create an alternative solution, as we are the Palestinian people's sole representative.

PLO Renews Appeal To Stop 'Massacres'

JN041758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 4 June 86

[Text] In a statement issued in Tunis last night, the PLO reiterated its appeal to Arab leaders to move immediately to stop the massacres and the serious escalation carried out by gangs of the Amal Movement, Nabih Birri, and the 6th Brigade of the

Lebanese Army against the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, adding these attacks also extended to West Beirut yesterday. The statement urges the Lebanese Army Command to immediately pull out the 6th Brigade and end the hideous crimes carried out by them. The statement says more than 150 people in the ranks of the national Lebanese and Palestinian forces were either killed or wounded and that others were arrested and their fate is not yet known.

Criticizes Nabih Birri Statements

JN041824 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A PLO information source has stated the following: during the past 2 days, newspapers and news agencies carried statements by Nabih Birri in which he rejected the cease-fire in southern Lebanon and attacked the PLO and its chairman, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The PLO announces the cease-fire agreement reached in 1981 under the United Nations and some Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, aimed at stopping the daily Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon and Beirut.

It would have been better for Nabih Birri to mention the circumstances of this Palestinian decision which came in harmony with a previous Palestinian decision and an Arab summit decision to stop Palestinian military operations across the Lebanese border. This decision did not mean stopping military action against Israel and the occupation forces. Nabih Birri should remember that when he speaks about armed operations against the Zionist occupation and its militias, he has no connection with these heroic operations. This is because those carrying out these operations are the heroes of the Islamic and national Lebanese forces together with their brothers and allies, the sons of the Palestinian people.

We remind everyone of the announcement made by Birri's representative in the south in which he said he is implementing secret agreements similar to measures adopted by Antoine Lahd in the border strip to prevent resistance operations and protect the Zionist enemy's security and border. This was exposed by the recent camps events and Zionist officials' statements.

Denies BBC on Accusations Against Syria

GF041926 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A responsible source in the PLO has stated the following: The BBC said at noon yesterday that the PLO has accused the Syrian authorities of instigating the Shi'ite militias to hold control over the camps in Beirut. The PLO denies this news broadcast by the BBC and hopes the information media will be accurate and will report its news quoting the Palestinian sources directly.

It is important for the PLO to remind again that it is still committed to the PNC resolutions which provide for halting information campaigns and for opening the doors of fraternal dialogue to consolidate Arab solidarity.

PLO Groups Attack Israeli Police, Bus Station

JN041907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Following instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted two remote-controlled explosive charges on a street in Tel Aviv. Our revolutionary heroes detonated their explosive charges as two Zionist police vehicles drove by on this street yesterday, destroying or damaging the two vehicles and either killing or wounding all the enemy police personnel.

Zionist security forces rushed to the area, besieged it, closed the roads leading to it, and began a large-scale search and arrest campaign against the Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group managed to withdraw from the area of the oerpation successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The military spokesman also stated the following:

Our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist bus station in occupied Jerusalem with hand grenades and incendiary bombs, damaging or burning a number of Zionist vehicles and either killing or wounding many Zionist personnel. The occupation forces besieged the area, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to their bases. Revolutiion until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Comments on Possible Arab Summit

LD041438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1214 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 4 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir has welcomed the convening of an Arab summit meeting and expressed wishes that the meeting would renew Arab unity and solidarity, according to the deputy premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad Wednesday. Sheikh Sabah told reporters today that the amir had stated his stance during an audience he gave to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi who paid a short visit to Kuwait on Monday. Asked on the possibility of convening the Arab summit, Sheikh Sabah said this depends on the goodwills of those who will take part, adding that Kuwait has no objection to holding the summit or a preparatory foreign ministers conference. He said Kuwait and other Gulf Cooperation Council member states have requested postponing the Arab foreign ministers meeting because its date conflicts with date of a GCC foreign ministers conference. Klibi had proposed June 23 as a date for the Arab ministerial conference, which comes just five days ahead of the GCC meeting. Meanwhile, Sheykh Sabah toady received the Algerian ambassador in Kuwait, Al-Hasnaoui Khaldi. The deputy premier told reporters that the meeting covered current consultations on holding the forthcoming Arab summit. He said the ambassador sought Kuwait's stance towards the summit, its date and venue. The Kuwaiti official noted the two countries' stances were identical on all the issues discussed at the meeting, but he did not elaborate.

PDRY

Former Officials Reportedly Flee to YAR

GF041236 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Sanaa — Sources of former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have stated that a great number of party and state cadres have fled the country during the past 3 months. The sources revealed that about 30 to 40 fled the PDRY to the YAR, among them former prominent members of the party, state, and armed forces. The sources added that among those who arrived recently [in Sanaa] are Muhammad Salim 'Akush, former member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and minister of fisheries; Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad 'Ali Namruk; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Mizahim; Ahmad 'Abdallah Hamrush, military commander of Abyan Governorate and a great number of officers of the police organ of the governorate; and 'Abdallah Muhsin Talib, member of the YSP Central Committee in charge of the party youth organization.

228 'Misled' Conspiracy Participants Released

GF041358 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] An official security source has announced that according to the general amnesty decree which has been issued by the Supreme People's Council Presidium, it has been decided to release 228 of those misled persons who were involved in the futile 13 January coupist conspiracy, effective tomorrow morning, Thursday, 5 June 1986. In a statement to ANA, the source pointed out that with the release of this the fourth group, the number of those released so far in accordance with the general amnesty decree will reach 2,700 persons.

Information Minister Returns From Ethiopia

GF050431 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information, returned to Aden this afternoon from Addis Ababa after concluding a visit to the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia which lasted several days. During the visit he met with Comrades Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council; (Shagri), Political Bureau member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; and Girma, Ethiopian information minister.

In a statement to ANA upon his arrival, Brother Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum said that during his visit he conveyed a message from brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam which contained the high evaluation of the Ethiopian revolution and Comrade Mengistu's role in supporting our revolution and helping it overcome the consequences of the 13 January bloody events. The message emphasized the importance of the firm relations between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions. The minister of culture and information lauded Comrade Megistu Haile Mariam's assertion of the Ethiopian people's principled stand with the PDRY people and revolution. He urged the Ethiopian leadership to develop the multi-faceted relations and emphasize the strategic ties between the two countries which have a solid basis and full understanding in handling all the issues concerning the two countries and revolutions. The minister of culture and information was seen off by Comrade Girma, Ethiopian information minister, and Mahmud Muhammad Nasir, the charge d'affaires at our embassy in Ethiopia.

QATAR

Government Bans Import of East Europe Foodstuffs

GF041248 Doha QNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 4 Jun (QNA) — The State of Qatar has decided to adopt measures to organize the import of foodstuffs to prevent the introduction of radiation contamination following the Soviet nuclear reactor incident at Chernobyl. The measures include banning the import of all foodstuffs, especially fruits, vegetables, fresh meat, and dairy products, from East European countries until further notice, in addition to requiring certificates to be provided by West European countries on the validity of their foodstuffs.

Lebanese Violence 'Deeply' Grieves Foreign Ministry

NC041747 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1552 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Egypt has expressed its deep concern at the escalation of military operations in Beirut, and the massacres in the Palestinian camps and among some Lebanese groups. A foreign ministry official source has stated Egypt is deeply grieved by what is happening and views it as an unjustified escalation and a shedding of Arab blood by Arab hands without due consideration for the sanctity of the blessed month of Ramadan.

The source affirmed that Egypt strongly denounces such actions and appeals to all the brothers in Lebanon, irrespective of their political, religious, or party affiliation, to show deference to God and respect the sanctity of the blessed month of Ramadan, regain their senses, spare their blood, and turn their efforts to the establishment of harmony and heal the rift rather than continue the dispute, conflict, and fighting. The source added Egypt realizes hidden hands are directing events in Lebanon. It appeals to the Arab people to expose these evil hands to the public so everyone will realize the consequences of their actions and stop what they are doing.

AL-AKHBAR Blames Syria for Camps War

NC040550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* holds the Syrian regime responsible for the conspiracy against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The paper says Syria supplies the Shi'ite Amal Movement with light and heavy weapons to shell the camps in a bid to achieve the Syrian regime's goal to impose its control and hegemony not only on Lebanon but also on the independent Palestinian decisionmaking at the expense of the Palestinian people and their cause.

In a commentary to be published in its Thursday [5 June] issue, *AL-AKHBAR* says that besides this conspiracy, there is also a confrontation undermining the potential and future of the Palestinian people. This is manifest in the dissident movement led by Palestinian Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah (Abu al-Za'im). The only thing this man does is increase the number of disaffected and foment rebellion against the PLO, which needs people who will strengthen its ranks and not weaken them by leading rebellious movements like those sponsored by Syria and Libya.

The paper states that the main beneficiary of what is happening today in the Arab world, particularly in the Palestinian arena, is Israel. When the Shi'ite militias fight with the Palestinians in the camps in the southern suburbs of Beirut and when dissension and rebellion grow among the Palestinian leaders, the Arabs are doing what Israel wants: the liquidation of the Palestinian people.

Iraqi President Husayn Telephones Mubarak

NC041620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1556 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn called President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon, and a number of issues of mutual interest were discussed.

Mubrarak Receives Economic, Budget Reports

NC041308 Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 4 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today listened to a detailed report from Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi on the economic conditions, the coming year state budget forwarded to the People's Assembly and the broadlines and the alternatives proposed for economic rectification drafted by the economic group under the prime minister.

This was stated by Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information, following the president's meeting with the economic group. Al-Sharif quoted the president as affirming that the economic rectification process should tally with circumstances and potentials of the society. It should also take place gradually and should keep pace with the living standard of the limited income [sentence as received].

President Mubarak also underlined during his meeting with the economic group the necessity of conducting a dialogue to discuss the issue of subsidy. He noted that the main objective of these studies is that the subsidy reaches those who deserve it. Various ideas should be presented by the government, the opposition parties as well as the citizens so that the limited income people are not affected. The president also called for laying down a comprehensive report on the ventures realised during the past four years of the economic and social development plan.

Oil Prices Adjusted To $11.50 - $9.50 Range

NC041323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — The Egyptian petroleum authority has announced new prices for Egyptian oil, effective 1 June until further notice. Authority Chairman Hammad Ayyub said that the new prices range from $11.50 to $9.50, and are as follows:

The barrel of crude oil from the Gulf of Suez and the Ra's al-Bihar area will cost $11.50; the barrel of crude oil from the Ra's Badran in the Gulf will be $10.50; and the barrel of crude oil from Ra's Gharib will be $9.50.

Iraqi Minister on Egyptian Workers, Arab Problems

NC040625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA) — Iraqi Information Minister Latif Jasim has affirmed that his country welcomes the large number of Egyptian workers as an expression of the fraternity between the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples.

In an interview with *AL-AKHBAR* to be published Thursday [5 June], the Iraqi minister said Egyptian workers in Iraq are given all love and respect in view of their important role and their effective contribution, along with their Iraqi brothers, to the development of the country.

He added that Presidents Husni Mubarak and Saddam Husayn dealt with the issue of the 10 Egyptians [sentenced to death in Iraq] with great wisdom and common sense. The issue was resolved without giving any party the least chance of exploiting it to harm the good relations between the Egyptian and Iraqi peoples.

The Iraqi information minister said the Arab world situation is characterized by division and lack of direction. It is a painful situation. He cited as examples the Arab regimes in Syria and Libya, which have placed a dagger in the hands of non-Arab Iran to stab Arab Iraq. He called for a serious and courageous Arab stand and for self-examination to stop the swift slide into the abyss.

He warned that attempts to divide and dismember the Arab world have reached a dangerous point. The world, he said, no longer takes the Arabs and their capabilities seriously because of this miserable state of affairs. He said that Arab statements have been devalued, like a weak currency, because they are mere words that cannot be turned into deeds.

Ghanaian Envoy Arrives for 5-Day Visit

NC031626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1449 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — (? G. K. Ntiga), the envoy of Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 5-day visit during which he will deliver a handwritten message from the Ghanaian president to President Husni Mubarak. William Cornelius, the Ghanaian ambassador in Cairo, was at the airport to meet him.

Mubarak Receives Envoy

NC041123 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received the special envoy of his excellency, the chairman of Ghana's provisional National Defense Council, who delivered a message from the chairman. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreignminister, and the Ghanaian ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

'Mobile Defense' Strategy Deprives Iranian Initiative

JN041207 Baghdad INA in English 1150 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, June 4, INA —"Iraqi Armed Forces are now at their best in terms of training, armament and high morale, and are in full control of the operations zone," a senior Iraqi military commander said.

In an interview published here today by *AL-QADISIYAH* daily, mouthpiece of Iraqi Defence Ministry, assistant chief-of-staff for operations affairs, Lieutenant-General Hisham Sabah al-Fakhri mentioned that while victory had become a synonym of Iraqi Armed Forces, the destiny of Iranian aggressors was sealed off with defeat and death.

He added that the strategy of mobile defence had deprived the Iranian enemy of the element of initiative, thus, enabling Iraqi Armed Forces of logistically assaulting Iranian troops.

He explained that the strategy of mobile defence, being implemented in line with essential directives from President Saddam Husayn, was based on real analysis of any military action and the positive outcome it might bring about.

Referring to the nature of the military situation in Al-Faw triangle, Lieutenant-General Al-Fakhri said that Iranian troops in Al-Faw were in an unenviable situation, adding that Al-Faw which "is now dominated by Iraqi forces", would be turned into a mass grave for Iranian aggressors.

Communique Issued on 3-4 June Combat Action

JN041700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,249 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces perform their duty to the great people with an unflinching faith, meticulous performance, and a strike force that defeats the enemy's designs, reaffirms justice, and dissipates all ill intentions harbored against the homeland and its future. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continues to stalk the Khomeyniites day and night to destroy their means of aggression, supplies, and resources. Our daring planes carried out 56 combat missions today during which they destroyed several enemy troop concentrations, weaponry, equipment, and communications lines. Other planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0130 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland, praise be to God.

2. The brave men of the helicopter gunship force continued to deal devastating blows to the heads of the aggressor rogues. Our helicopter gunships carried out 21 combat sorties during which they killed several enemy troop concentrations and destroyed enemy weaponry and military hardware. The valiant helicopter gunship knights then safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. The hero men of the VII Army Corps continued to open fire on the Khomeyniite rogues in the areas where they are stationed opposite our units' positions with all types of weapons, inflicting further losses on them. They achieved the following: Three shovels and one tank were damaged; three enemy soldiers were killed; one 60-mm gun was destroyed and its crew was killed; one vehicle was destroyed and another was damaged; seven ammunition dumps, six infantry positions, and one machine gun position were destroyed; and fires were set on the enemy side.

4. Our loyal soldiers, the men of the V Army Corps, dealt intensive blows to the aggressors, inflicting further losses on them. They achieved the following: 29 enemy soldiers were killed, and 1 60-mm gun and 3 positions were destroyed and their occupants killed. While performing its duties in the no-man's-land in the same sector, a brave patrol captured an RPG-7 launcher and a Kalashnikov rifle.

5. One enemy soldier was killed, three others were wounded, one vehicle was damaged, and many fires were set on the enemy side in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. Escaping the oppression of the senile Khomeyni, new groups of Iranian military sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the despotic Iranian rulers shelled the Khanaqin environs and Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 June 1986

Cuban Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs

JN051012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Mr Valdes, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations at the Party's Central Committee, left Baghdad today after a 7-day visit to Iraq. The delegation was seen off by the chief of the Foreign Relations Bureau in the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Camps War Continues Between Amal, Palestinians

PNSF Military Committee Statement

NC040952 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The military committee of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] — Lebanon's operations room — issued a statement today, urging all parties to cease fighting and implement the agreement reached in Damascus regarding the situation in the Palestinian camps. This, the committee added, would preserve the militant and fraternal relations with the brothers in the Amal Movement in accordance with the joint working paper which defines the form of the Palestinian-Lebanese relationship.

The statement notes that the Palestinian people in the camps, and their leaders represented by the PNSF, will unwaveringly support the national plan for Lebanon and the nationalist forces, which are fighting the sectarian plans and confronting the Zionist enemy and its agents. The PNSF military committee concluded its statement by noting: We urge all nationalist forces to fulfill their historic responsibilities to end the bloodshed. We also urge fraternal Syria to perform its pan-Arab duty and marshal all resources against the enemies, who are plotting against the Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian alliance. This could be done by bringing about an immediate halt to the fighting.

Amal, PSP Reaffirm Alliance

NC041129 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting was held between members of the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Al-Shuwayfat this morning. Attending the meeting on behalf of Amal were Executive Committee chairman 'Atif 'Awn; Political Bureau member Haytham Jum'ah; central security organ official Bassam Tulays; and Amal's representatives in Al-Awza'i, Al-Janah, and Al-Karamah. Representing the PSP were Political Bureau member Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad; Popular Liberation Army commander Major Raja' Harb; and the PSP officials in 'Alayh, Al-Shuf, and Iqlim al-Kahrrub. 'Awn and Fayyad, addressing the meeting, reaffirmed the alliance between Amal and the PSP. They noted that regular meetings will be held at both senior and grassroots levels to invigorate the alliance and patch up differences. They emphasized that both the party and the movement will continue to strengthen their political, military, and security alliance, and said that the outcome of this will become clear within the next few weeks.

Group Threatens 'Dirty War' on Birri

NC041203 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Beirut nationalist organization [munazzamat bayrut al-wataniyah] has issued a statement in which it appeals to the people of Sidon and Tripoli to come to the rescue of their West Beirut kinsmen, who are being massacred wholesale by what the group calls Amal gangs. The organization threatens to declare a dirty war against Birri who, along with his Syrian masters, will not go unpunished.

Shelling Kills 1, Wounds 5

NC041248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] According to security sources, artillery emplacements in the eastern areas of Beirut sporadically shelled the vicinity of the Kuwaiti Embassy, Hayy al-Madi, Sfayr, and the airport road at 1330 this afternoon. One civilian was killed and five others wounded. Uneasy calm marred by intermittent sniper fire prevails in the Palestinian camps areas.

Karami Deploys Security Forces

NC041426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following a special meeting of the West Beirut coordination committee under his chairmanship on 4 June — recorded]

[Text] What has happened in the area of the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, where lives were lost and damage and suffering was caused to our people, is indeed painful. This prompted us to convene the coordination committee to restrain what has happened, and is happening, and to prevent its exploitation by those conspirators who seek to fan the confessionalist spirit and follow the sectarian pattern to fragment and divide our people and ultimately control this country.

During the month of Ramadan, and when we are on the eve of the blessed holiday, I must emphasize that Islam has nothing at all to do with what is happening because Islam advocates love, fraternity, and peace. Islam also advocates unity for the welfare of all Muslims. There is nothing in the call of the great messenger that discerns Shi'ism, Sunnism, or Druzism. Therefore, I want to emphasize to all the sons of our people that whoever speaks of confessionalism and seeks to divide our ranks is a dissenter against Islam. So, I beseech all our brothers, the loyalists in particular, to close our ranks and agree among ourselves to thwart this plot, which seeks to destroy all of us.

In order to safeguard the dignity and rights of the sons of the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, which are a trust we hold, it was decided at the coordination committee to withdraw all gunmen and deploy the internal security forces and the special forces to assume the responsibility for security in this area. It has been further decided to close all the [armed militias] offices. These measures will be implemented as of 0600 tomorrow, Thursday. I want to confirm to the sons of West Beirut that what is happening is a conspiracy against us. Therefore, we must cooperate to spread the spirit of fraternity and love and to enlighten everyone because what is happening is against our sublime national interests. Anyone who says the opposite is actually working against the interests of his people and against Lebanon.

Birri on 'Plot' to Spread Camps War

NC041451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has stated that what has happened in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah is a part of a plan to expand the camps to include all West Beirut and to reunify Beirut under the Al-Jumayyil- 'Arafat umbrella. This would mark the start of foiling the nationalist plan and cutting the resistance in the south down to size. Minister Birri said that an attack on the special force and the kidnapping of two vegetable vendors forced him to fight back when it became clear that a plot aimed at extending and exacerbating the situation in all West Beirut was part of an 'Arafat-Al-Jumayyil plan.

Islamic Grouping Condemns Fighting

NC041452 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] At its weekly meeting today, the Islamic Grouping condemned the rather strange moves that have been made in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. The grouping said that Beirut has always shown itself to be faithful, and that its people are always ready for every sort of fight, struggle, or sacrifice. It noted that Beirut was the spark that gave rise to the heroic national resistance. The grouping expressed its belief that the fighting, of which the capital is paying the price, is between two allies. It condemned the continuation of the camps war, for it involves brothers and soldiers of the same cause. The grouping reaffirmed its rejection of any security plan that is not based on a total and comprehensive withdrawal of all gunmen and weapons from Beirut.

Ja'ja', Birri Agree on Cease-Fire

NC041648 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Antoine Bisharah, chairman of the General Labor Union, has announced that as a result of his organization's contacts to remedy the problem of inflation and after his meeting with Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Dr Ja'ja' has agreed to a full and comprehensive cease-fire, which will be referred to as a truce [hudnah]. Bisharah added that the General Labor Union has also gotten in touch with Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri on this. Birri immediately agreed to the long-term truce. The union is currently holding contacts with other parties in order to guarantee this truce and thus correct the economic situation, which has reached the danger point. Bisharah called for a meeting of the Ministerial Council so that the government may do its duty in this respect.

Sunni Leader Moved to PSP Center

NC041709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Security sources in West Beirut have reported that last night a heavy guard of Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen from the Sa'id al-'Antarazi group moved Shakir al-Barjawi, leader of the 6th February Movement, from the Tariq al-Jadidah area to one of their centers on the mountain. PSP sources have refused to comment on this report.

Fadlallah Denies Sunnite-Shi'ite War

NC041715 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Scholar Husayn Fadlallah has said that talk about a sectarian state of affairs in the Lebanese arena, and about the presence of a Shi'ite plan against the Palestinians and the Sunnites, or vice versa, is political rhetoric. He denied the existence of a Sunnite-Shi'ite war because the destroyed houses, victims, and burned cars belong to both the Sunnites and the Shi'ites. He added that nothing on the horizon indicates an end to the camps war, which might close the file on the conflict with Israel or might justify its suspension for many people.

Birri Seeks 'Rapprochement'

NC041739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Speech delivered by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the South and reconstruction, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Lebanese National Resistance Radio" on 4 June; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the week of solidarity with the South and the resistance, which has been organized by the Lebanese Information Ministry, we have come to inaugurate the resistance radio in the name of the Ministry of the South. How can any Arab condemn the Amal Movement, which has led the resistance since 1982 and took it through the February uprising? Who can explain to me the reasons for the intrigue between the camps and the surrounding areas? Why are these clashes taking place if we all want to fight Israel, if we all reject hegemony, if we all oppose agents, subservience, imperialism, Zionism, and aggression, if we are all deprived of our lands and in them, and if we are all sincere in declaring that things can never again be as they were before 1982? What is the plan? Is the plan to have the Palestinians occupy the Southern Suburb and expand? Where should they expand? Does their growth in the Suburb bring any of them an inch closer to Palestine or Jerusalem?

Their expansion toward us, their rapprochement with us, as well as their cohesion and unity with us, are the only road to Palestine. [applause] Expansion in the direction of the Suburb will not bring anyone an inch closer to Palestine or Jerusalem, while their expansion in our direction and their rapprochement, cohesion, and unity with us are the only road to Palestine. Let our Palestinian brothers and kinsmen, and let all leaders, those who roam and those who stay at home, realize that the only road to liberation lies in unification with this people, and not in cutting the road between us. [applause] In the name of the Ministry of the South, I announce a monthly contribution of 200,000 Lebanese pounds to cover the expenses of this radio station now that its management and supervisors have volunteered to convert it into the radio of the southern resistance. [applause]

Skirmishes in Burj al-Barajinah

NC041754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Skirmishes involving the use of machineguns and rockets are taking place near the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Intermittent sniper fire is being exchanged along the traditional combat lines. This follows a security setback that occurred on the Ra's al-Nab'-Sodeco combat lines after 1800, when rocket fire was exchanged. The Army command's guidance directorate has decided to open the Museum-al-Barbir crossing for tourists cars only between 0600 and 1800 as of Friday. Thorough search of the cars will continue.

Palestinians Defend Camps

JN041837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] For the 17th consecutive day, Nabih Birri's Amal movement gangs and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut, using tanks and vairous types of weapons. A Palestinian military spokesman said that the Palestinian fighters defending the camps waged a fierce battle this morning against Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs, which tried to approach the Palestinian camps this morning using fierce artillery shelling. The Palestinian fighters managed to repulse the aggressors, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on them. The Palestinian military spokesman added that Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs continue to prevent the camps form receiving foodstuffs, medicine, and water after the water pipes of these camps were destroyed.

Former Prime Ministers' Cars Blown Up

NC050626 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The situation in West Beirut has started to assume a dangerous turn portending events of grave proportions that would obstruct the realization of a future resolution to the current deadlock. Two members of the Islamic Grouping — former Prime Ministers Rashid al-Sulh and Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh — were the victims of attacks targeted against their cars. Internal security sources report that gunmen planted an explosive charge in Taqiy al-Sulh's car, fired shots through a window of his house at 0345, and then blew up his Mercedes which bears plate number 999. The explosion caused damage to the building and other cars parked nearby.

A similar operation took place at 0130 today. The car of Rashid al-Sulh was blown up in Saqiyat al-Janzir in Verdun. The car is Mercedes 280 bearing plate number 815. The explosion caused damage to cars parked in the same garage. Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid has decided to cut short his visit to France and to return to Beirut today.

'Special Force' Deploys

NC050641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The 80-man special force which has been commissioned to control security in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah began to deploy in the area at 0630 today. The force is under the command of army Captain Mahmud Qassar and Major Fayiz Rahhal of the internal security forces. Special force has taken up position in the areas of Abu Shakir, the municipal playground, Al-Maqasid, the Coca Cola circle, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbir, the 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, and Burj Abu Haydar. In another development, we have learned that Amal gunmen carried out storming operations in areas around the building of Lebanon television, Channel 7, and on the streets of Hamad and Rabi'ah. Bursts of gunfire were heard as people were abducted.

Birri on Conditions For Security Hand-Over

NC050733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Contacts with Minister Nabih Birri on the deployment of the special force were intensified last night. Birri received a phone call in this regard from Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani, chief of the Syrian observers team. Col al-Daghistani inquired whether Birri had any conditions before turning over responsibility for security in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah to the special and internal security forces. According to Amal Movement sources, Birri replied that his only condition is that Shakir al-Barjawi not be allowed to stay in Lebanon and that he turn himself in to the Syrians so they can get him out of the country. Other than this, Birri agrees to everything, since he was the one who came up with the idea of turning over security to the special force. For the second time in 24 hours, Minister Birri met yesterday with Syrian envoy Colonel 'Ali Hammud, director of Brigadier General 'Izz al-Din 'And's office, who conveyed to him an offer to send members of the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group and Al-Sa'iqah along with the Salvation Front to take over responsibility for security at the camps and to put an end to the activities of pro-'Arafat groups there. Birri rejected the offer, saying that past experience had not been that encouraging, and that he would accept the offer only if the plan was carried out in Sidon first.

'Fierce' Fighting in Burj al-Barajinah

NC050835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A new development took place in Burj al-Barajinah camp a while ago. The Palestinians fired 160-mm shells at Al-Siba'i building in 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, starting a fire there. Shortly afterward, Amal and Palestinian gunmen engaged in heavy fighting in the areas of Al-'Annan and 'Abd al-Nasir on the outskirts of the camp. Fierce fighting is still going on.

FLN Official Appeals for Unity

LD041327 Algiers APS in English 1311 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 04/06/86 (APS) — A delegation from the National Liberation Front (FLN) led by Mr. Sadek Zouaten, member of the C.C Permanent Secretariat, in charge of the Friendship and Solidarity Council with Peoples arrived yesterday in Beirut where it will participate to the day of solidarity with South Lebanon and the national resistance which will be held on Thursday on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Zionist invasion. Mr. Zouaten reaffirmed in a declaration to the APS (Algerian news agency) correspondent in Beirut "the absolute solidarity of the Algerian people with the Lebanese brother people and its vanguard, the national resistance".

Mr. Zouaten called for the end of the fratricidal war in the Palestinian camps between the two parties of a common destiny. He also invited the belligerents "for more wisdom to iron out the conflicts through a responsible dialogue and eliminate the reasons of this tension and these hostilities." Mr. Zouaten exhorted all the national forces in West Beirut to be solidary [as received] to save the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, to free their land and to recover their spoliated rights. The head of the Algerian delegation pointed out that "the Algerian delegation calling for the unification of factions of the Palestinian resistance comes in the frame of efforts aiming at the unity of the Arab ranks to thwart any Zionist manoeuvres aiming at the whole Arab nation".

Sham'un Assesses Lebanese Situation, Christian Plan

PM051004 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
30 May 86 p 12-13

[Interview with former Lebanese President and current Minister of Finance, Housing, and Cooperatives Camille Sham'un by William Dahir in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: How do you assess the current situation and what are your expectations in the wake of the Christian peace plan?

Sham'un: I believe that there is no room for excessive optimism or absolute pessimism. The representatives of five parties and organizations have prepared what has been labeled by some as the Christian plan. I see it as a Lebanese nationalist plan aimed at ending this present state of affairs and restoring normal conditions in Lebanon. We will not monopolize the plan. We will submit it to a body of Muslims who, we think, are prepared to participate with us in drafting a final plan agreed upon by the two groups which would then become one group and announce the plan accordingly. Work is in full swing. The plan is still in Christian hands. Once we have completed it, and before making it public, we will convey it to the Muslim side for its opinion. God willing, we could ultimately reach agreement. This is the situation now, but the ideal thing is not to announce anything at all before we get the opinion of the Muslims.

AL-HAWADITH: Were there any contacts with the Islamic leaders before the plan was drafted?

Sham'un: Yes there were contacts not on the basis of drafting a plan but rather on the basis of exchanging views. The views we exchanged made it possible for us to draw up the plan as we envisaged it.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you see on the horizon any possibility of a regional war between Syria and Israel, and how do you explain the easing of U.S.-Syrian tension?

Sham'un: I do not see anything new at all except talk. There is a lot of talk, speculation, and accusation followed by friendly and cordial words. I do not think that anything will happen in the end. It all hinges on the issue of the kidnapped people. If this issue is resolved it will be all over, otherwise there will be a stalemate again.

AL-HAWADITH: Are there any attempts to stop the media campaign between you and the Syrian regime?

Sham'un: There is no escalation of any campaign against Syria. His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has said that he does not insist on the tripartite agreement in its present form. I doubt that he means what he says, however, because while he was expressing willingness to accept amendments to that agreement shells were falling on Halat airport, where the president was arriving back from Tunisia. The airport shelling is incompatible with what President al-Asad said. That is why I have voiced some doubts. Apart from that I am not opposed to agreement with the Syrians and I am not opposed to agreement between the two states but such agreement should not mean hegemony, domination, or occupation. It should be a sincere and constructive agreement in the interest of both countries and the Arab people. That is my position.

AL-HAWADITH: Your excellency, what do you think of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement after the opposition meeting in Damascus that there are no restrictions on the movement of Syria's allies in Lebanon? Does it mean that we should expect an escalation against the eastern sector, and what would the reaction be?

Sham'un: I do not think that anything will happen. I do not believe that there will be military action because such action would not be a good thing and it would not facilitate agreement. In fact it would prevent agreement. That is the erroneous policy of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. By pursuing that policy he makes agreement between the two countries more difficult. The Lebanese question should be taken out of his hands and entrusted to people who have not expressed views like Khaddam's on Lebanese-Syrian relations.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the Christian peace plan based in some parts on the tripartite agreement or is it a new and different plan?

Sham'un: It is a new plan.

AL-HAWADITH: Armed Palestinians want to return. Actually they have announced that they have already returned in some numbers. What is your position on this matter?

Sham'un: We originally had no objection to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. We opposed and confronted them when they exceeded the limits of residence and resorted to all kinds of interference including armed interference.. That was what triggered off the 1975 Lebanese-Palestinian war. We do not object to them having a peaceful legitimate presence that does not undermine Lebanon's interests, system, and public order.

AL-HAWADITH: You had accused Syria of setting up centers in Lebanon for training terrorists. Do you expect international action against terrorism in Lebanon?

Sham'un: The information I received about the setting up of terrorist training centers in Lebanon is confirmed information and those who conveyed it to me proved to me that it was true. As regards the second part of your question, that is what I asked the seven states which met in Tokyo. I asked what they meant by terrorist acts and whether an act would be considered a terrorist act if it occurred anywhere in the world or only if it occurred in territories of the seven states only. I have sought an explanation from them.

Defense Minister Sees Only Political End to Crisis

PM041533 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
30 May 86 p 14

[Interview with Lebanese Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran by Shirbil Zughayb in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] 'Adil 'Usayran has told *AL-HAWADITH* that the end result of the country's current crisis will be a political one, not a military one, and it is hoped that the various groups will seek rapprochement, get together, and hold an enlarged meeting to solve the current problems and put an end to the deterioration we are witnessing, provided such an enlarged conference is a national one.

AL-HAWADITH: Should the national conference be held on the basis of the tripartite agreement?

'Usayran: It should not be held on the basis of any agreement because everything could be amended or replaced.

AL-HAWADITH: The Christian groups are preparing a settlement paper. Do you consider this approach to be in the public interest?

'Usayran: One cannot give an opinion of the Christian working paper before seeing it.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the purpose of the measures taken by the Army command in connection with the crossings, and have they produced the desired results?

'Usayran: This question should be addressed directly to the Army command, which is more involved in this matter than I am. The Defense Ministry covers more than just the Army.

AL-HAWADITH: But as defense minister have you not been consulted on this matter?

'Usayran: There is a special committee which discusses and decides what should be done on the question of the crossings. I cannot give an opinion before seeing the results achieved so far.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you assess the Army's position on the contact lines where it is deployed?

'Usayran: The Lebanese Army is supposed to have respect, dignity, and effectiveness, and orders relating to the Army should be carried out wherever it is. At any rate I emphasize that there will be no clashes between Army units because in the Army there is understanding on everything.

AL-HAWADITH: There has been a lot of talk about a military settlement. What is meant by such talk and to what areas is it supposed to apply?

'Usayran: The talk about a military settlement is meant to be a threat by some against others, but it will not come to that and I hope the problems will be solved before we get to the point of contemplating a military solution.

AL-HAWADITH: Everybody is now complaining about the security situation in West Beirut and everyone wants to see the legitimate Armed Forces play a security part in that area. Are these forces capable of playing such a part?

'Usayran: When these legitimate forces are given powers and when their morale is high they are capable of doing everything.

AL-HAWADITH: And who is supposed to give them the necessary powers?

'Usayran: They are supposed to get their powers from the command which they come under and from which they receive their orders.

AL-HAWADITH: And who gives the orders to the commanders?

'Usayran: The defense minister.

AL-HAWADITH: And what is the defense minister waiting for?

'Usayran: At the appropriate time the orders will be issued without delay.

AL-HAWADITH: There are rumors about reunification of greater Beirut under the banner of the Lebanese Army. Is this true and what military brigades are like to play that part?

'Usayran: This question should also be addressed to the Army command, not the defense minster.

AL-HAWADITH: The country's unity stems from the Army's unity. Are you optimistic about such unity?

'Usayran: Why not? There must be unity. Lebanon was united throughout the ages. If the militias and foreign hands have divided it, this situation will not continue.

AL-HAWADITH: When will it end, in your opinion?

'Usayran: Very soon.

AL-HAWADITH: There are rumors about possible U.S. or Israeli strikes against some Lebanese areas. Are you aware of that?

'Usayran: The Americans are our friends but they know perfectly well that Lebanon is not a giant state like the Soviet Union. So if they want to flex their muscles they should try that with the Soviet Union not with us.

AL-HAWADITH: But if they tried that with Lebanon what would the Lebanese Army's reaction be?

'Usayran: The Lebanese Army is supposed to defend every grain of Lebanese soil and it should prove its credibility even if it cannot repulse the Americans.

AL-HAWADITH: Circumstances have now proved that there is no disagreement between members of the Military Council, as previously rumored. So will you revive the council's meetings?

'Usayran: We could issue an invitation, but the Military Council is a part of the whole. Once the entire issue is settled the Military Council's strike will come to an end.

AL-HAWADITH: And how will the entire issue be settled?

'Usayran: By agreement among the Lebanese people. They have returned to their senses and I imagine that they will take serious steps in this connection. There are two indications that the Lebanese problem is on its way to a solution. The first is that the Lebanese Forces have agreed to a Ramadan truce. The second indication is what President al-Asad has said to the effect that he does not object to the amendment of the tripartite agreement if that is the wish of the Lebanese people. This means that the difficulties which had existed in relation to the Lebanese people or President al-Asad are no longer there.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of the assassination of Army officers and members of the military establishment. What, in your view, is the purpose of these assassinations?

'Usayran: There are Islamic and Christian extremist movements in Lebanon. The two officers killed in West Beirut were Muslims. It seems that such acts are perpetrated by Islamic groups which want to turn Lebanon into a totally Islamic republic.

AL-HAWADITH: But the assassinated officers were Muslims too.

'Usayran: Their assassination was meant to be an example to others. These officers were accused of having close contacts with and serving the interests of the Christians.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been reported that political circles in the United States are looking for another Fu'ad Shihab [former Lebanese president] in Lebanon. Who, in your view, will this Fu'ad Shihab be?

'Usayran: This question is premature. One needs time to think about it and about the qualities which such an impartial man who believes in Lebanon's unity should have. There can be no doubt that there are many who qualify, but it is only a question of time.

Resistance Attacks Targets Inside Border Strip

NC041750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The National Lebanese Resistance fighters escalated their operations against the positions of the enemy's forces and their agents today. They carried out five operations inside the border strip area during which some members of the occupation forces and agent Lahd's militiamen were killed or wounded.

'Routine' Israeli Overflights Reported

NC050824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] At 1105, Israeli military planes flew routine supersonic missions in the Lebanese skies.

Ministry Explains Failure To Pay Phone Bills

NC050655 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The post and telecommunications ministry has been in touch with the appropriate international bodies to explain the reasons for Lebanon's failure to pay its bills. Lebanon's communications with the outside world may be cut off if the bills are not paid.

Removal of Palestinian Leadership Said 'Necessary'

JN041902 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1750 GMT 4 Jun 86

[From "On the Events" program]

[Text] The bloody tragedies witnessed by West Beirut over the past 2 weeks, resulting from the fighting there and the occurrence of clashes even among allied forces, reflect in reality the continuation of the course of conspiracy exercised by the sides to the Camp David course which are spending a great deal of money for that purpose. Among those sides is the Palestinian leadership which considers inciting sedition part of its method of dialogue and a means to enable it to continue its role represented by dominating the PLO and forging the genuine will of our Palestinian people.

This is a reality confirmed by many Lebanese and Palestinian national forces while confronting the new sedition which was incited while efforts were being exerted to make the Algerian initiative for regaining national unity within the framework of the PLO successful. It is certain the Palestinian rightwing does not want such efforts to succeed in achieving their objectives. This is so because it fully realizes that national unity within the framework of the PLO cannot be achieved without basic changes, including the toppling of the capitulationist political course of the rightwing leadership, as well the toppling of the symbols representing this course which lost our people's confidence and became no longer able to achieve national unity and lead the militant battle.

Removing this leadership, therefore, has become necessary. Hence it works for fabricating battles and inciting sedition, complicating the possibility of finding a solution for the current split in the PLO and for the problem of the hegemony of the rightwing. However, it is obvious that things will not go the way the Palestinian rightwing likes. The Palestinian and Lebanese national and progressive forces will always be able to contain any sedition, to maintain their basic alliances, and to defeat the rightwing, isolationist, and conspiratorial forces wherever they are, regardless of the masks they are hiding behind.

Al-Asad Confers With Arab League's Klibi

JN041126 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi at 1245 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and in the Arab arena.

Klibi Leaves Damascus for Jeddah

JN041712 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1705 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun (SANA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Damascus for Jeddah this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Syria. During the visit Klibi met with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Klibi was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Zuhayr 'Aql, commissioner general of the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau, and the Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Asad Speaks at Banquet Marking End of Ramadan

JN050646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad last night gave a banquet to break the Ramadan fast in honor of Islamic thinkers and men of religion in all parts of Syria. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Awqaf Minister Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib, Minister for Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil, and Syria's Grand mufti Ahmad Kiftaru.

The president made a speech stressing the morals of the holy month of Ramadan and the adherence to Islam's spiritual and humanitarian values. He said Islam was sent to the entire humanity and spread from Damascus to the world, teaching the principles of justice, mercy, and quality and urging resistance to injustice, tyranny, suppression, and exploitation.

The president said: As our Arabism and Islam taught us, we will always oppose injustice wherever it may be and in any spot in the world. As we understand them, Arabism and Islam are against injustice, repression, exploitation, greed, and colonialism everywhere. In the wake of the threats that were directed against Syria, we told one of the Americans: You must remember tht Damascus is the capital of Syria and you must not forget for a moment that Damascus is the heart of Arabism and Islam.

Referring to Syria's rejection of the recent U.S. and Israeli threats, the president said: When I say us, I mean this great people. If I have any power it is from these people and for their sake. If I succeed it is by these people and for their sake. Our people are very generous when required to be generous and very steadfast when required to be steadfast. Their resources are unlimited when limitless sacrifices are called for. We do not fear any power regardless of its size as far as our principles are concerned. Threats cannot and must not frighten us. Nothing can frighten people who have faith in their past, future, and cause. Therefore, we always affirm our rejection of injustice and inequity and we do not fear in this regard any threat, pressure, battle, or even war.

The president said: We want our full rights. We will not concede our rights no matter how long this will take. People's rights do not die with the passage of time. I assert that people's rights and the crimes agaisnt peoples cannot be expunged with time.

Speaking about the spirit of martyrdom, which has become one of our people's top priorities, the president said: This epoch is one of the brightest in the Arab and Islamic history. Tens and hundreds of thousands have emerged during this epoch who looked for the proper place in which they could court martyrdom in the service of their people and God. The president added: We are true to our history and ourselves. When we say something we mean it and when we say we will remain steadfast, then we absolutely mean what we say. When we say we will triumph we mean that we will triumph.

The president called for relying on our own resources in the first place and added With these resources we will triumph provided we make good use of them and exploit them in a beneficial manner, being sincere to our mission and broad path of struggle.

A number of invitees made speeches, expressing their happiness at meeting the president. They hailed Syria's steadfastness under his leadership and the president's pioneering, pan-Arab stands in defense of the Arab nation's honor and dignity.

Khaddam Returns to Damascus After Libya Visit

JN050458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus last night after a brief visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he handed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the current Arab situation.

General Talas Receives Soviet Official Katushev

JN041458 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jun (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, today received [Konstantin] Katushev, [chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations], and his delegation. Attending the meeting was Chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi. They discussed promoting and expanding cooperation between Syria and the USSR.

YAR President's Envoy Arrives in Damascus

JN041843 Damascus Televison Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Husayn al-'Umari, the YAR president's envoy and agriculture minister, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit of several days to Syria. The YAR envoy was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Agriculture Minister Mahmud al-Kurdi, the assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the YAR charge d'affaires, and the YAR Embassy staff in Damacus.

Claude Cheysson Holds Press Conference, Departs

JN041603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Claude Cheysson, European group committee member and official in charge of Mediterranean policy [in the EC], has affirmed that political relations between Syria and the European group states are continuously developing. In a press conference in Damascus at noon today attended by reporters and Arab and foreign news agency correspondents, Cheysson pointed out Syria plays an important and effective role in all Middle East developments.

Cheysson said his talks with officials in the country were positive and fruitful. He said these talks, besides dealing with political matters, dealt with topics of mutual interest and the existing relations of cooperation between Syria and the European group in all fields, and the implementation of the projects and protocols signed by Syria and the European group.

Cheysson and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a visit of several days to the country.

VOL Says 300 Casualties in Damascus Explosion

NC050546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0530 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] We have learned that the explosion that rocked the Al-Rawdah restaurant in Damascus yesterday [as heard] has left well over 300 dead or wounded. Syrian police sources have indicated the blast was caused by the explosion of gas cylinders filled beyond normal capacity. The sources added that the government had previously banned the use of this kind of cylinder because of the risks involved.

Explosion Caused by Car Bomb

NC051159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Reports received by the Voice of Lebanon indicate that investigations into the explosion in Sahat al-Marj in Damascus have revealed that the blast was caused by a car rigged with 300 kgs of explosives. The explosion left many people killed or wounded and caused heavy damage to property. According to the same reports, the car was parked near a post office and a water company.

AL-BA'TH Urges 'Independent' European Mideast Stance

JN050810 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial *AL-BA'TH* deals with the European role in the Middle East, asserting Syria has always supported this role and always demanded Europe contribute to a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the region. This is especially true since the Arab homeland faces the European Continent across the Mediterranean, which is a purely Arab-European sea, in addition to numerous joint interests that make it incumbent on West Europe to play a positive role in the region. So that this role is positive, it has to be a European role, stemming from the European states' genuine interests. If this role is independent, it will be effective, serving its players. If it is attached to the U.S. role, it will lose its indepedence and its character. The European states will then become executors of the U.S. will and will serve U.S. rather than European interests.

AL-BA'TH notes the West Europeans more than anyone else should realize that the problem in the region is not that great deception which U.S. officials created about terrorism. The real problem is that of a people who have been driven out of their land, whose rights have been usurped, and who have been prey to Zionist murder, expulsion, and plunder. This is the problem. Those who prevent a just solution for this problem are the United States and Israel. The rights of the Palestinian people were referred to in the Venice declaration of the West European states.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: The Reagan administration, whose campaign of terror against the Arabs has failed, intends to repeat its attempts with new methods. It will again try to use the West European states and to enlist them in the service of its interests and those of its Israeli ally. When will these states stop being a tool in U.S. and Israeli hands with no will or independent desire? Will they act before it is too late? This the question and the test.

U.S. Anti-Syrian Campaign Fails, Goals Exposed

JN041239 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1125 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen, the new imperialist-Zionist onslaught on Syria and the Arabs under the banner of combating international terrorism has entered its final phase after it has fizzled out and after its champions and their objectives have been exposed. We can record that this well-planned U.S.-Israeli campaign, aimed at forcing Arab surrender and dominating the region and its resources, will, and decisionmaking, has not achieved and will not achieve its objectives under the slogan of combating terrorism or any other false slogan. We will not be exaggerating if we say that the United States has suffered another defeat in the region despite the fact that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other senior officials in the U.S. Administration had personally taken part in the campaign against Syria in particular and the Arabs in general.

However, the defeat of the United States and Israel in the battle of alleged terrorism does not mean that they have abandoned their plans to force Arab surrender and to remove the obstacles hampering the U.S.-Israeli political solution inthe region. Therefore, we should expect new rounds of struggle against them in other places and under different slogans, which they can easily invent.

What is taking place in Lebanon gives us an idea of the methods used by the Americans and Israelis to divert the Arabs from their main battle and also to discredit and confuse Syria, so they think. The U.S.-Israeli imprints are very clear in the maneuverings to disrupt the process of national accord, security, and peace in Lebanon. They are also very clear in the attempts to instigate certain insignificant people, adding fuel to the fire, and fabricating incidents here and there.

However, no matter how active the United States and Israel are in Lebanon, that Arab country will neither turn into a pressure card in the United States' hand, nor become an extension of Israeli security and policy. Those who have linked themselves to the U.S. political settlement and who imagine that their time has come to ride the anti-Syrian U.S.-Israeli bandwagon in Lebanon are only exposing themselves more, especially when they try to involve Syria's name in what they have done or what they have helped the Americans and the Israelis to do in Lebanon. It is definite that the cause of the Palestinian Arab people will not serve U.S. plans and that the Palestinian people will not fight for the sake of U.S.-Israeli political plans. Those who left Lebanon through an agreement with the United States, cannot be returned to Lebanon by the United States.

Government Reaction to Pollard Plea 'Restrained'

TA050426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Government reactions in Jerusalem to Jonathan Pollard's guilty plea have been restrained. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that he cannot comment on the Pollard affair in the middle of the trial when the judicial process has not yet been completed. The spokesman added, however, that full cooperation between Israel and the United States will continue in line with the deep friendship between the two nations.

Officials: Relations With U.S. Hurt

TA050827 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] The latest disclosures in the Pollard affair and the exposure of the involvement of Air Force officer Colonel Sela' have caused damage to Israeli-U.S. relations. This was the assessment made by senior Israeli political-military officials last night.

The main concern in Israel is over the pressure senators have been applying to pursue the investigation of the Pollard affair and its implications on Israeli-U.S. relations in the Senate subcommittee on security affairs.

U.S. Administration officials have reported to the Israeli Embassy in Washington that they are surprised and embarrassed by the new revelations.

The Americans maintain that the exposure of the officer's involvement refutes Israel's contention that the espionage activity was done exclusively by the Scientific Liaison Unit headed by Rafi Eytan, without the full knowledge of the political echelon.

Harish Hopes To Take Shin Bet Affair Off Agenda Soon

TA041749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The new attorney general, Yosef Harish, says he wants to take the security services affair off the agenda very soon. Judge Harish was talking to reporter Alan Ben-'Ami shortly after succeeding Yitzhaq Zamir at a brief ceremony at the Ministry of Justice this afternoon. Our reporter asked the new attorney general how he views the situation Israel is stepping into:

[Begin recording] [Harish] As a very tense situation. I would rather that this wave would pass very soon and everything would calm down. It's impossible to live like that. If we have a parasha [Hebrew for affair] every week... I hope that soon, very soon, things will quiet down.

[Ben-'Ami] This is going to be very much a priority issue for your new desk.

[Harish] I have only been here for 2 days and the only matter that was on the agenda was this. My desire is to take it off the agenda very soon, find the proper solution so that justice will be done and security will be maintained, and all matters of state protected for the benefit of everyone.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the question of [relations between] the attorney general, his minister, and the government: Do you see problems for you ahead? It's been such a controversial issue in the last few months with Professor Zamir, particularly of course with this affair.

[Harish] One could expect it because there is some confrontation; there should be and it's very natural. But there shouldn't be any frictions and I hope there won't be. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Criticizes Moda'i Waldheim Remarks

TA051029 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Gid'on Alon and news agencies]

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry sources yesterday leveled harsh criticism at Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i for saying that Israel has not found sufficient evidence to prove the contention that Dr Kurt Waldheim partook in war crimes while serving as an intelligence officer in Hitler's army during World War II. According to the sources, Moda'i's remarks are damaging Israel's efforts to try to sabotage Waldheim's election as president of Austria and conflict with the Foreign Ministry's policy.

The Foreign Ministry has recently made extensive efforts to explain to European heads of state and humanitarians the danger involved in Waldheim's election as Austrian president. Dov Shmorak, the head of the Foreign Ministry's information division, has recently gone on an information mission to European countries where he raised Waldheim's Nazi past.

Moda'i, who spoke yesterday on the Voice of Israel, added that Waldheim had indeed been an accessory to carrying out war crimes, so that he would have been eligible for trial, had he remained a civilian. [sentence as published]

The minister said that at least two holocaust survivors in Israel have told Justice Ministry officials that they had seen Waldheim carry out war crimes against civilians, "but under the present circumstances, this testimony is not sufficiently sound."

Egyptian Suggestion of Tabah Arbiter 'Premature'

TA050449 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Egypt wants to appoint (Hamid al-Sultan), a law professor from Cairo University, as its arbiter in the Tabah affair. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Jerusalem believes that the candidacy is too premature, since Egypt has put the Tabah arbitration into deep freeze and has turned down all formulations of the central question that will be presented to the arbiter. It seems that by disclosing Professor (Al-Sultan's) name, the Egyptians want to demonstrate their continued activity in the matter.

Egypt Not Honoring Promise To Facilitate Tourism

TA041039 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] The instruction given by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir's visit on exempting Egyptian tourists who wish to visit Israel from the obligation to obtain exit permits is not honored in actual fact. It has been learned that an organized group of Coptic tourists who were supposed to arrive in Israel last month have postponed their arrival until 15 June, and that even at this stage there is no assurance that the planned visit will actually take place. The members of the group have not yet been issued passports and have not yet received the exit permits to Israel. Early last month, an organized group of Egyptian Copts visited Israel, but although the group was originally to include 42 members, only half of them actually arrived. The head of the Coptic Church in Egypt, Pope Shinudah, has forbidden his believers to visit Israel until the dispute over the Dayr al-Sultan church is resolved.

The Egyptian opposition papers have over the last few days published a "black list" of local tourist agencies which maintain commercial and tourism ties with Israel.

Gaza Administration Source on Tension in Area

TA041802 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A senior source in the Civilian Administration in the Gaza Strip said today that power struggles between radical religious elements and leftist organizations there should be seen as threatening an outbreak of an overall religious battle that could threaten public quiet in the area. According to this source the Civilian Administration has recently intervened in these struggles in order to prevent the disruption of normal life, not in order to infringe on religious tradition. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports:

[Begin recording] As muezzins' prayers are reverberating from the tops of mosques during these Ramadan days, a Civilian Administration senior source is depicting a harsh picture of fierce battles raging in the Gaza Strip between religious organizations, which are growing increasingly radical, and left-wing groups. Nine Islamic organizations are active in the Gaza Strip; these include the Muslim Brotherhood, the Khomeyniites, and the main one, the (Mujamma'), which controls the corridors of the Al-Azhar University. This university, the largest academic institute in the territories, was where the wave of conflicts was sparked last April. In a clash between a group of leftist girls who had been sent away from school and custodians at the university, a finger of one of the girls was cut off.

At first the Civilian Administration did not intervene in the power struggles. It only did so after the struggles increased and violence mounted to include exchanges of blows among and provocations of nonreligious people. According to the senior source the situation deteriorated almost to the point of a religious war, thus threatening calm in the Gaza Strip. Over the last 2 months left-wing circles have tried to destroy mosques; religious people have forbidden women from accompanying their husbands to the beach and have broken into weddings and places where alcoholic drinks were being served. Incidentally, a manifesto of the religious (Mujamma') reveals that the struggles were of a political nature as well; the manifesto appeared in Falastin colors and bore a picture of the land of Israel.

Two and a half weeks ago the Civilian Administration summoned leaders from both sides for talks to calm the situation. The senior source explains that this move stemmed from the fear that once the two sides got finished with one another, they would organize against Israelis. According to this source, today the atmosphere in Gaza is tense and reflects a sort of cease-fire.

As for other administration matters, a new branch of the Bank of Palestine opened in Khan Yunis for the first time since 1967, according to an agreement reached with the Bank of Israel. A new rehabilitation project for three refugee camps in the center of Gaza has also begun. [end recording]

Economic Crisis in Arab Countries Affecting W. Bank

TA041721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The economic crisis in the Persian Gulf countries and Jordan is being felt in the territories. In the last few months there has been a drop of 40 percent in the amount of money brought in by visitors and local inhabitants crossing the bridges from Jordan. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus reports:

[Begin recording] [Gus] Horror stories are making the rounds throughout Judaea and Samaria about the economic crisis that has begun afflicting the Persian Gulf countries and Jordan. Officials in the Military Government believe the stories are exaggerated, although certain trends can already be seen. The head of the Civilian Administration, Brigadier General Efrayim Sne, says the impact of the crisis is felt in three spheres: There is less demand for local produce exported to the east; less money is coming in to the territories; and unemployed young men have begun returning from the Persian Gulf area.

As far as money is concerned, this can be measured. Although the Civilian Administration has facilitated an influx of money, there has been a drop of 40 percent.

[Sne] On the average, last summer about $1 million came in every day.

[Gus] What is the situation today?

[Sne] Today it stands at approximately 60 percent of that sum. Let me reiterate that these figures are not final data. We need more time before I can give you scientifically proven data.

[Gus] The drop may be seasonal but the trends exist. Also, one should remember that money is not coming in from Jordan itself. Another phenomenon is the return of young men who have been dismissed from their jobs in Arab countries. These men may be found every day on the Allenby Bridge.

A decline in demand for local produce, particularly agricultural, in the East Bank is also felt in the territories. Jordan has not increased the export quota for agricultural produce from the territories, and despite the easy terms granted to exporters by the Civilian Administration there has been no progress. Nevertheless, Brig Gen Sne does not believe the situation is serious.

[Sne] We have several plans stored away to tackle unemployment in the field. At the moment the rate of unemployment is low and we do not foresee a situation where we will be forced to implement these plans. (end recording]

Research Shows Black Market 5-12 Percent of GNP

TA041602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Economic research conducted at the Sapir Center indicates that the scope of the black market in Israel reaches 5 to 12 percent of the GNP. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that since Israel's GNP amounts to $20 to $25 billion per year, the black market ranges from $1 to $2.5 billion. The person who did the research, Dr Ya'aqov Condor of the Sapir Center, says that capital smuggled from Israel amounts to $500 million per year. Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi passed the findings of this research to the prime minister and finance minister so that they would raise the matter before the Cabinet for discussion.

OAU Defense Commission Adopts Recommendations

MB310513 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The defense commission of the Organization of African Unitty, OAU, which has been meeting in Harare, has adopted recommendations made by Africa's defense experts during a seminar preceding the commission's meeting. Speaking at the closing session, the chairman of the commission, Comrade Ernest Kadungure, said the recommendations will be transmitted to the council of ministers with consideration before they are submitted to the heads of state and government. [sentence as heard] Comrade Kadungure said the commission welcomed the initiative to actively promote the idea of the inter-African cooperation on military matters and endeavors to manufacture small arms and related materials in order to achieve the objectives of such cooperation.

The commission agreed that African countries should procure as far as possible weapons that they may require from other African countries having the capacity to manufacture them. It was said that this would be greatly reducing the inevitable political and other pressures now applied by the superpowers and other non-African arms manufacturing countries.

OAU Secretary General Views African Problems

PM041203 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 May 86 supplement p II

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou by APS in Addis Ababa]

[Excerpts] APS: Secretary general, the international economic crisis has seriously affected the African continent, whose economic problems are the concern of the day. Since the 20th summit, the OAU has launched into intensive work to assess and seek solutions to this critical economic situation in Africa. What is the OAU's diagnosis?
Ide Oumarou: The OAU's diagnosis is in fact contained in the priority recovery program which itself stems from the Lagos action plan. This program was drawn up during the last summit in June 1985. It not only contains the Africans' assessment of the situation now prevailing on the continent but also makes recommendations for solving the different problems now challenging Africa. The main aim is to solve the food problem in Africa. To solve this problem, we believe that agriculture must be rehabilitated. Unfortunately this is a sphere which Africans have neglected since independence. In the first few years of independence we thought that things were already established and that we could implement an economic policy which would move immediately toward industrialization.

With hindsight and experience, and in view of the various disasters which have befallen the continent, we can see that we took the wrong course. If there is one sector to which priority must be given, it is in ensuring that the African population have food not only in adequate quantities but of good quality, and it is for this that we are working to end this unique situation which Africa enjoys in the world, namely that of being the only continent which depends on foreign countries for its population's food. This is a considerable challenge which we must take up, especially since there is a particularly humiliating aspect to this situation.

In a few days' time Africa will celebrate the 23d anniversary of the OAU. For most of our states it will also be the 25th anniversary of their independence. If we refer to the figures, we will see that Africa has merely regressed. This is an untenable situation. The new policy will enable us to make the necessary corrections so that the next decade can set Africans and Africa on the right course — that of development. This policy will consist of promoting agriculture, feeding the population, and, on the basis of these achievements, promoting Africa's industrialization. In the priority program we have asked states to devote between 20 and 25 percent of public investment to agriculture, because we think it is a very important sector, and then support sectors must be developed so that agriculture can be encouraged.

We must also promote consumption, and hence industrialization. To distribute the products we will produce we must also facilitate means of transport in Africa, because we can see that the effect of drought or famine is seen in one country not because production is not high enough but because there are no roads connecting one region with another.... Regions with a surplus are not able to transport their surplus to regions with a shortage. There are regions which do not experience famine while in other regions (of the same country) people are starving.

APS: Secretary general, you attended the plenary preparatory committee session in New York on 23 and 24 April. In view of the initial reactions recorded, what is your feeling about the international community's reaction to the African document and to the special session's results?
Ide Oumarou: The meeting to which you refer, which I attended in New York, was a particularly positive meeting. First, it was unanimously stated that the African document is a document which answers the questions raised. This document not only assessed the situation and analyzed it as it really is, but also stressed the causes of this situation. What caused this situation in Africa? Our partners were greatly impressed with this African courage in stressing the reasons which led Africans to fail in such an important sphere as the economic sphere, and our partners saw our states' determination and will to overcome this situation.

The structural changes, reforms, and new policies we have decided to adopt have all been observed and noted, and this analysis was not merely appreciated. People were particularly impressed by the statistics we gave.

In view of these facts drawn by Africans from African sources — a document drawn up by African experts — people saw from comparing our figures with those of special institutions that our figures were reliable. That gave additional credibility to our document which raises the problems, analyzes the reasons for the present situation, and stresses recommendations to the international community to enable Africa to be helped to face the situation in the short term, to overcome this crisis which we are experiencing, and then to lay the foundations for economic recovery which would really enable Africa to approach a new decade in its development on better bases. In addition to this favorable reception, several countries stressed their desire to participate in the special session and to make an additional effort to make their contribution to Africa's development effort more practical and more effective. I returned from that meeting with the feeling that something will certainly be set in motion at the end of this month, at the end of the special session. I think that everything will now depend on the way in which we Africans react.

Indeed, the document was welcomed, the people from whom we are asking for aid are prepared to give it, and the rest will depend on the attitude we adopt, what we say, and the consistency with which we defend this document. We must not just look to the international community, but we must also look to Africa, and this must be done during the session and especially after the session.

APS: Secretary general, the OAU's permanent executive committee has just held a session devoted to preparations for the international conference on sanctions against South Africa. What is the state of preparations on the African level, and with what provisions will the Paris conference be approached?
Ide Oumarou: There are two centers for preparations. First, New York, where the UN anti-apartheid committee has been set up as a preparatory committee on practical questions — since, although the conference is a conference requested by the OAU, it involves the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. This committee is busy drawing up documents in collaboration with the OAU office and the nonaligned group. This committee has drawn up a list of prominent people, well-known for their opposition to apartheid, whom the OAU will invite to this conference.

Second, in Addis Ababa, where we have a committee within our organization, I have sent missions to the southern African countries to find out their feelings and reactions and find out about their attitude to the sanctions we are going to request, so that we can take account of this attitude in our proposals to the international community.

With regard to the attitude with which we are approaching this conference, we think that it is an extremely difficult period for the international community, which makes this apartheid question an international affair, and for the frontline countries which are now experiencing a situation characterized by strong South African pressure on their economies, their stability, and even their sovereignty.

South Africa is aware that the international community can put an end to apartheid. That is why it is holding hostage the frontline countries where geographical constraints clearly rule. South Africa is remote from African realities. It is a country which has achieved a very advanced level of development and which has great resources — which is why it is exerting pressure on its own foreign partners and increasing its pressure on the countries in the region. South Africa is not only using blackmail and backing opposition movements but also showing the international community that any action against it could rebound on the countries in the region which are weaker and which have limited resources, especially since those countries are forced to devote most of their income to maintaining an army for their defense.

On the other hand, the context is favorable because of South Africa's internal situation, which is characterized by the mobilization of a black South African population who are determined to resist the apartheid regime and also to take action. The South African internal situation is worrying the South African Government, despite appearances. When you hear the minor reforms proposed by Botha to try to deceive international opinion, you feel that he is under pressure. This is an aspect which will make its mark at the Paris conference. We think that we will achieve a consensus on the need to end apartheid.

I do not know how far South Africa's partners will agree to go in implementing sanctions, but we are sure that there will be some change in people's mental attitude and perhaps in practice. There is another aspect which must be taken into account, and that is the need to envisage compensation for the southern African countries. South Africa will certainly increase its pressure on those countries' economies with the aim of strangling them. We must envisage sanctions and also make provision for those countries which are a prey to a South Africa with its back to the wall....

APS: Secretary general, preliminary talks have been started in New York between the Polisario and Morocco under the auspices of the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general. These preliminary talks, aimed at establishing favorable conditions for implementing Resolution 104, have been welcomed throughout the world. Since the Polisario has always stated its readiness to negotiate, do you not think that Morocco should seize this opportunity to move toward peace?
Ide Oumarou: This is a problem which concerns us. The current chairman has done what he can to solve this problem in conjunction with the UN secretary general, as was stated in the resolution on the West Sahara adopted by the 40th UN General Assembly. This is a problem which we want to see solved in the way stipulated in Resolution 104. The sooner this problem is solved, the sooner there will be a rehabilitation of the continent and Morocco will certainly regain its place in the community of nations. There is a resolution which must be implemented, and we think that there is nothing to stop its implementation if Morocco wants to make the necessary effort to come together with Africa. I think that would be an excellent thing. Africa, for its part, has taken an important step in Morocco's direction.

APS: Secretary general, the OAU's efforts to find a solution to the Chadian conflict have not been successful. Despite this setback, Africa expects the OAU to make new efforts to achieve a settlement to this fratricidal conflict, in accordance with the peace plan drawn up by the OAU.
Ide Oumarou: This is a matter which has been entrusted to President Sassou Nguesso. For 2 years President Sassou Nguesso has been doing what he can through his very dynamic and positive action and has privately but effectively been making every effort to enable the factions to meet. There are two aspects to the problem, the first being the problem of factions — an internal problem in which the OAU ought not to interfere. The second aspect is the external factor. This factor exists, and the OAU should not ignore it. Given the present situation, and in the light of what happened in the Congo a few weeks ago, the OAU ought to change its tactics and tackle the real nature of the problem. It must find out where resistance lies and try to overcome it. The next summit may discuss the matter; it will all depend on the report submitted by President Sassou Nguesso.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syria's Khaddam 4 June

LD050724 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution yesterday received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president and personal envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Brother Khaddam arrived in the Jamahiriyah yesterday.

Receives Cable From Syria's Al-Asad

LD050731 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution received a cable of congratulations on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In his cable, the Syrian president said: On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr feast, I am pleased to express in the name of the Syrian Arab people and myself, our most heartfelt and sincere congratulations to you and to the fraternal Libyan Arab people and to greet your steadfastness in the face of U.S. imperialism and its agents, affirming our stand together in the face of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes and in support of the causes of our nation.

I pray to God Almighty to grant you health and happiness on these and similar occasions in the future. I also pray to him to grant victory and glory to the Libyan Arab people and to grant blessings and goodness to the Arab nation.

Arab People's Congress Secretariat Discusses Lebanon

LD051015 Tripoli JANA in English 0935 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 28, June 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held yesterday a meeting in Tripoli on the anniversary of the Zionist invasion of the Lebanon.

The delegates discussed the working paper put forward in this regard by the secretary general and the conditions prevailing in the Arab arena in general and in the Lebanon in particular.

The delegates in the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress have also condemned the plot being carried out by puppet Amal gangs against the Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanon.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor on U.S.-Saudi Arms Deal

LD050031 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Reagan, the child murderer, said that the U.S. arms deal with Saudi Arabia is necessary for the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. The child murderer yesterday urged the Republican members of the U.S. Senate to adopt the necessary measures to pass this deal. He stressed that it undoubtedly agrees with the strategic interests of the United States. He pointed out that this would have deep effects on U.S. relations with a number of the region's countries, with Saudi Arabia at their forefront.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented. He said:

U.S. Administration officials are still taking turns in directing one heavy-weight accusation after another at the Saudi rulers, accusing them of being mere pawns in the hands of Washington. [as heard] After the chain of accusations, which were started by the Jew, Shultz, and the last of which were the statements of the child murderer, Reagan, in this concern, these accusations now have reached their peak. Faced by all these, the Saudis did not stir, did not show any public stand which might save what remained of face.

The Arab affairs editor said: It is extremely necessary that the Saudis understand the importance of revealing their clear stands toward the tons of accusations which are piled against them.

He stressed: The continued complete silence by the Saudi ruling family in itself constitutes a danger which will lead them to be caught in a fatal trap in the end.

The editor added: If the Saudis are unable to do anything toward putting an end to the U.S. insolent actions, then they will have to abandon their silence before it is too late. They will have to answer clearly and frankly so that the Arab citizen understands the volume of the crusading campaign of hatred, which is full of venom.

JANA Comments on Greek Prime Minister's 'Bold Stand'

LD050946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Jun (JANA) — A spokesman of the U.S. State Department has criticized statements by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou during a meeting of Parliament in Athens this week, expressing Washington's extraordinary [ghayr al-'adi] indignation at these statements and considering them as strongly harmful to the official policy of terrorism pursued by the U.S. Administration.

Papandreou reiterated his denunciation of the failed U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, affirming in particular that this aggression was an act of official terrorism against a sovereign Mediterranean state, a member of the Nonaligned Movement and the free nations.

Papandreou pointed out that the armed struggle of the Palestinian people is not terrorism and that the real terrorism is the attempt by a big power to threaten the security and stability of another sovereign country, citing as an example the U.S.-NATO aggression against Libya.

Commenting on the bold stand of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, JANA's political editor points out that although some people share Panandreou's feelings, they evidently lack his courage.

The JANA political affairs editor affirmed that child-killer Reagan's administration can never gag the mouths or silence the voices of the strugglers to prevent them from stating the truth and from brandishing it as an effective weapon.

Furthermore, child-killer Reagan's administration can never camouflage the truth about the U.S. imperialist plot and its continual plotting against the sovereignty of independent states nor its open threats to escalate official terrorism for the persecution of peoples.

Child-killer Reagan's administration can never blind the eyes of the statesmen by any black band.

The JANA political editor concluded by greeting the bold and open stand taken by Papandreou and highly praising it, recording at the same time his extreme appreciation of Papandreou who has thrown down the gauntlet to child-killer Reagan making him realize that he cannot sneak by with his cooked-up plots and his hostile policies against the common destiny of the Mediterranean countries.

JANA Says Vanuatu 'Free' To Establish Relations

LD041727 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 27, June 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The prime minister of Vanuatu has announced that his country rejected all U.S. pressures practised against it in a bid to prevent it from establishing political relations with Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

He has recently informed the Australian (ABC) TV that Vanuatu is free to establish political relations with whomsoever it desires ad that it is on the point of establishing political relations with Libya in the same manner as it previously established such relations with a number of countries worldwide including China, Vietnam, Cuba and Australia. Whilst it has rejected to establish political relations with U.S. Government.

The announcement of Vanuatu's prime minister points to the stepping up of the indignation and rejection of small nations of the policy of hegemony and containment practised by child killer Reagan's administration against the peoples that strive for freedom free from imperialist and Zionist intervention in their both external and internal policies as well as their relations with world community

MOROCCO

Filali Returns From UN Session on African Economy

LD041414 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, Jun 4 (MAP) — Abdellatif Filali, Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned here Tuesday coming back from New York where he led the Moroccan delegation to the works of the United Nations' special session on African economic recovery.

Filali said upon arrival his delegation held a series of contacts with several African and non-African countries and that in spite of the fact that Morocco is no longer a member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) it sticks to its solidarity with African peoples and has made during this session concrete propositions favorably welcomed by African delegations and developing countries at large.

The head of Moroccan diplomacy indeed reiterated before the UN session the Moroccan proposition already announced before nonaligned countries consisting in designing "an action program for agricultural and food self-sufficiency axed [as received] around basic food products for developing countries through common use of respective know-how, techniques, investments and human resources".

The minister who recalled the huge halieutic resources of the African Atlantic coast and the "systematic plundering" of these resources by non-African countries suggested the "institution of a forum gathering states in the region for concertation, know-how exchange, harmonization of policies and joint exploitation of these potential resources at a regional level".

This institution, he went on, could immensely contribute to the eradication of famine and malnutrition in the African Continent.

The Moroccan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation had announced before the UN special session the Moroccan unilateral decision to reduce of 50 to 100 percent custom rights in favor of products whose added value reaches a minimum of 40 percent and coming from the least developed countries most of which are African.

SUDAN

Foreign Minister Cited on Libya, Egypt Mediation

GF041708 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

['Abd al-Rahman al-Amin dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Sudan may begin mediation to settle disputes between Libya and Egypt, Sudan's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, has said.

Al-Hindi, who was attending the special UN meetings on Africa, told *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper that the mediation effort would be the first one by the new Sudanese government, and was likely to be made before the Arab summit.

He said his country had not stopped its previous calls for extraditing former Sudan President, Ja'far Numayri, who was now living in Cairo, and said this was a popular demand by the Sudanese people. But this question did not affect Sudanese-Egyptian relations, which he described as "old and continuous".

He said the Sudanese authorities had started talks with the Egyptian authorities to convince them to deliver Numayri to Sudan, especially as Sudan's judiciary had evidence that Numayri was carrying out political activities from his residence in Cairo and sending letters and cassettes to his supporters in Sudan to try to change the new democratic regime.

The Sudanese minister said his country had good relations with Libya.

Commenting on the results of his meeting with the U.S. assistant foreign secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, in New York on Thursday, he said the U.S. official stressed his country's desire to build good relations with Sudan.

Al-Hindi accused the Sudanese rebel, Dr John Garang, of getting weapons and support from Ethiopia, but said evidence was needed.

He said his meeting in New York with the Ethiopian foreign minister was friendly and a good one. He added that they decided to adopt the agenda of the Djibouti conference which was attended by the former chairman of the Sudanese Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

Al-Hindi said he was optimistic that the forthcoming constitutional conference that was being prepared by the new Peace Ministry would reach a successful peace settlement over the south of Sudan. John Garang was invited to attend, he said.

Commenting on the economic Marshal Project proposed by the former Sudanese Premier, Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, he said that Dr Daf'allah has asked the Gulf states to support Sudan. Al-Hindi said the Gulf states were studying the project in the light of new economic developments in their countries.

He attributed the failure in the last parliamentary elections in Sudan of Sudanese political parties from Arab countries to the inability of their leaders to make themselves known to voters.

He said there was a likelihood of opening the files on some corruption cases reported in Sudan during the rule of Numayri in order to punish members of the former regime.

Opposition Terms Commander's Call for Talks Positive

EA041554 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Radio SPLA has learnt from private sources that General Taj Al-Din Abdullah Fadl, Sudan's Army commander in chief, has been talking recently to the group of military personnel at Khartoum in the presence of Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister and minister of defense. According to the sources, Gen Taj al-Din told his audience that the ongoing war could not be brought to conclusion through military means and that it was necessary for the government to pursue dialogue as well, as the best means for resolving the conflict.

The Official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has commented on Gen Taj al-Din's remarks, saying that the tone of Gen Taj al-Din's statement sounded quite different from his earlier position with his colleagues in the Transitional Military Council, when they were bent on achieving an outright military victory over the SPLM-SPLA. According to the spokesman, if Taj al-Din was genuine about what he had said, then his new attitude was to be regarded as a positive development. The spokesman, however, expressed serious reservations about the position of the prime minister and minister of defense, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who, the spokesman said, appeared quite eager to press for a military solution to the conflict. The Army is in no need [as heard] to wage an indefinite war and this should be taken into account by the prime minister. Otherwise, if he counts too much on the military option, he may destabilize his own government, the spokesman concluded.

Government Said 'To Intervene' on Side of Murahilin

EA041724 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A radio SPLA correspondent in northern Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area states that units of Khartoum's regular Army have begun to intervene increasingly on the side of government militia known as the Murahilin in clashes with the SPLA.

According to the correspondent, ever since SPLA forces of Nile Battalion starting repulsing Murahilin's attacks on civilians in the area and inflicting heavy casualties on them, the Army immediately started lending support to Murahilin bends that usually move on camels and horse back, causing widespread destruction. Many citizens from the areas devastated by Murahilin attacks have been pouring into Nile Battalion headquarters to express their support for SPLM-SPLA and their gratitude for the protection it now accords them, our correspondent says. The citizens have also praised efforts being exerted by the movement's leadership to reconcile under its auspices the various ethnic groups in the region who have for a long time been locked into bitter disputes and feuds the Khartoum system has found expedient to (?foment). It is to be recalled that the Murahilin are a section of the Mesiriya people the Khartoum clique system has transformed into its own private militia for use against SPLM-SPLA.

TUNISIA

USSR Envoy Conveys Gorbachev Message to Essebsi

LD041933 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs, received from Vselovod Kizichenko, the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia, a message from the CPSU secretary-general, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to President Habib Bourguiba.

WESTERN SAHARA

Attack Kills 'At Least' 13 Moroccan Troops

LD032243 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] There was a further Saharan attack against the Moroccan Army of occupation in Western Sahara. The communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information points out that it was aimed at the 48th Batallion of the Moroccan Armed Forces at Farsia and the garrison of Imilili. At least 13 Moroccan soldiers have been killed.

Lookout Post Attacked

LD041319 Algiers APS in English 1144 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] SADR, 04/06/86 (APS) — Two days after the attack waged by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on the 48th Battalion of the Moroccan royal forces, the Saharan combatants attacked on June 2nd a lookout post of the 45th Battalion belonging to the 11th Regiment of Infantry of the Moroccan forces stationed in Imlili garrison, south-east Al-Argube, a communique of the Saharan Information Ministry announced. This attack mounted behind the Moroccan defensive lines ended in the killing of 13 Moroccan soldiers. Two Land-Rover vehicles, and a machine gun were also destroyed.

Other Attacks Claim 20 Moroccans

LD042320 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Summary] The Saharan fighters conducted an operation yesterday morning in the region of Farsia, according to the Saharan Information Ministry. Other attacks on Moroccan positions, in particular at (Diria) and (Oudelet), caused 20 dead among the Moroccan troops.

KENYA

Foreign Workers To Be Replaced by Nationals

EA311913 Nairobi KNA in English 1525 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 31 May (KNA) — H.E. President Daniel arap Moi today reminded public servants that retirement age under the code of regulation was 50 years and that the retirement age of 55 was compulsory. President Moi was speaking at Mangu High School, where he conducted a fund raising meeting in aid of the school.

The time has come, the president said, for Kenyans to take over those positions occupied by expatriates, particularly in the field of agriculture. He wondered whether Kenya needed so many expatriates after 23 years of independence, adding that there were people who still held the idea that only non-Kenyans can do certain jobs. The president said that Kenyans should not feel inferior or underrate themselves in any way. He told the minister for agriculture and livestock development to ensure that graduates of agriculture from the various agricultural institutions were deployed to take up jobs which are now held by expatriates.

SEYCHELLES

Six Detained for Acts of 'Destabilization'

AB041644 Dakar PANA in English 1520 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Victoria, 4 June (SAP/PANA) — Security authorities in Seychelles today announced the detention of six men for being involved in the planning of certain acts "of destabilisation endangering the security of the country".

Among those arrested are a businessman and two lawyers.

A statement from the Ministry of Youth and Defence said investigations were continuing but declined to say what their "acts" were. The statement added that the detentions were not necessarily connected with festivities for tomorrow's celebration of the June 5 Liberation Day, the ninth anniversary of the coup d'etat which brought President Albert Rene's socialist government to power.

The situation on the islands is calm with no sign of an increased security alert. Preparations for the celebrations are continuing as normal.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Expected To Leave Hospital 'Soon'

EA051247 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A medical bulletin received today from doctors in Riyadh onthe Somali President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre states that the president's condition is very good and he will leave hospital soon.

The president told the doctors and leaders with him that he is in good health. The president is constantly excercising by walking round the hospital where he is being treated and he performs this exercise between five and six times.

TANZANIA

Trade With Soviet Union Said Declining

EA050133 Dar es Salaam in Swahili 1600 GMT 4 Jul

[Text] — Dar es Salaam Anatoliy Andreyev, director of the Soviet trade exhibition which opens tomorrow at the national museum, says Soviet-Tanzanian trade declined from 60 million shillings in 1984 to 45 million shillings last year. Andreyev said the trade decline was largely a result of Tanzania's failure to export sisal to the Soviet Union. Andreyev said negotiations are going between the two countries to provide Tanzania with agricultural equipment, including tractors, in order to promote agriculture in the country.

GHANA

Libya Terminates Teachers' Contracts; Sends Them Home

AB060721 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] This first batch of 117 Ghanaian teachers in Libya has returned home from Tripoli following the termination to their appointments by the Libyan authorities. The teachers, mainly English tutors, were on a 2-year teaching contract offered them by the Libyan Government. Libya last month banned the teaching of English in the country's educational institutions and replaced it with Russian.

A spokesman for the teachers told newsmen on their return to Accra that all their entitlements, including salaries up to August, had been paid by the Libyan Government. The spokesman expressed gratitude to the Libyan Government for making it possible for them to meet their commitments on return home. The next batch of teachers is expected back home in 2-weeks time.

Rawlings Attends 4 June Anniversary Celebrations

AB041430 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A massive gymnastic display of schoolchildren took place at the Accra sports stadium today as part of activities marking the 4 June anniversary. There was also a Tae Kwando display. At the ceremony was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings. He congratulated the children for the display. Chairman Rawlings said the people remember 4 June as a day of action.

Earlier, there was a wreath-laying ceremony at the Revolution Square as a part of activites marking the anniversary. Wreaths were laid by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight-Lt Rawlings; the Air Forces commander, Air Commodore J.E.O. Kotei; and the political counselor for CDRs [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lietenant Colonel J.Y. Assassie. Chairman Rawlings also lit the perpetual flame at the square. The Na Wulomo [Chief fetish priest], Nuumo Tetteh, and the state linguist, Akyeame Akuffo, poured libation, while the Reverend Captain J.K. Otto and Warrant Officer Alhaji Jafaru prayed for the chairman and members of government and the nation. At the ceremony were members of the PNDC, secretaries, service commanders and the diplomatic corps.

From Cape Coast our central region corespondent reports that the regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel E.A. Baidoo, led contingents of the police, prisons, and the fire service, and some revolutionary organs on a route march. Addressing them later, he called for rededication to the ideals of 4 June. He stated that the greatest problem facing the region is the lack of unity among the revolutionary organs. This has made it impossible to mobilize the people for political action. Col Baidoo advised all the organs to bury their differences and come together for the region's good. He told them that the obstacles in the way of the process can be surmounted if there is unity of purpose.

At Wa the day was also marked with a route march through the principal streets of the town by members of the 4 June Movement and other revolutionary organs, farmers, market women, and members of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union. Also in attendance was a group of traditional drummers who provided music.

At a parade the Upper West regional secretary, Mr Bawa De Yaka, asked Ghanaians to reflect on whether they had lived up to the ideals of honesty, dedication, accountability, and probity (?for their 4 June stand). He reminded them that they do not only have the duty to work honestly to develop the region but also to contribute their quota to the overall development of the country. Mr De Yaka therefore called on all revolutionary organs, chiefs, and people, the police, and the military to come together to fight activities which negate the principles of 4 June.

Several other activities are taking place throughout the country today to mark the anniversary. They include a mass immunization campaign and cleanup exercises, fun games, rallies and parades. Communal labor and all-night cultural displays have been held in Ho to mark the anniversary. The anniversary parade has however been postponed till tomorrow because of heavy rains in the town this morning.

SDAR Minister Delivers Message to Rawlings

AB041902 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A member of the politburo of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic is in the country with a special message from President Mohamed Abdelaziz to the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. Mr Hakim Ibrahim, who is also minister of information and culture, told newsmen on arrival that he will hold discussions with the Ghanaian authorities on latest developments in Western Sahara, where the Polisario Front is engaged in an 11-year-old war against the expansionist ambition of Morocco. He said the Moroccan claim to Western Sahara poses a continuous threat to peace in the area and the stability of Africa.

Mr Ibrahim noted that the SDAR draws inspiration from Ghana's experience in a democratic revolutionary struggle for self-determination and development. He said the SDAR is still committed to a diplomatic solution to the Western Saharan problem, and the resolutions of the OAU, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement, which call for a referendum and direct talks between the Polisario Front and Morocco.

On the situation at the war front, Mr Ibrahim said Polisario is still holding on to the area it has seized from the Moroccan occupation forces. He added that Morocco, which has been isolated at international forums, is prepared to renounce its claim to the territory, but for the support of some Western countries.

GUINEA-BISSAU

AFP: Government Orders ANOP Correspondent To Leave

AB050927 Paris AFP in French 0742 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, 5 Jun (AFP) — The Portuguese Information Agency (ANOP) correspondent in Bissau, Mr Jose Antonio Salvador, was ordered by Guinea-Bissau authorities to leave the country for refusing to disclose the sources of one of his news items, the agency announced in Lisbon on Wednesday.

Last Thursday, the correspondent announced the imminent opening of the trial of Mr Paul Correia, the former vice chairman of the State Council, who is charged with conspiracy against President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The correspondent, who has been in Bissau since October must, according to the authorities of Guinea Bissau, "take the first flight to Lisbon", the Portuguese agency added.

The Portuguese newsmen's trade union on Wednesday protested against the measures against the ANOP correspondent and, in a telegram sent to the president of the Republic of Guinea Bissau, stressed that "the confidentiality of sources was one of the press' fundamental rights."

ANOP's office in Bissau was opened in February 1978.

LIBERIA

AFP: Police Officers Formally Accused of Treason

AB041408 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 4 Jun (AFP) — Six members of the Liberian border police forces were formally accused of treason after 7 months of detention, it was learned on Wednesday from judicial sources.

They are charged with "illegally arresting, stripping, manhandling, and seizing several representatives of the government" on the morning of 12 November 1985, the day the abortive coup against President Samuel K. Doe was perpetrated. According to the prosecution, the police officers acted on the order of the late General Thomas Quiwonkpa, the head of the coup plot and who was executed on 15 November by loyal forces. Despite a habeas corpus request submitted last month by the defendant's counsels, the six men did not yet appear before court.

NIGERIA

Lagos Rounds Up Responses to NLC Protest

AB041856 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The proposed workers' demonstration today did not hold. The NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] Secretariat in Lagos became heavily guarded early this morning and (? all 12 security) officers of the Congress were not allowed entry into its premises. Only very junior workers were allowed in. Our correspondent reported that four officers of the NLC, including its national president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, and his deputy Lawrence Peterside, were believed to have been arrested. Others are the secretary general, Mr Lasisi Otunde and the deputy general secretary, Mr Bello Bua.

He further reported that about 0930 the four persons had been ordered out of the premises by the police. At the time of this report, he said, police helicopter was hovering over the NLC Secretariat.

Commenting on the situation, an official [word indistinct] of the affiliate union, Mr Michael Ritani, said the present siege on the Congress Secretariat showed that Nigeria was still a place where injustice reigns supreme. He stated that while there was no justice peace could not be achieved.

Officials of the various affiliate unions that reported for the proposed demonstration were not allowed to enter the NLC premises.

In Abuja, workers went about their normal duties following a newspaper report that the demonstration had been called off. Our correspondent, however, observed that a few policemen were staying at strategic positions in the federal capital city. Police were stationed at the entries of the Federal Secretariat and the NTA [Nigerian Television Authority], Abuja, among other places.

Meanwhile, Governor Abubakar Umar of Kaduna State has commended the state NLC for calling off its proposed demonstration. The governor observed that there was no victor nor vanquished in this affair, saying both the government and the Congress were partners in progress. The government, he said, was always ready to listen to advice and enter into dialogue wherever the need arose.

Yesterday the governor held closed-door meetings with officials of the state NLC.

Another report from Yola said civil servants in Gongola State reported for normal duty, and the atmosphere in ministries and departments was calm. Our correspondent reported that this was in compliance with the government's directives that all civil servants must report for duty today. The government also warned them not to participate in what it described as an illegal demonstration by the NLC. Security was reported to be tight in the state capital to ensure peace. Armed policemen were posted to various strategic locations including the (?state Secretariat). The district members of the Congress were allowed into the Secretariat by the police.

Kaduna Reports Polytechnic Closed

AB041859 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Polytechnic, (?Yola) has been closed indefinitely. The acting rector, Mr Edo Abu, said the situation was not conducive for normal academic activities and did not guarantee safety of lives and property. Students were ordered to vacate the campus by 12 noon yesterday and (?top officials living) within the campus were warned against harboring any students.

Babangida Receives Angolan Vice Oil Minister

AB041932 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan minister of petroleum, Mr Desiderio Verrissimo Costa [name and title as heard], today paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. Mr Verrissimo Costa said that his country was willing to take measures that could stabilize oil prices in the international market. He told President Babangida that Angola needed diplomatic and political support of OPEC members in her struggle against apartheid South Africa. President Ibrahim Babangida remarked that Nigeria and Angola had a longstanding friendship. He promised that Nigeria would preserve and strengthen the special relations.

Speaking to newsmen, the Angolan minister said he was in Nigeria to continue discussions started in Luanda during the visit of the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukeman. He described the proposed formation of an African OPEC as a good initiative and that his country was ready to participate in it.

SIERRA LEONE

Two Winning APC Candidates Disqualified in Election

AB041222 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 4 Jun 86

[text] Freetown, June 4 (AFP) — Two winning candidates of the ruling All People's Congress (APC) of President Joseph Momoh have been disqualified in the nationwide parliamentary election held last week.

The election commission issued its ruling on Tuesday, adding to 15 other results declared invalid because the government said there was "reason to believe the elections were not free of intimidation."

New elections are to be held later this week in the constituencies affected. There was no indication whether a commission decision announced Monday to allow two of the 15 disputed contests to stand would remain in force.

The two latest candidates whose election was nullifed were businessman Paul Bangura, who was running against Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, and incumbent MP Musa Komeh, a Soviet-trained university graduate. Observers said the ruling against Mr Bangura would favor the foreign minister in new balloting as well as his deputy, Augustine Stevens, who is facing stiff competition in another re-run. Six candidates of the ruling party were banned from the election on charges of fomenting violence.

Incomplete results from the election earlier this week showed a major shakeup in the parliament, with more than half the sitting MPs and several senior cabinet ministers going down to defeat.

TOGO

Government Protests to Ghana Over Border Shootings

AB041324 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The cabinet met this morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic.

The cabinet also listened to a report by the interior minister concerning an incident which occurred last night at the Ghana-Togo border and which resulted in the death of an 11-year old boy and the wounding of a 9-year old girl. In fact, as of 2000 last night, [Ghanaian] border guards on the Ghana-Togo border near Aflao had started shooting. At 2030, two children who were walking along the border road were hit. The boy, a pupil named Awala Agbedrafo Kossivi, was hit in the back by a bullet and died on the spot. His younger sister, Awala Agbedrafo Gadji, who was by his side, was wounded on the left hand. At the spot where the security services went to the aid of the two children, five bullets holes were noticed on the walls.

The competent Togolese authorities and the Ghanaian charge d'affaires went that very night to the spot of the incident and noted the facts. In the face of this deplorable incident — which is not the first of its kind — the Togolese Government has addressed a strong protest to the Ghanaian authorities and asked them to ensure on their part the reign of peace and security on the border between our two countries.

ANGOLA

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Romania

MB041728 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Angola and Romania signed an agreement to strengthen bilateral cooperation in fields of energy, petroleum, and agriculture. This agreement resulted from talks between an Angolan delegation led by Ismael Martins, minister of external trade, and a Romanian delegation led by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, within the framework of the joint cooperation commission between the two countries. It was agreed that Romanian technicians should continue supplying fuel to Angola, particularly Namibe Province, as a result of their success in supplying fuel to Huambo Province. Angola also expressed interest in Romania's participation in Cabinda agricultural projects. Ilie Vaduva was received in Luanda by Angolan head of state comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, to whom he delivered a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

UNITA Says Leader Injured in Government Offensive

AU041318 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 4 (AFP) — Angolan Government forces, backed up by Cuban troops, have injured a top UNITA commander in fighting after an air-backed government offensive in the east-central part of the country, according to a UNITA statement issued here on Wednesday. Neither the Angolan Government nor South Africa, which backs the UNITA rebels, have so far confirmed or denied a UNITA claim that a long-awaited government offensive had begun on May 27. The Angolan authorities have in the past denied that the Cuban troops deployed in their country were being used to fight UNITA.

Wednesday's statement said fighting was taking place mainly around the town of Luena. It said UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) had lost control of the town of Kangumbe, situated on a key railway line leading to the port of Benguela. The rebel group, which receives support from South Africa and the United States, put its losses in the clashes from May 31 to June 2 at 10 dead and 37 wounded. It said one of the wounded was the Commander in Chief of UNITA's "Territorial Defense Forces," but did not give further details. The statement said rebel forces had killed 80 pro-government troops, injured hundreds of others and destroyed four tanks.

"The offensive directed by Soviet generals is backed up by MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft, by MI-8 and MI-24 helicopter gunships and T-55 assault tanks, all Soviet made," the rebel statement said, assessing government strength in the offensive at 19 brigades or 20,000 men. The rebel movement holds of large areas of southern and eastern Angola.

Offensive Said To Cause Over 100 Casualties

MB051039 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] More details are emerging about the Angolan Government's offensive against UNITA bases in southern Angola and our Lisbon correspondent reports that a communique issued by UNITA in the city has put the casualty figure on both sides at over 100. The communique said a 3-pronged attack which was heading towards the southwestern part of Angola was being carried out with aerial support from Soviet-made MiG 23 fighter-bombers and MI-24 helicopter gunships. Our correspondent there has still no official word from Luanda on the offensive.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Comments on Malawi, RSA Relayed

MB041806 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 4 Jun 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Text] During his recent visit to Japan, President Samora Machel strongly condemned South Africa for its apartheid policy, regional destabilization, and its support for MNR terrorism in Mozambique. Radio Maputo's Antonio Sitole takes a look at these discussions with the director of the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, Carlos Cardoso, who accompanied President Samora Machel on his visit.

[Sitole] The president, also in Japan, he pointed out that Malawi, for instance, is being used to attack or rather to destabilize Mozambique. What do you say on that?

[Cardoso] Well, the question was put to him at the press conference: what was the role of Malawi in the destabilization of Mozambique and the president simply said Malawi is being used by South Africa. Now, that means that the president was accusing South Africa of violating one of the clauses of the Nkomati aggrement which says that neither Mozambique nor South Africa can use their territories for attacks against the other. Ah, the question of Malawi had come up many times and Samora Machel did not go ... [changes thought] did not elaborate on the question. He just answered like that, that Malawi was involved in being used by South Africa to infiltrate bandits into the country, into Mozambique. The news we get from Zambezia Province, from Niassa, from Tete Province is that there is a lot of movement of bandits (?to) and from Malawi. Whether there are camps there and military facilities, arms caches etc, for action inside Mozambique, it is a question of investigation there. The president did not go into details on this matter.

[Sitole] But, if I may say so, I think it is the first time that the president mentioned Malawi by name, it is the first time that he comes out publicly and so categorically. Is that not a significant point, rather, or maybe, should I say, is that not something new in the relations between the two countries?

[Cardoso] Ah, it (?remains) to be seen, I don't know. In one way or another, Mozambique has pointed out, especially in diplomatic circles and privately, it has pointed out that Malawi is being used by South Africa. What the meaning of this used or the meaning of President Samora Machel coming publicly with a statement like that — what the meaning of that is — I think it is too early to say. What was striking in the whole visit was that the president launched major, I think one of the most important attacks on apartheid. I remember that only in New Delhi in 1983 did he make a speech so severe about apartheid. This time in Japan he also spoke about the question of apartheid and Mozambique's position vis a vis apartheid and it was very very severe. He used terms like apartheid is the monster of our century and so, I think, that the question of Malawi falls a little bit within the context of these attacks on apartheid's destabilization of the region and apartheid's brutality at home.

'Bandit' Bases Destroyed in Maputo Province

MB041154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces destroyed two armed bandit bases in the districts of Magude and Manhica, Maputo Province, on 21 and 25 May. Following the operations, 57 armed bandits were killed and a quantity of goods which the bandits had stolen from the people recovered. A note from the Maputo Provincial Military Command received at our news desk indicates that operations also led to the freeing of 32 people who had been forced to live with the bandits. The same source reveals that one of the bases destroyed in Macaiene area, Magude district, served as a logistical support and transit center for the bandits to Magude, Manhica and Moamba.

In Zambezia, the armed forces killed six armed bandits when they were trying to intimidate and pillage (?Manges), in Maganja da Costa district. In the search operations, the FPLM recovered a number of people's goods looted by the gangsters.

In Macuze, Namacurra district, also Zambezia Province, two armed bandits were captured by the armed forces. Information received from that province reveals that the two criminals were part of a group involved in a foiled attempt to destroy the installations of the Boror Pesticide Factory in Macuze on 22 May.

Army Reportedly Destroys Two 'Major' Renamo Camps

MB041436 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Mozambican Army has destroyed two major MNR camps in central Zambezia Province. Forty five bandits were killed and 15 were captured when the army stormed the terrorist hideouts situated in the Namacurra District about 50 km from Quelimane, the capital of Zambezia Province. This brings to more than 60 terrorists killed by the Mozambican security forces in four clashes over the last few days.

A few days ago 12 bandits were killed in an army attack in the same district. Two camps destroyed last weekend had been used as bases for MNR terrorist attacks on the main road and railway line from Quelimane, on the Indian Ocean coast, to the Zambezia hinterland. Life in Zambezia has been badly disrupted by the MNR banditry over the past year. Zambezia Province has a long border with neighboring Malawi and during a visit to Japan last week President Samora Machel said the terrorists were being infiltrated across the border from Malawi.

In another development, Mozambican security forces atacked an MNR group near Matola, killing five bandits. The group was spotted near the Metal [words indistinct] plant in Matola on the outskirts of Maputo city. One terrorist was captured and about 20 others escaped, leaving behind war materiel which included explosive devices indicating that the group may have planned to sabotage the plant.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO 'Insurgents' Kill Four Civilians, Soldier

MB041440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 4, SAPA — SWAPO insurgents have killed four civilians and a member of the security forces who was on weekend leave in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory Force [SWATF] said in Windhoek today. In other incidents, two insurgents were shot dead and two captured. The SWATF said in a statement members of the Ovambo homeguard chased and caught two SWAPO insurgents fleeing on bicycles after the insurgents had destroyed a Cuca shop (Bush store) with explosives. A woman was injured in the blast. On Saturday, a group of insurgents killed a member of the SWATF, Rifleman C.N. Jonas, as he emerged from a Cuca shop at miershoop in northern SWA/Namibia. Shortly afterwards, the same group killed two civilians, Mr Elias Kahanga and Mr Dawid Lowalou. A woman was injured in the incident. On Monday evening a group of insurgents killed a civilian, Mrs Paulina Shikumwifa, near Omungwelume by firing four rounds of an AK-47 into her, the statement said. Two hours later, the insurgents shot a civilian, Mr Nestor Kadilla, 50, and afterwards cut his throat.

The SWATF said insurgents had killed 19 civilians to date this year of whom 10 had died since May 1. "SWAPO is obviously trying to coerce the people of Ovambo through fear to cooperate with the terrorists," the SWATF statement said. It added that security forces had shot dead two insurgents in separate incidents, but the statement gave no further details.

SOUTH AFRICA

Public Commemorative Meetings Banned 4-30 June

MB041530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 4, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, today banned all gatherings in South Africa from June 4 to June 30 which would commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprising or the adoption of the Freedom Charter. The notice, published in an extraordinary government gazette in Pretoria, declares the meetings during this period illegal under Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act of 1982. The notice said the exception would be where the minister had personally authorised such a gathering or subject to the provisions of the act by the magistrate of the districts in which the gathering was to be held. This effectively bans all meetings planned to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Soweto's student uprising of 1976 or the drawing up of the Freedom Charter on June 26 1965.

The full text of the notice read: "Whereas I, Louis le Grange, minister of law and order, deem it necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, I hereby, under Section 46 (3) again (B) of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), prohibit any gathering in any building wheresover in the Republic during the period June 4, 1986, up to and including June 30, 1986, if such gathering is a gathering organised, convened or held or otherwise brought about to commemorate (A) any incident of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence which prevailed or occurred on June 16, or at any other time thereafter, at Soweto in the magisterial district of Johannesburg, or at any other place in the Republic, or (B) the adoption of the Freedom Charter by the so-called Congress of the People at Kliptown in the said district on June 26, 1955, except any such gathering, expressly authorised by me, or subject to the provisions of Section 46 (3) of the said act by the magistrate of the district in which the gathering is to be held."

Le Grange at Debate on Public Safety Bill 2d Reading

Says No Understanding 'Unfortunate'

MB041814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 4, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said tonight he had decided to introduce his two security bills for debate in parliament as no amendments had been proposed or reservations expressed at a special meeting of the relevant Standing Committee last Friday. He said in his reply to the debate on the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill that after a walkout by some members of the committee at an earlier meeting, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had addressed a subsequent meeting and emphasised the need for the two measures.

Mr Le Grange said he had left last Friday morning's meeting of the Standing Committee with the "clear impression" that he could take the two measures to the House of Assembly as he had expected they would be approved by the other two houses. "I had received not a word — not even a telephone call — of any change of attitude" after that meeting, he said. Told by Mr Mahmoud Rajab (SOL [Solidarity] Springfield) that Solidarity representatives had in fact expressed reservations, the minister replied: "I was present at the meeting last Friday morning and I must be blind or deaf if that is the position."

Mr Edward Manikkam (SOL Rylands) said the minister had questioned the walk-out from the Standing Committee meeting but Solidarity representatives had not walked out. Asked by Mr Manikkam if he had not received a letter from Solidarity dated May 29 on the bills, Mr le Grange repeated his statement that at the last meeting on the morning of May 30 he had gained the impression that agreement had been reached on the measures. The minister said he had reported this impression to the state president.

He thought it "unfortunate" that an understanding that had been reached at a meeting could not last for even a short while. "Why are we playing around for time now? We are parliamentarians trying to serve South Africa." Mr Le Grange said that, contrary to what some MPs had stated, he had placed the bills completely within the jurisdiction of the courts.

Replies to PFP's Dalling

MB041823 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 4, SAPA — The official opposition and its press was telling the world that the government wanted legal sanctions for the police to commit murder, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

This was the reason why the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] stood rejected by sound-minded voters, he said in his reply to the second reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill.

He called on Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) to produce the evidence of his claims of police murders and violence before parliament.

Mr Dalling had claimed earlier in the debate that he had personal knowledge of such police action but yet had failed to lay a single complaint, the minister said.

Mr Dalling had the most poisonous tongue and, as a trained lawyer, had calculatedly used certain phrases such as the country being "forcibly jettisoned into an era of permanent martial law" and that the SAP was being indemnified (by the bill) "for whatever action they take."

Mr Dalling had stated that the police in fact had killed and intimidated people violently. The member for Sandton had been telling calculated untruths, Mr Le Grange said.

During the debate it was remarkable how the strategy of the PFP had suddenly changed once the member for Durban Point, Mr Vause Raw (NRP), [New Republic Party] drew the houses attention to what the attitude of the PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, was to violence and that Mr Eglin had called for "tough action" to be taken.

The PFP had argued on Monday as if the ANC was the only recognised majority and as if the bill was aimed solely at intervening in a fight between the SAP and a particular organisation.

"On Monday we heard only about the ANC and Mandela but yesterday there was no more of it.

"Positive things were even said about the police." The PFP's efforts were pathetically transparent and with a few exceptions, he doubted members' sincerity.

"The debate meanly went about why people were entitled to commit acts of violence but then they ran up against the J leader's viewpoint," Mr Le Grange said (Mr Eglin is currently absent from parliament).

He wanted to know to what extent the PFP were involved in the debate which negated powersharing in favour of a take-over of power in South Africa.

"There is no room for grovellers in South African politics and the PFP grovels before the SACP [South African Communist Party]-ANC alliance, they grovel before the leftist radicals and foreigners (die buiteland)."

Mr Brian Bamford, chief whip of the official opposition objected and Mr Speaker ordered that the minister withdraw the reference to the SA Communist Party.

Mr Le Grange did so and said Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Greenpoint), who had acted as main speaker on law and order in the absence of Mrs Helen Suzman on Monday, had claimed that democracy had been suspended in the townships.

"We have put no restriction on legal actions," the minister said.

"For whom is the member pleading — the UDF and those people who run around with matchsticks and tyres?"

Mr Le Grange then quoted an editorial from the *CAPE TIMES* which supported Mr Dalling's view that the bill was aimed at official sanctioning of police brutality and killings.

"They are the most poisonous of partners, the member for Sandton and the *CAPE TIMES* and this is the message they are sending into the world.

"That is the message of that party which is being transmitted to the world.

"That is why they stand rejected as a scandal in public life by all sound-minded people."

Says Black Leaders Consulted

MB041932 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 4, SAPA — The Public Safety Amendement Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill were the result of "very serious" representations by "important" black leaders, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said tonight

Replying to the second reading debate on the Public Safety Amendment Bill, he said these leaders had personally asked the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to take steps to end the unrest.

The bills were intended to deal with people who were not interested in sharing political power but only in taking over power, he said.

Discusses Treatment of Detainees

MB042023 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 4 jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 4, SAPA — Similar directions for the treatment of detainees held in terms of provisions of the Public Safety Amendment Bill would be applied in the implementation of the Internal Security Amendment Bill, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

He was introducing second reading debate on the measure, which supplements Section 50's 14-day detention provision with a maximum detention of 180 days.

The directions issued would provide for medical examination of detainees, access to them by relatives and legal advisors and the notification of next-of-kin of the detention as well as where the person was being detained.

There would also be provision for the detainee to be informed of his rights to make representations for release to the minister of law and order and a board of review, Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange began his second reading speech after the debate had already begun.

The debate was interrupted after Mr Edward Manikkam (Sol [Solidarity] Rylands) drew the attention of the chairman, Mr Raman Bhana, to the fact that the bill had not yet been read a second time in any of the three houses.

Mr Bhana then called on Mr Le Grange to formally deliver his second reading speech.

After this was done, he offered members who had already spoken on the bill the opportunity to repeat their earlier speeches or have them taken as formally delivered.

In his second reading speech, Mr Le Grange said that in fighting unrest it was necessary for the South African Police to have powers of detention.

Section 50 of the act, "which is still regarded as a necessary measure," was not effective against unrest of the nature and extent now being experienced, as it only proved for up to 14 days detention.

"Experience has shown (this) is too short and that those who are involved in the unrest and who are detained in terms of this provision have to be released before the state of unrest in a specific area has been brought under control," Mr Le Grange said.

The result was that their influence on the unrest could not be "neutralised."

"It is essential to remove those concerned in fomenting unrest for a long enough time from the community in order to normalise the situation."

There could be no doubt the nature and extent of unrest since 1984 necessitated "drastic measures."

The continuation of unrest and intimidation adversely affected individuals and the interests of society, the minister said.

It was an accepted principle that where the interests of the individual were weighed against those of the community, the interests of the individual became secondary.

The proposed measures would only be applied if the state president declared so in the government gazette. He could suspend them at any time or declare them operative again when circumstances demanded.

"In order to exercise control over the implementation and suspension of the section, provision is made that every proclamation which is put into operation or suspended in terms of it shall be tabled in parliament," Mr Le Grange said.

Although the maximum period of detention provided for was 180 days, if a person was still being detained after three months, the commissioner of police or a police official designated by him had to show reason before a board of review why the person should not be released.

The board would submit a written report on each case to the minister. If he rejected a recommendation of this board, he would, in terms of a provision of the principle act, report circumstances of each case to parliament.

The commissioner of police would also, as soon as possible after arrest, have to notify the minister of the name and place of detention of a person held under the proposed section.

"Such a person may at any time make written representation to the minister, who may at any time order his release," Mr Le Grange said.

He said certain amendments to the bill, appearing on the order paper, had been accepted by him following proposals made by members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

According to the order paper, the amendments would include addition of the words "... prevent the uttering of any threat regarding the safety of any person or damage to any property," in the section of the bill determining the circumstances under which police could detain a person.

Mr Le Grange said every government had the duty to ensure the safety of the public and to equip those entrusted with this task with the necessary legal powers.

"Lawlessness and violence cannot be allowed to continue uncurbed.

"Human lives, in most cases those of blacks, are lost in this process — more often than not in the most gruesome and barbaric manner — damage of millions of rand is caused, and community services and community life are disrupted in many cases.

"In the interests of not only those who are directly affected by the unrest, but the community as a whole, it is necessary that this bill be passed," he said.

Comments on Unrest Reporting

MB041343 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1312 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 4, SAPA — Regulations restricting reporting of unrest would be issued under the powers given to him by the Public Safety Amendment Bill, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

He made this statement in answer to a question during her speech by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) in the bills second reading debate.

Mrs Suzman had asked him whether he would lay down restrictions on the press and the photographing and filming of unrest as had been done under the state of emergency regulations last year.

"You can be sure there will be restrictions," replied Mr Le Grange.

"This is a classical bill to move this day six months," said Mrs Suzman.

"The minister will undermine one of the normal freedoms of a democratic society, that of freedom of the press and the rights of the public to know what is going on."

She said that in July last year when she was overseas, she had learned more about the unrest in South Africa from their television than she had in six months in this country.

"If most decent citizens at home had seen these scenes there would have been such an outcry that this minister and his police would have been forced to change their ways," she said.

House of Delegates Votes To Refer Bill to Committee

MB041854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1853 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 4, SAPA — The House of Delegates has voted to refer the Public Safety Amendment Bill back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order.

The vote came after the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said he wanted to express his "disappointment" at the way the matter had been handled by members of the House.

At the end of today's second reading debate on the bill, the House voted for an amendment by Mr R.S. Nowbath (NPP [National People's Party] nominated) that the measure be recommited to the standing committee.

The objection of the official opposition was recorded, and an amendment proposed by Mr M. Rajab (Sol [Solidarity]

Springfield), that the measure be read "this day six months," fell away.

The House then voted to accept the question as amended.

Replying to the debate earlier, Mr Le Grange said the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, had stated that the bill seriously restricted the jurisdiction of the courts.

"I can't help asking in what manner this bill restricts the jurisdiction of the courts, especially after my amendment with regard to (removing) Section 5 (B)."

Mr Rajbansi had said the NPP did not want to play party politics.

"What kind of politics are we playing in this matter? Is it some other kind of politics I don't understand?" said Mr le Grange.

The *SUNDAY TIMES* of June 1 had described the attitude of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates to the bills as "a refreshing development", he said.

He would have appreciated having heard of these refreshing developments before the newspapers did.

If the Standing Committee was regarded as the engine room of the system, why did members of the House not make proper use of it?

Mr Le Grange said habeas corpus was not excluded by provisions of the bill.

He could not accept any amendments to the measure.

Asked by Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) if it was not normal practice that important legislation was discussed and approved by the Cabinet before being introduced, he said he was not prepared to give details of Cabinet discussions.

He would, however, in fairness to Mr Rajbansi and the chairman of the Council of Minsiters in the House of Representatives, Mr Allan Hendrickse, say that they had both stated in Cabinet that they wanted further discussions with their colleagues. They had said they would have difficulty in accommodating and accepting all the provisions of the bill.

The Reverend E.J. Mannikam (SOL Rylands) rose on a point of personal explanation and read from a letter he had written to the speaker on May 27 this year.

In it, he submitted that the procedure adopted by the chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels, at a meeting of the committee was invalid in terms of the joint rules of parliament.

The meeting had not been legally constituted when the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Act Amendment Bill were put to the vote because there had not been a quorum.

All the members of the House of Representatives and two of the members of the House of Delegates had left when the chairman indicated that the question would be put.

Mr Wessels had put the members of the two houses at an "unfair disadvantage" by depriving them of the opportunity of obtaining the sanction of their party caucuses on the internal Security Amendment Bill, which had only been published the previous afternoon.

Mr Mannikam said he had asked in the letter for a ruling from the speaker that the chairman's decision that the committee could consider the bills was invalid and that the chairman be instructed to convene another meeting of the committee so it could further consider the measures.

Mr Mannikam said the speaker had replied that the effect of the members leaving the committee had been that it was rendered unable to fulfil its function.

The chairman had been justified in continuing the meeting with the members of the House of Assembly's standing committee, which did have a quorum.

The rules did not enable him to refer a bill back to the committee when it had been placed on the order paper.

Voting on Bill Reported

MB041828 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1734 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 4, SAPA — The Public Safety Amendment Bill, which would give the minister of law and order wide-ranging powers to deal with unrest, was read a second time today after divisions on amendments proposed by the NRP [New Republic Party] and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party].

On a division called over an amendment proposed by Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) that the bill be recommitted to the Standing Committee on Law and Order, the NP [National Party], CP [Conservative Party] and HNP [Reformed National Party] outvoted the PFP and NRP.

The PFP then voted alone against the NP, CP and HNP over the amendment proposed by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green point) that the bill be read "this day six months." The NRP abstained.

After both divisions, the secretary read the bill a second time.

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, then proposed that preference be given to bills further down the order paper instead of the second of Mr Le Grange's constroversial security bills, the Internal Security Act Amendment Bill, which provides for the introduction of 180 days detention. The bill was listed on the order paper for second reading on completion of debate on the Public Safety

Amendment Bill.

P.W. Botha Declines Comment on EPG, Thatcher

MB041838 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1809 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 4, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has declined to comment on reports that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] had been asked to return to South Africa or that the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had told Mr Botha she could not resist imposing comprehensive sanctions on the Republic indefinitely.

The reports quoted "leaked correspondence" between Mr Botha and Mrs Thatcher.

Approached for comment, the spokesman for Mr Botha said in Cape Town that the confidentiality of Mr Botha's communications with other heads of state, "and at present also with the EPG, is honoured at all times".

"For this reason, there can be no comment on the origin or correctness on the latest speculative reports which are presented as a leakage about the EPG initiative.

"It is, however, significant that the consistent theme is that South Africa is unilaterally undermining the EPG proposals or applying delaying tactics.

"From the very start, the EPG itself emphasised how important it was that its activities take place on a confidential basis."

If the South African Government were to discover that the EPG "or any other body to which the EPG reports" no longer honoured this point of view the governemnt would be obliged to take "appropriate steps."

This included the reconsideration of its position with regard to confidentiality, the president's spokesman said.

Envoy to United States Interviewed on Relations

MB041704 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1930 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Recorded interview with Ambassador to the United States Herbert Beukes by Fanus Venter, both in Washington, on the "Network" program presented by Michelle Alexandre and John Bishop in Johannesburg — live]

[Excerpts] [Alexandre] The Reagan administration has come under increasing pressure from the Democrats in the wake of the SADF raids to introduce tougher sanctions.

[Bishop] The question now is whether President Reagan's administration will once again bow to pressures for tougher measures. Mr George Shultz, the American secretary of state, yesterday made a definitive statement on Reagan's policy towards South Africa at a conference of religious leaders.

[Alexandre] There has been immense speculation on the impact of the SADF raids on U.S. foreign policy towards South Africa. Earlier today, Fanus Venter spoke to our ambassador in Washington, Herbert Beukes.

[Begin video] [Venter] Ambassador, there appears to be a high level of awareness of South Africa this week in particular in Washington. Yesterday, for example, we had the opening day of hearings by the advisory commission appointed subsequent to President Reagan's executive order, and then also a meeting or a convention by religious leaders. Now, at the religious leaders' meeting, Secretary Shultz said that the situation in South Africa is really an on-going tragedy. How would you respond to that?

[Beukes] I think what Mr Shultz was referring to was the activities of violence that are still occurring in South Africa. Remember, their objective is to try to get American public opinion behind administration policy — the much maligned constructive engagement policy — to try to get understanding for their efforts to engage South Africa, not to isolate South Africa further, and in this process they have to deal with a variety of forces, some of the most important ones being the factor of violence in South Africa. So, in short then, what Mr Shultz was addressing was the need to bring an end to violence because of the concern that the middle ground is narrowing all the time, that those forces of moderation, that they may lose out.

[Venter] Talking about these forces, it also appears that the State Department has been withdrawing apparently from more involvement directly with South Africa, like the two official South African functions last week, which was actually boycotted by them. How do you perceive that?

[Beukes] Well, I think that is more a specific act rather than any policy direction. It was something specifically related to an event that concerned South Africa and specifically, in this case, our activities in our neighboring states, but I would not say that is any indication of direction or a pattern in the policy for the future.

[Venter] So, one can say that these could be isolated incidents.

[Beukes] Yes. Well, when you look at Secretary of State Shultz's statement that he made to those religious leaders yesterday, that should be ample proof the administration is very firmly committed to staying engaged in South Africa, for involvement in South Africa and against isolation of South Africa and very firmly against economic sanctions.

[Venter] Today is actually the second day of this session by the 12-man commission in their advisory capacity. Have you had any feedback of the kind of testimony that they are hearing?

[Beukes] I think the most important development that has taken shape so far through the hearings is the belief that the moderate voices in South Africa ought to be strengthened, and we have seen that and heard it through the comments posed by way of questions by some of the committee members when they dealt with some of those most strident or the more leftist anti-South African activists who appeared before the committee. They were rather impatient with the views of some of those leftist people who gave testimony and in that they, for instance, some of the committee members, made it very clear that, they said, that their position is one of staying firmly involved with South Africa, of not turning the back on South Africa, not creating greater isolation of South Africa, which, incidently is being advocated by our political opponents in this country. They, of course, want the administration through this committee's findings to totally turn the back on South Africa, and it is very revealing that at this stage, that through the remarks in response to observations by some of the witnesses, that the committee members indicated that they have already decided that the best way to deal with South Africa would be to stay engaged and to communicate with South Africa.

[Venter] The administration has left open the option of further action against South Africa and later this week Congress will also be taking up the possibility of further sanctions. How do you perceive that? Is there a chance or any viability in further strengthening of sanctions?

[Beukes] Let me just say there is no relationship between what the administration may be considering at the moment and what the Congress is taking up toward the end of this week. The Congress is dealing specifically with sanctions legislation toward South Africa. It is currently considering a bill to further increase the pressure on South Africa through total sanctions, but this is only the House of Representatives so far, and what is taking place there is that there is an effort by some of our known opponents, ideological opponents of South Africa, to whit, Congressman Wolpe, who is leading it, actually. They are trying to suspend the Democratic procedures in the House of Representatives, in the House, to avoid holding hearings — which is the normal procedure, of course, -- to avoid holding hearings on the legislation. They want to go directly to the House and the reason for it is to give a sense of urgency to it, to try to get the action passed in the House before the summer recess, before the June recess of the full House. And in order to do that they are trying to limit any amendments to the bill. In other words, they want to retain in rather intact with the widest application to South Africa and [words indistinct] are trying to (?stave) that off because they feel [words indistinct]. [end video]

Commentary Says Sanctions Not Related to Reform

MB050544 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] If there ever was any real connection between reform in South Africa and threats of action against the country, that connection seems to have disappered entirely. The juxtaposition of what is now happening in this country and the growing talk of sanctions has become absurd. The latest move inside South Africa has been introduction of a bill in parliament to normalize the citizenship of black people. Like the legislation to abolish influx control it will come into effect on the first of next month. Apart from any other purpose they serve, both these measures meet demands that for years have been made by critics as essential steps to be taken in any genuine reform program. Their impact on freedom of movement and equality of opportunity, and on the future direction of constitutional development, will affect the most fundamental of social arrangements.

They are therefore symptomatic of a purpose in the reform program that it would be unreasonable to deny. That purpose is to create a truly democratic dispensation in this society of diverse groups, one in which all participate politically, socially, and economically without discrimination. In other words, reform in South Africa has advanced firmly into the sphere that overseas critics generally regard as signifying meaningful change — so much so that American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz has warned against its being upset by radicals of the left or the right.

In disregard of the finding of people like Mr Shultz, far-reaching sanctions legislation has been propsoed in Congress.

In so far as sanctions have generally been held to be an instrument for forcing reform in South Africa, these moves defy logical explanation. Indeed, for quite some time now there has been no discernible correlation between reform in South Africa and sanctions or other punitive action undertaken in Western countries. Such campaigns have developed a momentum of their own; they have accumulated a cargo of vested political interests that need, for their own survival, to ensure that the campaigns continue regardless of what happens in South Africa. That being so, it is futile to include external pressure as a consideration in the reform debate in South Africa. It is highly unlikely that reform of any kind whatsover would put an end to all Western action damaging to South Africa's economic interests.

Even capitulation to the ANC and its allies would result in wholesale disinvestment by companies fearful of nationalization.

The only legitiamte basis for reform in South Africa is the welfare of its own people — their rights and aspirations as people who will share equally in whatever befalls this country in the future. Trying to satisfy outside interests is at best irrelevant, at worst self-destructive.

ANC Spokesman on Conditions for Political Dialogue

MB041325 Dakar PANA in English 0918 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 4 June (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa asserted in the Zambian capital yesterday that it would not renounce violence as a condition to a political dialogue with the Pretoria regime.

The regime cannot expect people fighting for their national liberation to renounce violence whereas the South African Government continues its repressive apartheid violence.

The ANC spokesman Tom Sebina, reacting to a booklet by the South African Government demanding that the liberation movement renounces violence before any talks could ensue, said:

The fact is that as long as apartheid exists in South Africa, the struggle for the liberation there will continue. The regime will always remain a threat to the Frontline States and our region as a whole, hence the urgency in the struggle to dismantle the apartheid.

Sebina described the booklet published by the South African Government Monday as part of the regime's campaign of disinformation and slander against the ANC and the democratic movement in the country.

He said the South African Government motive was to intimidate those South African organisations and groups that have held talks or discussions with the ANC in the past months, and intend to do so in the near future.

Most of the material quoted in the document, Sebina said, has been distorted or twisted to serve the regime's own ends, a waste of the taxpayers money.

He stressed: Pertinent questions have to be raised: Why has the racist regime not allowed the ANC to state its position and policies to our people without being harassed and repressed?

For the past 25 years, the South African Government has always strenuously pretended that our organisation never existed nor influenced a wide spectrum of our people.

Today, without saying so, it has acknowledged its existence and the major role the ANC plays in the country's politics, by publishing albeit or sinister reasons, extracts from the ANC statements, publications and broadcasts.

Sebina said the liberation struggle in South Africa had reached its pinnacle and the Botha regime must accept the reality and dismantle apartheid in order to save the country from total destruction.

The Botha regime would not be excused by the posterity of all South Africans for having steered the course of the country on a very dangerous and destructive course.

The South African Government has recognised that the ANC is a force to reckon with, hence its utopia perception to attack the so-called ANC targets or bases in the neighbouring countries.

The Pretoria regime was desperate because its credibility was waning even among its hardcore supporters and wanted to vent its anger on the innocent countries through destabilisation.

The struggle will continue until apartheid is erased from the face of the South African scene where people of all races will live as equals in governing the affairs of their country.

Buccellato Denies Office Represents MNR

MB041113 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A Mozambican rebel sympathizer now in exile in Durban is setting up an organization, which he denies represents the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the MNR. Carmel Rickard has the story:

[Rickard] Pedro Buccellato says his organization has as one of its chief aims helping with refugees, both illegal and legal, who have left Mozambique as a result of the policies of the Frelimo government. Mr Buccellato told me his organization was autonomous from, but aligned to, the MNR. He aims to help local illegal refugees gain access to the United Nations through the MNR. He also has plans to travel to eastern Transvaal refugee camp to compile a register of refugees and to compose statistics on their numbers. He has to raise money, food, and clothing for the refugees. He also makes no bones about his personal belief that the war is nearly over and that the MNR are close to a victory.

4,000 Mourners Defy Funeral Restrictions

MB041355 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1216 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 4, SAPA — About 4,000 mourners defied magisterial restrictions placed on yesterday's joint funeral of three Thokoza, east Rand, unrest victims. They chanted freedom songs and made political speeches and a few wore badges demanding that the ban on the Congress of South African Students be lifted.

The service started 90 minutes before the time stipulated by Alberton Magistrate Mr G.B. van Huysteen.

There was a massive stayaway from work and schools in Thokoza and Katlehong for the funeral of Mziwakhile Mnguni, 13, Jimmy Moloi, 16, and Joseph Nxumalo, 16. The three were shot dead in a taxi last month while hunting down a vigilante.

At the service, mourners were told to form street committees to defend themselves. Tkokoza Youth Congress execuvive member Mr Peter Mofokeng disclosed that they had uncovered plans by the "systems agents" to get hostel inmates to attack residents.

But the bishop suffragan of Johannebsurg East, Bishop Semeon Nkoane, told youths to create "order and discipline."

Security forces in about 100 vehicles were deployed in Thokoza to enforce the magistrate's orders regarding the funeral. They sealed off Khumalo Street which leads to the cemetery from the church — a distance of about five km. All roads leading to Khumalo Street were barricaded with armoured cars and barbed wire. On both sides of the street troop carriers formed a convoy up to the entrance to the cemetery.

As mourners left the church for the cemetery, security forces put them into vehicles. Those who did not have transport were turned away. Motorists who had not come from the church were not allowed to join the procession.

Police arrested two people at the cemetery: Mr Dumisa Ntuli, chairman of the East Rand Student's Congress, and Miss Dolly Makhohlisa. Mr Ntuli's brother, Mr Sam Ntuli, was also arrested on his way to the cemetery.

New Squatters Camp Being Formed Near Crossroads

MB041344 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1310 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 4, SAPA — Crossroads refugees were recovering today from a cold and wet night as army buffels and police casspirs patrolled the area, SABC Radio News reports.

The refugees hung up wet blankets and stood around fires and others were busy erecting corrugated huts in the nearby Nyanga East. A new mini squatters camp has sprung up alongside Lansdowne Road and is getting larger by the day. It was clear these refugees had no intention of moving to Khayelitsha. In Mohobe Drive shelters were also being erected.

A group of voluntary workers busy handing out soup and bread said they were welcomed in Old Crossroads, but in Nyanga where most of the refugees remained, the children have been told by the "comrades" to boycott them.

Withank Colliery Dismisses 'About 2,000'

MB041428 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] A gold fields colliery has dismissed about 2,000 workers who failed to report for work since the start of yesterday's afternoon shift. [Words indistinct] series of warnings that strikers could face dismissal if they did not return to work. The management of the Greenside colliery near Witbank in the Transvaal says it repeatedly asked the men to state the reasons for their strike. The statement by management says the strike was the latest in a series of stoppages at the colliery since early March.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

4 June

MB041649 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT
4 Jun 86

[Text] Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8am today to 6pm as issued by the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"In Tsakane black township, near Brakpan, an unknown number of blacks damaged the house of a black policeman. The police arrested one black man.
"In the white residential area of Brakpan approximately 100 black youths stoned a delivery vehicle and robbed it of its goods. Police managed to arrest nine of them.
"At New Brighton in the eastern Cape an unknown black man was necklaced today by unknown blacks. The police were not at the scene of the crime and there were no arrests.
"A white man, Pieter Breytenbach, aged 46 years, was admitted to the provincial hospital in Port Elizabeth with burn wounds after his car had been petrol-bombed on the Redhouse-KwaNakaki crossing near Zide black township by unknown blacks."

5 June

MB050604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0603 GMT
5 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 5, SAPA — Here follows the SAP's 8am unrest situation report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:
At Motnerwell, near Port Elizabeth, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
At Borchards, a coloured residential area near George, a private vehicle was damaged when it was set alight.
In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] police received a complaint that a bottle store was being looted. On arrival, they found a group numbering approximately 100 at the store. Tearsmoke was fired and the group dispersed. Two of the policemen went to the back of the building, where they discovered a hole in a wall. A number of shotgun rounds were fired at the members from inside the building. A black constable was fatally wounded and another sustained minor facial wounds. A hand grenade was thrown into the building. No-one was found inside the building. Damage to the building was extensive.
In the same area, a private vehicle and a private home were damaged by arsonists.
At Klaarwater, near Durban, petrol bombs were thrown at a bus. Three women were slightly injured.
At Bonteheuweal, in the western Cape, a tractor was damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
In another incident, a police vehicle was stoned. Two men were arrested.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Government Pamphlet on ANC

An editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on June 3 on page 12 comments on the "blatantly selective pamphlet" which the government has released on the banned African National Congress (ANC). "The document reveals something of the organisation but a great deal more about National Party prejudices." "Why not unban the ANC and let the organisation speak for itself?" "An effort like 'Talking with the ANC ...' cannot be regarded as a serious contribution to the real debate with that body which must take place — and the sooner the better."

Petrol Prices Kept High

Another editorial criticizes the government's intervention in keeping petrol at an "artificially high price." "Fuel price, as with other commodities marketed under a free enterprise system, should be decided by market levels."

Barbaric Killings

A third editorial says that being buried alive, as happened to a black policeman over the weekend, is the "cruellest, the most sadistic, the most calculatedly cold-blooded" form of killing. Political leaders are urged to "speak out against murders by 'necklace' or any other barbarous means."

New Economic Capital

Ron Schurink writes on the same page about the danger of competing for "power in Pretoria." The role it shares with Cape Town of being the government's center of economic administration should belong "more appropriately to an existing or new city which comes to exemplify interracial co-operation and, especially, the rise of the blacks." Instead of national economic management arising from a minister in parliament "there is absolutly no reason why South Africa should not have a Council of Economic Ministers, regularly in session in a fourth capital, overseeing the economy and infrastructure." A new " 'economic' " capital, named by the black majority, "would symbolise the ambition of all of us to see Southern Africa as prosperous as possible."

Call For Revision of Public Holidays

The editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 June on page 6 notes that "to many Blacks, especially radicals, the June 16 anniversary of the riots in Soweto in 1976 is a significant one." Although the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) "advised its members to adopt a 'no work, no pay, no disciplinary action' policy towards workers who did not come to work on May Day or June 16," Anglo American Corporation and Premier Food Industries have both acknowledged June 16 as a special day. There are "many who do not accept that the riots of Soweto '76 period should be commemorated by declaring a public holiday, especially now that the country is being torn apart by even worse unrest. There may be some argument, when public holidays are revised, for making May Day, an internationally recognised workers' day, a public holiday, but we cannot see how June 16 can become one."

Whites Leave Country in Fear

"One thing the swell of the whites support for right-wing politics might do is turn the trickle of whites leaving this country into a flood," says the editorial in the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 3 June on page 4. "Right-wing radicals are playing straight into the hands of left-wing radicals" who feel that if the right takes over, the fight would be a "straightforward one." However, "the swing to the right was perhaps inevitable. Most people are scared of what is happening. People who panic usually tend to behave emotionally, and often irrationally. Those who are being pulled back into the laager may think this is the best and safest way for them to safeguard their lifestyles and indeed their lives, but we fear they are wearing blinkers. There are too many complications that will make even a straightforward so-called defence of the 'vaderland' risky."

'Rule of Whip' in Townships

Mathatha Tsedu, in his "Focus" column on the same page of the *SOWETAN*, writes about the black township of Mahwelereng which is under siege. "Police and army units prowl the streets day and night, and residents say youths are arrested daily on a seemingly random basis." Tension has gripped the small community where houses are petrol-bombed, offices gutted by fire, parks destroyed by police and army units and schooling disrupted since February. Things in other townships are not different and people talk of the " 'rule of the whip.' " The chairman of the northern Transvaal region of the Azanian People's organization [AZAPO], Mutle Phasha, said " 'our members have gone through tough times before and shall not be cowed into submission by this undeclared state of emergency.' Most people also see the present campaign by the security forces as part of a clampdown tied to the coming June 16 commemoration."

BUSINESS DAY on ANC

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 3 June comments in an editorial on page 6 on the pamphlet issued by the government on the ANC. The government claims it will negotiate if the ANC renounces the use of force and the ANC says the "acceptance of non-violent change would amount to a 'betrayal of the revolution.' " This brings the issue to a deadlock and the matter is destined to be settled by force. Admirers of dumb fatalism, militarists and rightwingers will find no fault with the position taken by the government. "But people who wish to spare this country the agony of a drawn-out race war must surely wonder whether the government of President Botha is fit to handle the challenges that face it. Statesmanship calls not for a reaffirmation of the obstacles to negotiation, but for their removal. If the ANC leadership is overly influenced by the Communist Party, it is in large part because its members have festered in exile for 20 years, wooed and courted only by the Communists." "It is time for the leap of imagination that distinguishes the statesman from the hack politician."

Police Intervention in Politics

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 2 June on page 8 says in an editorial that South African party politics has always involved "taking over the control of opponent's meetings, shouting down speakers, hurling rotten eggs and tomatoes, breaking chairs and even throwing punches." "For many years that tradition has suited the Nationalist government, who had no objection to meetings being foricbly broken up, possibly because their supporters were doing the breaking up." Now that "the boot is on the other other political foot," police have been called in. The governing party has set a "most unfortunate precedent," freedom of speech is being threatened and the police "are being forced, in the line of duty, to take party political sides." "The Nationalist government should learn how to take it on the chin, as their opponents did."

Afrikaners Divided

A second editorial notes the division of the Afrikaner people evident by the separate ceremonies at Cape Town and at the Voortrekker Monument outside Pretoria celebrating the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic . "The great barrier to national unity in this sense has been the policy of apartheid, which has led to the disenfranchisement and alienation of black and coloured South Africans and the dismemberment of the country." The situation cries out for a "great statesman" but meanwhile the country is "transfixed by separate, conflicting and mutually exclusive patriotisms as it enters what promises to be a prolonged and stormy transition to an unknown future."

Security Bills Opposed

On the same page Gerald Gordon, queens counsel, and Dennis Davis, associate professor in the faculty of law at Cape Town University write on the two new security bills proposed by government which will provide for "wide police powers to detain for up to 180 days" and enabling the minister of law and order to "declare 'unrest areas' with regulations for combating public disturbances." The bills are opposed by the Progressive Federal Party and members of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates. If either bill is rejected by any one chamber, it must go to the President's Council where whites are in the majority. "A confrontation is threatened which might disturb the whole fabric of the constitutional dispensation." The government is prepared to risk this because "it no longer favours the old kind of formal proclamation of emergencies." President Botha "clearly miscalculated" the enormity of the damage to South Africa's image abroad by his declaration of a state of emergency in 1985. He has now set about "preparing the country for an existence which, while hopefully not attracting the stigma of an 'emergency' is ... designed to have the game without the name. The security system is to be made as unobtrusive as possible but at the same time permanent." These "tough pro-executive" laws remind one of what happened in France between the two world wars when its parliament increasingly surrendered power to the government to rule by decree. "Followers of the present South African Government must surely realize what their leaders are bequeathing to a future dictator."

ZAMBIA

Mushala Gang Said To Have Regrouped in Northwest

AB041445 Dakar PANA in English 1019 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 4 June (ZANA/PANA) — The remnants of the South African trained terrorist gang is said to have regrouped in the northwestern Zambia unleashing a fresh wave of terror. Three people have so far died in the land mine explosions but it is not known whether the Vushala gang or UNITA was responsible.

UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi warned in Cape Town after meeting with South African President Pieter Botha last month that he would attack Zambia if the country was used by the MPLA government in Angola as a springboard to attack his guerrilla strongholds.

The latest reports reaching the Zambian capital, Lusaka, indicate that the so-called remmants of the Mushala gang is heavily armed with G3 automatic rifles. North-Western Province Police Commanding Officer Nanty Simango has confirmed the presence of the South African trained bandits. Simango said in one incident the bandits believed to be under the command of four well-trained terrorists attempted to murder a villager at Chief Ntambo's village during a funeral.

The outlaws have reappeared three years after the gang leader, Adamson Mushala, was gunned down in 1982 by Zambia's security forces after seven years of eluding capture. Mushala had led a rag-tag army of Pretoria-trained villagers.

The threat by UNITA to attack Zambia is viewed by the authorities in Lusaka as coming from "master's voice," South Africa — trying to find a pretext in which to destabilise the Frontline States.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda says claims by South Africa that Zambia and other frontline states are using their countries as bases for training guerrillas are baseless. Dr Kaunda has dismissed assertions that Zambia was being used as the "nerve centre for guerrilla attacks against South Africa," adding that was a pretext for South Africa to attack Zambia and other Frontline States. In fact, few days after the warning, South African Army commandos staged raids in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Zambian leader, however, has admitted that Zambia was a host to the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and other refugees in compliance with the international law governing the refugees. He says there is an overwhelming evidence that South Africa is currently recruiting a number of Zambians to train them in insurgency — to destabilise "the nation," the current violence and land mine blasts are part of this, he says.

In May alone, three people were killed by land mine explosions in the northwestern Zambia, earlier insinuations were that UNITA had planted the land mines in the Chavuma and Zambezi Districts.

Adamson Mushala, who was the king of terrorism in the northwestern Zambia appears to have reincarnated himself through very well trained insurgents — giving problems to authorities. Nevertheless, the police chief for the Northwestern Province Mr Simango has assured the people that the situation was under control. Mushala was shot dead by a crack [word indistinct] army unit in November, (?quite) near Chizera.

In April, Dr Kaunda told visiting Chinese journalists that South Africa was training Zambian terrorists with the intention of destabilising the country. He said: "The terrorists are still in South Africa. The government is monitoring the situation because it is not the first time Pretoria is training terrorists."

In one incident, a vigilant villager wrested a loaded rifle from one of the Mushala gangsters which was later handed over to the police in the area.

The attacks on a refugee camp in Lusaka's Makeni area clearly demonstrate that South Africa is desperate to find a way of stifling the volatile inner political tension which the ANC and other freedom fighters have escalated. The bombing of a refugee camp by fighter bombers is also an indication of the poor logistics of South African Defence Forces.

The people killed in the Lusaka raid were not South Africans. In fact, only one person was killed in the Lusaka bombing — an Angolan Mike Sikongoa, his two children, Fatuma and Laudina, and his wife Mary were hurt, but nine others were seriously injured.

Political analysts in the Zambian capital say this is the beginning of the long-term destabilisation by the racists not only against one country, but most southern Africa's black ruled neighbours.

Pieter Botha says the military raids into neighbouring countries could be repeated, of course aimed at ANC targets.

Zimbabwe's prime minister Robert Mugabe and Dr Kaunda of Zambia have warned their nationals against further military incursion advising them to be vigilant as tension inside South Africa constitutes a threat against world peace and stability.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister: RSA Against Negotiations

MB040936 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2031 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 3, SAPA — The South African Government was frustrating the work of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) because it was against any peaceful negotiations, Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, said in Harare today. Speaking at a luncheon for the outgoing Mozambican Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, Mr Raphael Maguni, Mr Mangwende said Zimbabwe had done everything possible to assist the EPG, set up at the Nassau Commonwealth summit last year, but the group "has been put to so many frustrations." South Africa had shown its true colours in that it was not willing to talk, he said, according to ZIANA.

In an obvious reference to the U.S., Britain and other Western countries, the minister said: "Today we have many voices who want to be on our side but when we ask them to commit themselves and support the armed struggle and imposition of sanctions against South Africa, we notice that self-interest becomes paramount — they are economically involved in the apartheid system.

"If we cannot impose sanctions and support the armed struggle, how then can we force change? Should we fold our arms? Can we wait until they are ready to talk? Surely nobody can expect us to do that — nobody can expect the people of South Africa to do that," Mr Mangwende said.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique would fight side by side against South Africa because it had declared war against the two countries development and progress.

Mr Mangwende said the ANC, PAC [Pan AfricanistCongress] and SWAPO would exist longer than the South African Government and would also achieve victory in their struggle contribution."

Mr Maguni, who leaves Harare tomorrow, has been appointed governor of Manica Province which borders Zimbabwe's eastern highlands. In reply, Mr Maguni said peace could only be achieved in southern Africa after apartheid had been eradicated and no amount of responsibilities."

Application for Release of ZAPU Men Dismissed

MB042014 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] An application for the release from detention of the national chairman of ZAPU and three others was dismissed in the high court in Harare today. William Kona, Sidney Malunga, member of Parliament for Mpopoma, and two army officers, Brigadier Kindness Ndlovu and Colonel Eddie Mlotshwa Sigoge, were arrested for allegedly plotting to overthrow the government by violent means.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 JUNE 1986

Israel

In continuing developments in the Pollard affair, "Israeli political circles" condemned the "evil" leaks in the United States on the affair, and warned that further leaks will "tarnish the atmosphere" between the two countries, Jerusalem radio reported. Israeli officials in Washington cited in the same report claimed that some U.S. Administration officials want to "harm" Israel. A "senior" Israeli figure, in a talk with *DAVAR*, cautioned that Israel "will contemplate" the possibility of exposing U.S. intelligence gathering operations inside Israel in retaliation for further "hostile" publications or leaks on the alleged "Israeli espionage network" in the United States. Meanwhile, the head of the IDF intelligence branch insisted that military intelligence had "absolutely nothing" to do with the Pollard affair, in remarks cited by Jerusalem radio.

In terrorist activity, two women were injured when a bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket, Jerusalem radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Commenting on the U.S. Senate's failure to override President Reagan's veto of its earlier decision to block an arms deal with that country, *AL-RIYAD* praised the vote and said it represents a "victory" for the Kingdom's role on the international level and also against those who advocate Israeli policy over U.S. policy, Riyadh radio reported. Israeli officials in Washington are "pleased" with the Senate vote, according to Jerusalem radio, and they opined that Saudi Arabia now will have to "tangibly prove" that their views are "moderate" in view of the upcoming congressional debate regarding the sale of AWACS to that country. Nevertheless, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin accused Saudi Arabia, with Syria and Libya, of "financing" terrorism, in an interview with the Italian paper *IL MATTINO* AFP reported.

Lebanon

The Amal Movement announced a "unilateral and comprehensive" cease-fire in the Palestinian camps in a statement issued after a Political Bureau session, according to Beirut radio, and it urged the Palestinians to "come back to their senses" and honor the cease-fire. The radio reported earlier on "violent" fighting in the areas of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The "special force" entrusted with Al-Tariq al-Jadidah security confronted many "difficulties," including Amal and PSP roadblocks in the area, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In an interview with KUNA, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat accused the head of Syrian military intelligence of "leading" the operations against the Palestinian camps and the Sunni areas in Beirut. 'Arafat applauded the position of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Hizballah of not participating in the attack on the Palestinian camps and Sunni areas in Beirut, and he viewed their neutrality as a sign of their "support." On the other hand, in a statement cited by the clandestine PSP Voice of the Mountain radio, party leader Walid Junblatt declared that the "proper" way of dealing with 'Arafat's forces in Lebanon is to give the "genuine opposition," led by the Palestinian National Salvation Front, a "responsible role" in fighting the PLO leader's "henchmen" in the security and political spheres.

In other developments, Amal leader Nabih Birri departed for Damascus for talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, according to the radio, while Voice of Lebanon radio reported the presence in that city of 6 February Movement leader Shakir al-Barjawi.

Syria

Relations With Iraq — "Informed Arab diplomatic sources" cited by the Riyadh paper *AL-RIYAD* reported by QNA disclosed that an Iraqi-Syrian "political meeting" will take place within the next "2 days." The sources speculated that the meeting will usher in a "major detente" between the two countries on "all levels."

Bomb Blast — The blast that killed and wounded many persons in Damascus was caused by a car bomb, and not by faulty gas cylinders as reported previously, according to investigations into the incident reported by Voice of Lebanon radio.

Bahrain-Qatar

Qatar commenced the withdrawal of its forces from Fasht al-Dibal 4 June, simultaneous with the start of the departure of Bahraini reinforcements on the Hawar Islands, WAM reported citing the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoting "Gulf sources." The sources predicted that the withdrawal would take approximately a week to complete at which time Bahrain would remove all installations it had under construction on the island.

In a related development, a statement carried by QNA and cited by Riyadh SPA announced Qatar's decision to lift all restrictions on visitors to Fasht al-Dibal as of 6 June.

Somalia

"Somali diplomatic sources" cited by the Paris paper *AL-MUSTAQBAL* reported by AFP asserted that shots were fired at the car in which President Siad Barre was riding in outside Mogadishu last month, causing the vehicle to swerve and crash into a bus and "seriously" injuring Barre. A medical bulletin issued in Riyadh where Barre is recuperating described his condition as "very good" and said the president would be leaving the hospital "soon," according to Mogadishu radio.

PDRY

Another 228 persons "misled" in the abortive 13 January coup attempt were released 5 June, bringing the number of those released in the general amnesty to 2,700, Aden radio revealed.

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Sources Predicting Imminent Syria-Iraq Meeting

Saudi Paper: During Next 2 Days

GF051105 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jun (QNA) — Press reports here quoted informed Arab diplomatic sources as saying a Syrian-Iraqi political meeting will be held during the next 2 days. Quoting these sources, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says that the Arab reconciliation committee chaired by 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, has been informed of this meeting. The newspaper adds that after this meeting is held, Damascus and Baghdad will witness a major detente in their relations on all levels and that Iraq will support Syria in confronting a premediated Israeli plan to strike at the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The two capitals will also witness an economic detente, including the operation of the Iraqi pipeline through Syria.

AL-RIYAD quotes some circles as emphasizing security meetings were held between the two countries during the past 2 weeks and that King Husayn's mediation between them was conveyed to the Arab reconciliation committee from the beginning.

Ministers Prepare Presidential Summit

JN051231 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Well-informed sources say a Syrian-Iraqi ministerial meeting in mid-month is expected to pave the way for a summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn. The sources add the anticipated meeting will be devoted to discussing differences between Damascus and Baghdad in an attempt to remove them before the two presidents' meet. If this preliminary meeting succeeds, the two presidents will meet on the sidelines of the forthcoming Arab summit if it is held within the next few weeks or before the Arab summit if it is delayed. The possibility that other Arab leaders will join the Syrian-Iraqi summit in progress is not ruled out.

Iraqi Minister: Border Meeting Planned

JN060719 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 19

[Excerpts] London, Riyadh — Agencies — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has said that the first session of the Iraqi-Syrian dialogue will be held on the border between the two countries after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr holiday [7-10 June], but he did not define the official level for the dialogue. This came in a statement by the Iraqi minister to the magazine *AL-TADAMUN* in its issue to be published in London tomorrow, Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Saudi newspaepr *AL-RIYAD* thinks the next few days might witness detente on various levels between Syria and Iraq. The paper says Syria will receive Iraqi support to confront an Israeli scheme aimed at striking at the Syrian forces in Lebanon. The paper also believes the Iraqi oil pipeline crossing Syrian territory to the Lebanese coast might be reopened.

The newspaper *AL-QABAS* yesterday quoted a source, said to be a senior Arab diplomatic source, as saying that an important meeting will be held between Iraqi and Syrian officials on the border between the two countries in an area between Al-Rutbah [in Iraq] and Abu al-Shamat [in Syria] at the end of next week. The Kuwaiti paper quoted the source as saying that the meeting will be between the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers to pave the way for a meeting at a higher level.

'Arafat Charges Syria Behind Beirut Attacks

LD052224 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (KUNA) — Today in Tunis, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, openly accused the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kan'an "of leading military operations against Palestinian camps and Sunni areas in Beirut."

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, Mr 'Arafat affirmed "all the factions of the Palestinian resistance stand side by side in defense of the Palestinian camps, irrespective of their political and ideological beliefs." He said: "What happened in West Beirut in general and along the new road in particular — the breaking into homes by the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army, pushed by Col Ghazi Kan'an leading the operations from the home of Nabih Birri, clearly indicate the issue is not just one of Palestinian camps, but is also one of uprooting the Sunnis and their influence in Beirut."

Mr 'Arafat added: "I draw the attention of the masses and leaders of the Arab nation to the grave turn of events last Tuesday in Beirut when tanks belonging to the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade and the Amal Movement moved, under personal orders of Col Ghazi Kan'an, to shell buildings and kill innocent children, women and men — orders devoid of any religious or moral considerations." Mr 'Arafat reiterated his demand that the Lebanese Army command "withdraw the 6th Brigade from West Beirut and replace it by forces that would reassure the population of West Beirut." He stressed "the Jihad-oriented and noble Shi'ite community is innocent of the sectarian practices of Nabih Birri." 'Arafat said: "It is no coincidence that a Fatwa [formal legal opinion by a religious authority in Islamic law] was issued by Ayatollah Montazeri denouncing the sectarian attack against the Palestinian camps, especially during the holy month of Ramadan."

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO praised the position adopted by Hizballah Party and the Socialist Progressive Party refusing to join in the attack against the Palestinian camps and the Islamic Sunni areas of West Beirut, saying: "I consider the sole fact that these two parties stayed neutral as tantamount to support for us."

To a question on how far his commitment to stop Palestinian fedayeen operations outside occupied Palestine would affect his leadership of the Palestinian people at a time when Israel and the United States still seek to terrorize the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied land, Mr 'Arafat said: "The question is not one of my leadership. What is important is the interest of the Palestinian people. What is important in the case [words indistinct] about which we are struggling, particularly that there is a frenzied U.S.-Israeli attempt to tarnish our legitimate struggle by linking it with terrorism."

He stated the real terrorists are the Zionists who usurped the land and made the people homeless, and they are still undertaking terrorist operations with the full support and backing of U.S. imperialism, especially from the Reagan administration. This is in addition to the other terroristic operations which the Reagan administration launched against Libya, against the Egyptian airliner, against Italian sovereignty, and against Yugoslav sovereignty."

He said: "Therefore, we emphatically refuse to sink to the level that those real terrorists who practice organized terrorism sink to, because the question is a question of principle. There is a big difference between legitimate resistance sanctioned by divine laws and the UN Charter, and terroristic action." He added: "I am sure that our aware Palestinian people know the sacredness of their legitimate struggle.

I would like to say that anyone who thinks that terrorism will liberate Palestine is not a revolutionary, because Palestine [words indistinct] terrorism. What will liberate Palestine is the holy war and struggle against the occupation and Israeli terrorism. It should be clear to everyone that our case is just, our struggle is just, and we will not tarnish it with terrorism.

In reply to another question on the possibility of new Palestinian leaders emerging from within former cubs groups of the Palestinian revolution who have now become young fighters and who have been described by Yasir 'Arafat as "the new generals," the PLO Executive Committee chairman said "I do not doubt for a moment the possibility of new Palestinian leaders emerging from within [words indistinct]."

[Words indistinct] the new generals you have been talking about because I am personally behind this tendency. We hand over the flag generation after generation. I called them the new generals because the Palestinian revolution views them with pride. This revolution is constantly regenerating. Let Shamir, Peres, Reagan, Thatcher and some Arabs who are following this [words indistinct] understand these words."

He added: "This revolution, as the eternal leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir put it, [words indistinct]. I am certain that one of the cubs, male or female, of Palestine will hoist the Palestinian flag over the city of Jerusalem, God willing."

Mr Yasir 'Arafat addressed "warm thanks on behalf of the Palestinian people to the genuine friends, the Italian people and the Italian Parliament, which stood in the past and stands now with the just cause of our people." He pointed out that the decision yesterday by the Italian Parliament to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people "affirms the reality of the importance of Italian-Palestinian relations. It also confirms once again that the just cause of the Palestinian people cannot but have loyal and honorable friends despite all the attempts here and there to silence the voice of justice and right — the voice of the Palestinian cause."

Answering another question on whether he expects the step taken by the Italian Parliament to be a prelude for further steps by other European parliaments, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO said: "We must not forget that the European Parliament decided a few months ago to support the PLO and the just cause of the Palestinian people."

On a question on the results of the efforts reportedly made by Mr Kapana, secretary general of the Italian Democratic Proletarian Party, to restore a dialogue between the PLO and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Mr 'Arafat simply said: "I do not know anything about these efforts, and I thank him for them."

PLO Alleges Amal Attacks Beirut Hospitals

JN051849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1714 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade continue to escalate their siege of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps with tanks and barbaric shelling for the 17th [as heard] successive day. A Palestinian military spokesman said Amal gangs escalated their barbaric shelling of the camps using artillery, sniper fire, and RPG rockets. The shelling centered on the (Mashmuq), Al-Ba'albakiyah, and Easter Axes in Al-Burj. In light of this serious escalation, the Amal gangs opened heavy machine gun fire against the 'Ayn al-Hulway refugee camp in southern Lebanon from the Maqdusha area.

The Palestinian military spokesman said Amal gangs committed a barbaric new crime yesterday when they stormed the Gaza, Acre, American Unviersity, and Islamic Al-Maqasid hospitals. They arrested a number of doctors and nurses, brutally assaulted a number of wounded and patients, and arrested a number of wounded and patients.

PNSF Scores Qaddumi's Lebanon, Palestinian Remarks

JN060602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — A spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] yesterday commented on a statement made to AFP by Faruq Qaddumi, member of 'Arafat's Central Committee and one of the Palestinian deviationist symbols, on the return of deviationist fighters to Lebanon under an agreement with the Lebanese authorities and the Phalange Party. Qaddumi alleged that Lebanon is the natural place for the Palestinians to settle. The PNSF spokesman said the following:

1. We are not surprised at the agreement between the deviationist 'Arafat line and the isolationists' aims, the Phalange Party, and all those who stand to lose from the return of peace to Lebanon — aims which converge now on striking and foiling a Lebanese national solution. These parties, which benefit from the continuing shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood, are also attempting to undermine the fateful national alliance among

Syria, and Palestinian resistance, the Lebaense nationalist movement, and the Amal movement.

2. The aim of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution, and the PLO, as approved in all legitimate PNC sessions and as sincerely expressed by all patriotic Palestinian fighters, is the liberation of Palestine from the yoke of the usurping, occupying Zionist enemy. The aim if not — as Faruq Qaddumi alleges — to make Lebanon the final destination, the place where our people and revolution could settle.

We affirm to our Palestinian people, both inside and outside Palestine, that we will not accept an alternative homeland for the Palestinian people. We affirm all the suspect deals which 'Arafat and his deviationist men conclude with the enemies of our nation, people, and cause will be doomed to failure, because 'Arafat is coming to Lebanon not to fight the Zionists and Israelis but to fight the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist forces and to promote the Zionist-inspired isolationist plan [mushru' al-in'izal al-mutasahyin] and the Camp David plots.

The PNSF affirms to the whole world that Palestine is the homeland of the Palestinian people, that it will not accept an alternative homeland, and that it will fiercely resist all attempts to settle the Palestinian refugees and liquidate the Palestinian cause.

WAKH: UK, Israel Try To Exclude PLO From Talks

GF051130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — A press report published today in Abu Dhabi by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* states British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a political deal with Shim'on Peres, the enemy prime minister, during her recent visit to occupied Palestine, which provides for Britain to make serious efforts with the EEC countries to exclude the PLO from any future negotiations to resolve the Middle East crisis and abolish the Venice Declaration which calls for linking the PLO with the negotiations in return for efforts to be made by Peres with Zionist institutions in Britain to make them support the ruling Conservative Party in future parliamentary elections, particularly after the party's popularity has clearly declined in Britain.

The paper quotes British circles as saying that everything happened as desired in connection with this deal between Peres and Thatcher at the beginning of her recent visit to occupied Palestine and that this would have led to positive and rapid results if it had not been for intervention by Yitzhaq Rabin, the enemy war minister, who rejected Thatcher's proposal to hold free municipal elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The sources said that Rabin carried out this action to settle accounts with Peres, his bitter enemy in the ruling Israeli Labor Party, in an attempt to foil anything that might increase Peres' popularity at the expense of the Israeli war minister who regards himself as the leading candidate to lead the Labor Party after Peres.

The report states that numerous contacts took place between some British officials and 'Atallah 'Attalah, alias Abu al-Za'im, former head of the PLO intelligence service, who recently dissented from the PLO leadership.

The sources from which *AL-ITTIHAD* received this information did not disclose the nature of the contacts. However, they did not rule out that the contacts were carried out at the request of the United States. The paper said that the dissident Palestinian leader refused to confirm or deny these contacts at present. He said that this is a matter that pertains to him alone and the time has not come for him to talk about it.

Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, commented on this information by saying that Thatcher is devoting all her energies toward finding an alternative to the PLO. He said that whatever efforts are made they will fail because of the insistence of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories to adhere to the PLO as their sole representative.

PLO Forces Destroy Israeli Military Vehicle

JN051820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1714 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated: Our heroes from the Special Group B operating inside the occupied homeland planted a booby-trapped explosive charge at the entrance to Tubas near a permanent barricade belonging to the Zionist army. At 2250 on 3 June 1986, as a military vehicle was being parked near the area were the charge was planted, our revolutionaries detonated the charge. The vehicle was destroyed and a Zionist soldier was seriously wounded. The enemy imposed a curfew on the town, searched a large number of houses, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Arab League Secretary 5 Jun

GF051236 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Manama, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received in Manama this afternoon Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, who is currently visiting Manama. During the meeting, they reviewed the current Arab developments especially the preparations for the upcoming Arab summit in Morocco and discussed means of Arab solidarity to confront the fateful Arab issues as well as the current international issues. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Discusses Oil Market After OPEC Meeting

PM060856 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
4-10 Jun 86 p 11

[Interview with Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah by Al-Sirr Sayyid Ahmad in Al-Ta'if "at the end of the meetings of the five-man committee charged with contacts with non-OPEC producers"; date not given]

[Text] Question: Statements by producers outside OPEC indicate that they are ready to cooperate on condition that OPEC reaches a practical and realistic agreement. Did you find out what exactly they want following your contacts with them?

Answer: In fact we did not define exactly what they want from us, but in my estimation they are hoping that an agreement will be reached that would be compatible with the state of supply and demand in the oil market rather than asking us to cut our production to 14 or 15 million barrels per day. We hope that any agreement would ensure a greater share for OPEC in the market. This should not be regarded as something negative.

Question: Why this demand?

Answer: Because we have actually made sacrifices in defending the market and our sacrifices have gone on for several years. This can be seen by comparing OPEC's current production and its actual potential.

Question: What is the level of prices that you would consider compatible with the facts of the new market to which you have referred?

Answer: Of course, we welcome any additional dollar that enters our pockets. But, on the other hand, we must take into account the fact that oil prices should remain competitive with other energy resources. Therefore, we are not seeking, for example, to bring the price per barrel to 28 dollars at present. I believe that it will be good if at the end of the year we can settle the price at 17-19 dollars per barrel

Question: What is your estimate of OPEC's current production?

Answer: Estimates vary, but I believe that 17.5 million barrels per day would be a correct figure.

Question: It appears that your previous estimates that OPEC's share should be 16.3 million barrels in the third quarter of this year and 17.3 million barrels in the last quarter need to be revised.

Answer: I personally said at the Geneva meeting that we should lessen the changes that have affected the market and that have led to the closure of many oilwells.

Question: What is your estimate of the quantity of oil that has been removed from the market as a result of closures of oilwells because of the drop in oil prices?

Answer: According to current figures, closures in the United States and Canada alone have removed 600,000 barrels a day from the market. These are estimates by bodies like the American Petroleum Institute and the consultancy firm Wood Mckenzie. I believe that these figures are conservative. In my estimate just under 1 million barrels per day have disappeared from the current market because of the drop in prices.

Question: There is talk about increasing demand.

Answer: Certainly. Early this year, for example, we estimated world demand for oil at 45.8 million barrels per day. At our recent meeting we began using the figure of 46 million barrels. The World Energy Commission estimated demand for oil recently at 46.2 million bqrrels then increased it to 46.3 million barrels. My personal estimation is that demand for oil during this year will be within 46.4 million barrels per day.

Question: But it it is believed that part of this demand goes for stockpiling, which could lead to an oil glut as has happened before.

Answer: This might be true, but I do not believe that large quantities of oil currently go for stockpiling.

Question: Why?

Answer: First because I do not think that the companies will rebuild their stockpiles since they have to take into account the end consumer who is not clear in the present circumstances. There is also the instability of oil prices. Finally, because they prefer to keep working capital at a minimum. Yet this does not prevent the existence of some stockpiles in tankers and elsewhere.

Question: Will the five-man committee continue its work or was its meeting in Al-Ta'if the end of its task?

Answer: The meeting was an opportunity for consultating and comparing the results which each of us brought back after seeing the market for himself and in the light of the contacts he had with other producers. We will continue these contacts but we will not announce their outcome before they are completed. Saudi Arabia will contact Oman, and Norway; Indonesia will contact Brunei and Malaysia; and Venezuela will contact Mexico. We will also contact the Soviets and the PRC. Two or three days before the coming OPEC meeting we will meet in Brioni in order to discuss the outcome of these contacts.

Fishing Boat Subjected to Mysterious 'Aggression'

GF051143 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A Kuwaiti fishing boat was subjected yesterday to an aggression near the island of Faylakah. It is not known whether the aggression was from a plane, sea mine, or missile. Two Indians working on the boat, (Jean Pai) and (Koti Barbani), received wounds the former seriously.

Health officials received a report on the mysterious incident from the fishermen federation. The boat was towed to Faylakah where the two Indians received the necessary treatment after which they were sent to a hospital.

OMAN

Foreign Minister To Make 4-Day Visit to PDRY

GF051226 Muscat ONA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 5 Jun (ONA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, will make a 4-day official visit to the PDRY beginning 14 June. He will be accompanied on the visit by a delegation which includes Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Ambassador 'Abdallah ibn Ahmad ibn Salim al-Marhun, Omani non-resident ambassador in Aden; minister plenipotentiary 'Awad ibn Badr al-Shanfari from the Foreign Ministry Secretariat; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Nu'man, Delegation Return After Visit to USSR

GF060815 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers and the delegation accompanying him returned to Aden yesterday after concluding a visit to the USSR. The visit was in response to an invitation from the USSR leadership. He was received at the airport by Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; and a number of other officials.

Chairman on 'Ali Nasir Trial, Pardon, Elections

GF051140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1055 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAKH) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, has announced that the trial in absentia of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will be held shortly at the supreme court, as soon as investigations and legal and procedural measures are completed. In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, the PDRY chairman announced that the confessions made by numerous elements has revealed the role played by former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and other leading figures in carrying out the 13 January events which, he said, were aimed against the unity of the government, party, and people in the PDRY.

The PDRY chairman categorically denied that some Arab political parties are carrying out a mediation between the new PDRY leaders and former chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said: "there is no mediation and there is no other form of reconciliation." He announced that a new group of detainees will be released soon. He also announced that the legal period pertaining to the general pardon resolution will be extended to the end of this year and that large numbers of people have returned to the country following the issuance of the general pardon resolution. He said that other large numbers are on their way back to the country in order to resume their normal lives. The PDRY chairman affirmed that there are PDRY naval units in Ethiopia. He said that he expects other groups among those who fled abroad to return to their homeland in implemenation of the general pardon resolution. He also affirmed that elections for the Supreme People's Council will take place in Aden next October.

Further Reports on Presidium's Amnesty Decree

2700 Released So Far

GF051446 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today 228 of those who were misled in the abortive coup attempt of 13 January were released. The release implements the general amnesty granted by the Supreme People's Council Presidium. The release ceremonies were attended by Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister and minister of interior; and Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense. The minister of defense gave a speech addressing the released. He extended congratulations to them on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, which they will celebrate with their families now that they have been released. He said: The gang led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has created a big problem for our party and people as a result of the abortive coup attempt they carried out on 13 January. He stated that the treacherous plot has caused huge losses and burdens by causing the loss of a great number of strugglers and other material losses. He said: We face the residue we have inherited from this conspiracy. He affirmed that the misled were the victims of deception by the plotting gang. This led to their arrest.

He said: The general amnesty has sprung from our party's human values and struggle traditions. He stated that the elements which consciously participated in the coup attempt and planned and led the fighting against the people and party would be justly punished. He also noted that the general amnesty included those who fled the country, particularly those who did not participate in planning and carrying out the conspiracy. He called on those included in the amnesty to return and take part in construction and in defending the revolution against plots being hatched against our revolution, people, and progressive government by imperialist forces. He said: Those released in this group will return to their work. He called on them to take part in building the homeland and overcoming the remnants of the treacherous conspiracy. In conclusion, the minister of defense stated that security organs would continue their investigation and that the rest of the misled would be released in the next period. It should be noted that this is the fourth such group, bringing the number of those released according to the general amnesty to 2,700.

Amnesty Extended to End of Year

NC052016 Paris AFP in English 2004 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Aden, June 5 (AFP) — Authorities in South Yemen Thursday freed 228 persons accused of having taken part in a "plot" January 13 that they said had been organized by former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Minister of defense, Colonel Salih Ahmad, said all those who had been "abused" by the former president would eventually be freed as well. He said the amnesty decreed March 29 has been extended until the end of the year to enable those who fled the country to return home in safety. Those who knowingly took part in the operation would face trial, he said, adding that to date some 2,700 people suspected of involvement have been released. In an internal power struggle, bodyguards of the former president last January 13 killed several members of the Political Bureau of the South Yemen Socialist Party, including three party founders, 'Ali 'Antar, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and 'Ali Shayih.

QATAR

More on Settlement of Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

Withdrawal of Forces Begins

GF051837 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1735 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jun (WAM) — Qatar yesterday began to withdraw its forces from Fasht al-Dibal as Bahrain began to withdraw reinforcements it had recently dispatched to the Hawar Islands. Gulf sources told the weekly edition of the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today that the Qatari forces' withdrawal from Fasht al-Dibal would take approximately a week and that with the completion of the process, the Bahraini authorities would remove all installations they had started to erect on the island. Bahrain, would moreover, reduce its presence on its territory [the Hawar Islands] so that the situation could be restored to as it was prior to 26 April. The same sources stated that the naval and aerial restrictions imposed by Qatar on Fasht al-Dibal would be lifted following the completion of the withdrawal. As for reports circulated recently on the possibility of transferring the dispute to international arbitration, Gulf sources indicated that Bahrain prefers to resort to the body in charge of solving Gulf disputes as the dispute has a Gulf nature. These sources noted that Bahrain recognized the need to grant the Saudi mediator the necessary confidence and time to ensure the success of mediation, owing to the privacy of the situations in the region and because the borders of any Gulf country would not be clear to any international mediator that could be asked to arbitrate, particularly since there are no clear lines to define the borders as in other parts of the world.

Visit Restriction Lifted

GF060459 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jun (SPA) — In a statement carried by QNA this evening, the State of Qatar announced that the Fasht al-Dibal area will no longer be restricted to visitors as of midnight [2100 GMT].

Amir Receives Arab League Secretary General

GF051201 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 5 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, today received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. During the meeting, attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, they reviewed the current Arab situation and the means to achieve a unified Arab stand and the possibility of holding an Arab summit conference to discuss all Arab developments. Klibi informed his highness the amir of Qatar of the results of his current tour in a number of Arab capitals with the aim of coordination and consultation about all issues of mutual Arab interest. The Arab League secretary general arrived in Doha earlier today.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Senate's Approval of Arms Sale Reported

Effort To Override Veto Fails

LD052050 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2003 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 5 Jun 1986 (SPA) — The U.S. Senate voted tonight in favor of allowing President Ronald Reagan to go ahead with the sale of defensive military equipment to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The opposition failed to overcome the President's objection to the move by Congress last month halting the sale. The result of the vote was 66 to 34, thus allowing the President to sell the equipment to the Kingdom.

Kingdom, U.S. Arms Deal Praised

GF060654 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says under the headline "From Confrontation to Victory":

The vote in favor of the [U.S.] arms deal with the Kingdom was a diplomatic and political battle which can be described as an issue of heated discussion between two sides of U.S. political ideology. The ratification of the deal is in itself a victory for the Kingdom's role on the international level and a victory against the elements which tried to make the deal impossible because of considerations and views favoring the policy of Israel more than that of the United States. These considerations and views damage the outcome to the detriment of the two countries.

AL-RIYAD continues: The Kingdom, which prefers positive treatment of things to clamor, wanted to read things closely. Therefore, it let things go, without intervening or taking a negative or hasty reaction. Thus, it viewed the situation from the factors of the decisive results which were in its favor. The Kingdom still believes that a realistic policy which does not disregard the right of one party for another will succeed.

Visit by Arab League Secretary General Cited

Klibi Arrives 5 Jun

GF051735 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ta'if, 5 Jun (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received upon arrival by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of officials.

Confers With Foreign Minister

GF051852 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1845 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Ta'if, 5 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today conferred with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who is currently paying a visit to the Kingdom, at the conferences palace in Ta'if. During the meeting the two sides discussed the current situation in the Arab arena.

Meets King Fahd

LD052144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mecca, 5 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, this evening at his office at Al-Safa Palace received Chadli Klibi, the Arab League Secretary General. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs.

King Fahd Cables 'Arafat on Camp Massacres in Lebanon

LD052216 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2105 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 5 Jun (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz confirmed the importance of exerting efforts to confront the massacres being carried out in southern Lebanon. In a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman, which was transmitted by WAFA today, his majesty said Saudi Arabia is sparing no efforts in relation to the events in the camps in southern Lebanon. This falls within the context of the policy of His Majesty's government and its firm and lasting support for the Palestinian people in defending itself and its right to self-determination.

Muslim Brotherhood Declines Libyan Venue Offer

NC051414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1353 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (MENA) — In tomorrow's edition, *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI*, an Arabic publication issued in Paris, reports the leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt have turned down Libya's offer that the brotherhood's general conference be held in Libya. According to the magazine, the invitation was extended via Geneva. The brotherhood's answer was: We choose to differ or agree with the Egyptian Government in Egypt alone.

AL-AHRAM Alleges 'Israeli-Syrian Deal' in Lebanon

NC060544 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA) — Commenting on the ongoing fighting in Lebanon, *AL-AHRAM* says these grinding battles, ignited by the Shi'ite Amal Movement against Sunni Muslims in West Beirut as well as against the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, are part of a comprehensive plot that serves the interests of several parties.

In its Friday editorial, the paper stresses that Israel will be the greatest beneficiary of these massacres. Israel would be pleased to see Syrian-backed Amal Movement militias finishing the job it failed to do when it invaded Lebanon: that is, ending the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The paper goes on to say that Syria too will be among the first to benefit from this situation. This is particularly true as this situation is in line with its scheme to ensure that conditions in Lebanon do not improve. Thus, Syria has a pretext for its presence and its attempts to control Palestinians in the camps, who have rejected its stick-and-carrot policy intended to make the Palestinians give up their support for the legitimate leaders of the PLO.

The paper adds that evidence of this scheme is provided by the meeting held at the house of Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and attended by Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence [in Lebanon]. During this meeting, the green light was given for this dirty operation, the purpose of which, among other things, was to distract attention from the deteriorating economic and security situation in Syria.

The paper points out recent reports that a new Syrian-Israeli deal has recently been concluded could be true. According to this deal, Israel would back down on attacking Syria in exchange for a strike against the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon by the Syrians, through their agents in Lebanon.

The paper concludes by noting Egypt's condemnation of this unjustifiable flare-up, and its appeal to all Lebanese factions to face up to their responsibilities and attempt to end this plot that puts all of Lebanon in jeopardy.

On Ties With Iraq

PM060958 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Mahmud Murad report: "Security Cooperation Protocol With Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad — An official Iraqi source has praised Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's statement following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak the day before yesterday in which he spoke about the development of relations between the Egyptian people and the Iraqi people and between the governments of both countries. He said a protocol for security cooperation is expected to be signed between the two countries. This subject will be discussed when the foreign ministers of both countries meet in Baghdad after the blessed Ramadan holidays.

The protocol, the official said, will be within the framework of the economic, social, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries which came into effect 7 May after ratification by the Egyptian People's Assembly and the Iraqi National Assembly. In accordance with this agreement contacts are under way between Cairo and Baghdad to set up a "joint ministerial committee" between the two countries within a few days. The committee will hold its first meeting in Baghdad by the end of June.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-AHRAM* the source said the joint ministerial committee will follow up, implement, and develop the agreement's provisions. On the Iraqi side the committee will be headed by Al-Sayyid Hasan, a Revolution Command Council member and minister of trade, and on the Egyptian side by one of the deputy prime ministers.

The source said that the recent case of forging and smuggling was not a particularly Egyptian case but one of an international network operating between several countries, including Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and Cyprus. He said the number of people involved in the investigation was more than 500, including principal defendants and victims who fell into the network's trap. They are citizens of the countries in question. He said many of them have been tried and sentenced to various terms. Contacts, he added, are currently taking place with countries where the network was operating to pursue the centers of forgery and smuggling. Baghdad is awaiting the arrival of the Egyptian security mission to put the full facts to it, he concluded.

Lauds Commutation of Sentences

PM051100 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Mahmud Murad Report: "Commutation of Death Sentence: An Appreciation for Egypt by Iraqi President"]

[Excerpt] President Husni Mubarak received at the Al-'Urubah palace yesterday Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who conveyed to him a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husyan and briefed him on the outcome of talks he had in Baghdad regarding the death sentence of 10 Egyptians and bilateral relations between the two countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said after the meeting that his talks in Baghdad showed mutual understanding between the two countries and the Iraqi president's appreciation of Egypt's role, which was evident in his decision to commute the death sentence on the 10 Egyptian to a life sentence. He said that he also briefed the president on other topics that were discussed regarding the Arab and international situation.

Mahmud Murad, *AL-AHRAM* correspondent in Baghdad, reports that during the 3d week of June Minister of the Interior Zaki Badr will arrive in Baghdad for talks on coordinating security relations between the two countries and cooperation in their own interest. Immediately after the [Ramadan] holidays Egyptian security officials specializing in passports, forgeries, and antismuggling affairs will visit Baghdad to familiarize themselves with the outcome of the investigation into the case in which a large number of Egyptians were charged with forging official documents and seeking to destroy the Iraqi economy.

In an exclusive statement to *AL-AHRAM* the Iraqi minister of culture and information said that President Saddam Husayn's decision to commute the death sentence of the Egyptians is an expression of the strong ties between the two countries and shows that the Iraqi president is one of the Iraqi citizens that love Egypt most. He said that this decision is absolutely unprecedented; once a citizen of an Arab state was sentenced to death on a charge of spying and the sentence was carried out despite the great efforts his country made to save him.

Egyptians residing in Iraq have sent President Husni Mubarak a telegram expressing their thanks and appreciation for his intervention in the case.

Sudanese Minister 'Denounces' Arab Support for Iran

JN041546 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad — Sudanese Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf has stated that all Arab countries must implement the Collective Arab Defense Pact and support Iraq, which is the target of an evil aggression by Iran. In an interview with the Baghdad *AL-THAWRAH* paper today, the Sudanese minister said that lack of support for Iraq in this battle will give enemy forces the chance to commit further aggressions. He explained that the Sudanese Government and people support the Iraqi people and believe that Arabs should adopt a stand of solidarity with their Iraqi brothers.

Muhammad Tawfiq Muhammad Yusuf denounced the stand of some Arabs who support the Iranian regime, thus weakening Arab positions. The Sudanese minister said that popular initiatives must be undertaken to express the support of all the Arab people in all the Arab countries for Iraq. He stressed that the Arab media must assume their responsibilities and play an effective role in supporting Iraq.

Armed Forces 'Prepared To Occupy' Any Iranian Target

JN051009 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0904 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA) — A senior Iraqi military commander has stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces are prepared to occupy any target inside Iran that the supreme Iraqi leadership sets for them. Staff Lieutenant General Isma'il Tayih al-Nu'aymi, member of the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, added that the Iraqi Army, which occupied many Iranian cities and which voluntarily withdrew from them, is capable of reoccupying them. This is what happened in Mehran and this is what will happen in other Iranian cities, he said.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH* published today, Al-Nu'aymi noted that Iraq's decision to adopt the mobile defense strategy and to reoccupy Iranian cities is aimed at compelling the Iranian aggressors to stop the war and sit at the negotiating table to solve disputes by peaceful means. He said that this approach is also required for the defense of Iraq and its territory and for protecting the Arab nation in general and the Arab Gulf states in particular against the arrogance of the Iranian rulers who went so far as to describe the Arab Gulf officials as neighbors [following the occupation of Al-Faw].

Al-Nu'aymi ridiculed the expansionist ambitions of Khomeyni and his henchmen and their dreams of exporting their anarchy to the Arab countries, adding that the Iraqi Armed Forces will remain an impregnable bastion to prevent the Iranian rulers from realizing their dreams.

On the Iranian aggressors' stay in the Al-Faw triangle until now, Al-Nu'aymi said that their stay is due to the Al-Faw triangle's special topographical nature. The terrain is boggy and cannot sustain movement of armor. It is also subject to flooding due to the tide. He added that this does not mean that Iraq will stand idly by vis-a-vis the occupation of Al-Faw. Iraq is able to liberate its territory.

Al-Nu'aymi said that with their tremendous resources, the Iraqi Armed Forces will crush the Iranian aggressors and purge Al-Faw as they purged many areas that the Iranians had occupied in the past.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,250

JN051643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,250 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Out of faith in God, ideals, the homeland's sanctity, and the people's rights to freedom and security, our triumphant forces continue their defense of Iraq's lofty land, inflicting further losses on the aggressors every day.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our bold Air Force planes continued to chase the aggressors from their positions and assembly points, inflicting large losses in men and equipment. They carried out 36 combat missions after which they returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. Our helicopter gunships continued their brave attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting massive losses. They carried out 20 combat sorties and returned safely to base in God's care.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our brave men on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against enemy units, inflicting the following losses: a) Five enemy soldiers were killed and others wounded; b) three vehicles, one of which was a command vehicle, were destroyed; c) one shovel was damaged; and d) four ammunition dumps were set ablaze and two gun emplacements were destroyed.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and one enemy soldier was killed, one ammunition dump was destroyed, and one RPG-7 launcher was seized in the II Army Corps central sector.

5. One 60-mm mortar and two machine gun emplacements were destroyed and their crewmen killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; one vehicle was set ablaze and one ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and one boat was seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The forces of the despotic clique in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin, Abu al-Khasib, and Biyarah with long-range artillery, wounding a civilian in Abu al-Khasib.

7. Fleeing the tyranny of the regime ruling in Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 June 1986

Reportage, Comment on Husayn's France, U.S. Tour

Leaves Paris for U.S.

JN050600 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Paris — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur and the accompanying delegation left Paris for Boston in the United States yesterday evening at the end of a 3-day visit to France. During the visit his majesty met with His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and held talks with them dealing with relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them as well as the situation in the Middle East.

During his visit to the United States, His Majesty King Husayn will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a number of senior U.S. officials.

Reportedly To Buy British Tornados

NC051250 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] London, 5 Jun (MENA) — The London-based international edition of *AL-QABAS* newspaper cites what it describes as well-informed sources as saying that during his recent visit to France King Husayn of Jordan told French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac that he favors the British Tornado plane rather than the French Mirage fighter.

The paper says that Jordanian-British negotiations for the supply of Tornados to Jordan have entered their final stage. Only the financial side of the deal remains to be settled.

The paper notes that the Jordanian king tactfully apologized for not accepting the invitation to visit the Dassault company, which produces the Mirage planes, while expressing his wish to purchase a sophisticated French ground-to-air missile system as well as F-1 artillery, which France supplied to Iraq last year.

Arrives in U.S. on Private Visit

JN051126 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Washington — His Majesty King Husayn, Her Majesty Queen Nur, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Boston at dawn today on a private visit to the United States lasting several days. During this visit, King Husayn will meet with U.S. President Reagan and senior U.S. officials.

Meeting With Reagan Previewed

JN060814 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Jordanian-U.S. Summit"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has arrived in the United States on a private visit amid the expectations of all those who have been watching with utmost interest the active Jordanian diplomatic moves on various levels for many weeks. His majesty will meet President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. officials to resume the search for the best means of reinstituting Middle East peace efforts. This meeting, which is expected to take place during the 'Id al-Fitr holiday [7-10 June] will place the U.S. Administration before one of the most important political tests in the region, especially following President Reagan's fierce campaign against terrorism — a campaign which he launched without considering the most important root and cause of terrorism: The denial of the Palestinians' legitimate rights. To be sure, the United States, which for years had dealt with the Middle East situation, has not been able to make a serious decision that could break the deadlock and help the various parties reach a reasonable negotiating position based on international legitimacy represented by the UN Security Council resolutions, headed by 242 and 338.

Now that the region seems to be receding into a state of political stagnation accompanied by tension, hostilities, and numerous acts of violence, all those who hold the keys to the situation are urgently called upon to work together in accordance with international principles and resolutions and push peace efforts forward. These efforts are the only alternative to the current concern and confusion.

While hoping that his majesty's visit to the Untied States will realize our expectations and that the 9 June summit will achieve what many people hope it will achieve, we are looking forward to the resumption of U.S. diplomatic efforts to bring the views of the sides in the Arab-Israeli dispute closer together, guided by the U.S. values and the international principles and resolutions pertaining to the region, and with the deep awareness that the alternative to peace is unbearable, given the fact that desperation would become master of the situation and would give vent to all human feelings, instincts, and emotions.

Fighting Between Amal, Palestinians Continues

Special Force Blocked

NC051236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Fighting between Amal and the Palestinians grew more violent this afternoon in the areas of Al-'Annan, the vocational school, Al-'Amiliyah, 'Abd al-Nasir Street, and the Al-Siba'i building. The two sides exchanged intensive tank, flat-trajectory, and rocket fire. Earlier, the Palestinians shelled the Al-Siba'i building, where Amal gunmen were posted, starting a fire.

Fighting also intensified in the Shatila camp a short while ago. Artillery shelling can be heard in the capital and the outskirts. At about 1310, Amal gunmen under Abu Diyah tried to break into the Al-Maqasid hospital. Other Amal gunmen attempted to seize the Al-Dana gas station. The strike force was called and an exchange of fire ensued.

Meanwhile, the special force entrusted with Tariq al-Jadidah security is meeting with difficulties. In addition to the small size of the 85-man force, it has met with many obstacles. Among these is that the Amal Movement has set up checkpoints in front of Shakir al-Barjawi's center in Tal'at al-Rifa'i and in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbir, the Coca Cola area, and in many parts of Tariq al-Jadidah. The special force also met with roadblocks belonging to the Progressive Socialist Party in Tal'at Abu Shakir, Qasqas, the Burj Abu Haydar intersection, and the Coca Cola traffic circle.

Sunni Leader in Damascus

NC051712 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] We have learned that Shakir al-Barjawi [leader of the 6 February Movement] is now in Damascus. Al-Barjawi had taken refuge with the Progressive Socialist Party, which turned him over to the Syrian authorities.

Cease-Fire Agreed On

NC051731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A cease-fire has been agreed upon tonight following intensive contacts with representatives of the Amal Movement and of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. The agreement will go into effect at 2230. The security situation in the areas of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps deteriorated at 1830 when violent fighting, involving the use of rockets, broke out. Fighting involving the use of rockets and mortar rounds has also been taking place since 1845 on the commercial markets-Ra's al-Nab'-[word indistinct] combat lines.

Amal Announces Unilateral Cease-Fire

NC051844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's Political Bureau met this afternoon under the chairmanship of Minister Nabih Birri. In a statement after the session, the bureau sent greetings to the inhabitants of occupied areas in Lebanon to mark the day of solidarity with the South and the national resistance. The members of the bureau expressed their pride in the increased activity of the resistance and the failure of attempts to contain or co-opt it. They thanked all the Arab and foreign delegations that participated in the celebrations of the day of solidarity in Beirut, as well as those who took part in the general strike.

On the occasion of the world day of Jerusalem, the members of the Political Bureau addressed greetings to Imam Khomeyni, to their kinsmen in the occupied territories, and to all Muslims. To mark the day of Jerusalem and the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the bureau announced a unilateral and comprehensive cease-fire in the camps in the hope that the Palestinian brothers will come back to their senses and honor the cease-fire. The Amal Movement believes that the incidents in Tariq al-Jadidah were acts of self-defense. It declared that in the face of the various parties which are trying to outflank and surround it, the movement will always be able to defend Beirut against every conspiracy.

Army Lieutenant Colonel Kidnapped in Beirut

NC051353 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A number of gunmen kidnapped Lebanese Army Lieutenant Colonel Bulus Faris at 1430 today as he was passing through the Al-Barbir crossing point with his mother, who was on her way to Beirut Airport.

Officer Released

NC051452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bulus Faris, the Lebanese Army lieutenant colonel who was kidnapped as he passed through the Al-Barbir crossing point today while taking his mother to Beirut Airport, was released this afternoon.

'Resistance' Forces Attack Lahd, Israeli Targets

NC051709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] NNA correspondents in the South report that national resistance fighters shelled the Zummarayya crossing and a position held by agent Lahd's militiamen at dawn today. Three katyusha rockets fell inside the post and another struck the crossing, causing a great deal of damage. Members of the resistance also bombarded an artillery emplacement manned by agent Lahd's forces near the town of Abu Qamhah. Agent Lahd's radio admitted the operation and said that a rocket landed inside the post, but made no mention of losses. A group from Amal's

Lebanese resistance battalions attacked one of Lahd's patrols on the Al-Huqban Road at noon today. Light-and medium-machine guns, as well as RPG-7's, were used in the 15-minute clash that ensued. One vehicle was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded.

The Martyr Maryam Khayr al-Din group employed machine guns and rockets in its assault on an enemy assembly point and parking lot in Bayt Lif. There was heavy damage, with a jeep and another military vehicle destroyed, and 15 people killed or wounded. This prompted the enemy to rake the area and evacuate its casualties by helicopter. The Martyr 'Ammar al-A'thar Group of the Martyr Salim Forces detonated an explosive charge and attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and machine guns on the Al-Tayyibah Road. A jeep was destroyed and some of its passengers were killed or wounded.

Thieves Disrupt International Communications

NC051911 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications has announced that gunmen stole some electric cables from a power station in the Al-'Usayli building [in Beirut], which feeds the central headquarters of the Post and Telecommunications Ministry on Riyad al-Sulh Street. The gunmen also took the station's electrical equipment. As a result, the supply of power to the international communications center and to the telex network has been cut, disrupting all communications with the outside world. The source added that the Lebanese Electricity Authority has been notified and that it is now working to repair the electrical network before providing the equipment necessary to restore communications.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves on 'Working Visit' to Romania

NC061117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Statement issued by the Directorate General of the Presidential Office]

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Bucharest at noon today. He will be making a working visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mufti Khalid Cuts Short Paris Visit, Returns

NC051434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and the members of his delegation returned to Beirut at 1545 today. The mufti cut short his visit to Paris due to the recent incidents in Tariq al-Jadidah. His eminence was met at the airport by the airport's deputy director, 'Izzat al-'Ashshi, a number of airport security officers, and several scholars.

Junblatt Rejects Return to Pre-1982 Situation

NC052013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement he made today, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt explained his stand on various current developments, saying: The events taking place in Beirut and in the [Palestinian] camps reflect a struggle between the implementation of Resolution 425 and the maintenance of the Cairo Agreement. Al-Jumayyil and 'Arafat have cooperated in striking at or delaying the Syrian-sponsored national plan in Lebanon, and all of the intelligence organizations have conspired to bring Lebanon to this point. Still, the treatment of the patient has proven unsuccessful in part, and the handling of some aspects of the case has been unsound. For this reason, Junblatt added, it is necessary that we clarify certain political points, so that this awful and destructive struggle can be brought to an end and so that mob instincts are not permitted to control our national destiny, miring us all in the ignorance of fanaticism, sectarianism and factionalism.

First, we support in principle the closure of the file on the south on the basis of the implementation of relevant UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 425; but the question is this: Will Israel's withdrawal from the south necessarily mean an Israeli-U.S. withdrawal from the north and from the Lebanese regime itself? In other words, if the file on the south is closed without taking the common fundamental interests of the Lebanese regime, the Maronite politicians, Israel and the west into consideration, will this constitute a guarantee for the nationalists in Lebanon and will it ensure a democratic Arab solution? Do the Lebanese regime and those who support it really want to close the file on the south, or would they prefer to keep it open, for any eventuality? We do not want our statement to be misunderstood to mean that we support a return to the situation that existed prior to 1982; never. But it is our right as Lebanese nationalists to demand guarantees in our confrontation with the Lebanese regime, its army, and its suspect and subservient relationships, recalling how the popular groundswell of demands sprang up from the south and interacted in practical terms with the subjugated Palestinian movement, confronting the regime's viciousness, hostility and fascism over many long years.

In this context, Junblatt went on to say, some might say that the tripartite agreement is the guarantee of a democratic Arab national solution in Lebanon. The reply to this is that, in light of the internal political balances in Lebanon, the detestable atmosphere of sectarian and factional convulsions, the general national retreat of the entire Arab world from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and the absence of a true progressive national Christian element, this agreement, even if implemented, remains nothing more than another sectarian deal or solution. It is likely to fall through at any moment, if the isolation of Lebanon sought by various tools, chief of which are the army and [word indistinct], is not brought to an end. We must reiterate what we have previously said, which is that the principle of no victor and no vanquished has failed in the past and cannot be relied upon in any future solution.

Second, Junblatt said, the proper way to handle the presence of 'Arafat's people in Lebanon and elsewhere is to provide the genuine opposition forces, led by the Palestinian National Salvation Front, a responsible role in combatting 'Arafat's well-known henchmen in both the security and political arenas. In addition, a skillful political security operation involving the parties must be firmly established, in cooperation with Syria, to purge the suspect henchmen from the parties' ranks and, in turn, to prevent misdeeds and misconceptions. Junblatt continued: the sterility of other plans of action has been demonstrated. In fact, they have only served to strengthen 'Arafat's position, which has benefited from the situation and from the kindling of sectarian and factional emotions.

We know that such words will not be understood by the fanatics, sectarians and factionalists in Lebanon. However, they constitute the ultimate plan for a national Palestinian solution and for a progressive Arab Lebanese national solution, before the state of affairs sought by Israel becomes esconced among all of the sects and even among some of the Palestinians, and before Lebanon is frozen in a sectarian status quo that will remain subject to various international and regional influences. In this connection, we note that Israel, by the very nature of its development, cannot continue to survive if it does not implant similar models on its borders. Syria, meanwhile, cannot continue to survive except through its progressive Arab national plan, pursued under the leadership of the Ba'th Party, and through a democratic Arab Lebanese national plan that offers a practical alliance in confronting Zionism and isolation in all of its forms. In this context, and on the basis of democratic and progressive Arab logic, we face an unceasing struggle for existence. Thus, we must reiterate that the Lebanese national solution and the Palestinian national solution have together become a pan-Arab and national necessity that is of greater importance than it has ever been.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for Talks With Khaddam

NC051907 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri left for Damascus tonight to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials. They will discuss various developments in the Lebanese arena, particularly the situation in West Beirut and in the [Palestinian] camps.

Solidarity Seminar Issues Recommendations

NC060950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0734 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Recommendations issued by the international seminar held on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity With the South and the National Resistance at the Summerland Hotel in Beirut, read by Information Ministry Director General Dr Ayyub Humayyid — live]

[Text] 1. The issue of the south is at the core of the Lebanese problem and provides a common cause for all Lebanese, who therefore should rally around it and give it absolute support.

2. The national resistance in southern Lebanon practices the legitimate right of self-defense, and should be seen a an expression of the rejection by all Lebanese of the Israeli occupation.

3. A full unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Lebanese land must be persistently pursued in implementation of UN Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 425.

4. The role played by the UN forces in the south deserves praise. The Security Council should be asked to strengthen the capabilities of these forces to enable them to accomplish their assigned task in accordance with Resolution 425 and others.

5. The issue of the south is an Arab responsibility. The national resistance is a noble element in the Arab struggle against Israel. This requires that the Arab governments and people support the resistance in a manner that will lead to the liberation of southern Lebanon and the implementation of UN resolutions. We greet the jailed and the detained at the prisons of the Israeli occupation, who suffer oppression and torture. Their immediate release must be demanded, the fate of the missing should be determined, and the world public and international organizations and bodies should bring pressure to bear on the Israeli enemy to facilitate the task of the International Red Cross so it may visit the detention camps, investigate the conditions of the detainees, and report these conditions to their relatives.

6. The members of the international community should support Lebanon in its defense of the south and its endeavors to liberate its land and regain its sovereignty on the basis of the principles of international justice and legality promulgated by the United Nations.

7. All Lebanese resources should be mobilized in defense of the steadfastness and development of the south, as this steadfastness is an integral part of the all-embracing development process in Lebanon which is based on equal opportunities and just distribution of income and wealth among all the Lebanese irrespective of their sect or origin.

8. The distinguished economic role of Lebanon in the Arab region has to be safeguarded so that it may confront Israel's ceaseless attempts to vitiate it. The Arab countries must be asked to translate their resolutions into action in support of southern Lebanon and the steadfastness of its inhabitants.

9. The Arab League member-states should be invited to adopt an information strategy on behalf of southern Lebanon and the steadfastness of the national Lebanese resistance, and to adopt international measures to counter the Israeli media campaigns.

10. The Arab League and the Lebanese Information Ministry could form a permanent secretariat to follow up the implementation of the seminar's recommendations.

11. Five June should be declared a Lebanese Arab day for solidarity with southern Lebanon and the national resistance.

12. We express our admiration for the resistance martyrs and all those working silently for liberation. [applause]

Karami Gives Speech on South Solidarity Day

NC050900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0632 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to the international seminar held on the occasion of Solidarity Day with the South and the National Resistance at the Summerland Hotel in Beirut — live]

[Text] Honored listeners: 4 years ago, Israel invaded Lebanon. It embarked on this invasion from usurped Arab land, from a land in which the soil, the water, and the air are all Arab, from a land in which international Zionism has massed the forces of treachery, aggression, and racism. Israel swept through the Lebanese South, capital, mountain areas, and Al-Biqa'. This took place with the complicity of major powers whose leaders today deplore terrorism and mobilize fleets, friends, and allies in a war against terrorism. These same powers never batted an eyelid when the Israeli invasion tanks ran down the unarmed sons of Lebanon. It seems that they want to use the commotion over terrorism to divert the blame from those who invade other countries and attack other people. The campaign against terrorism does not address the reasons why oppressed people resort to the path of resistance and struggle to find just solutions. In the face of a suspicious silence on the crimes of the occupation — land occupied, houses destroyed, and people slaughtered — the Israeli rulers thought that the time was ripe to realize the dreams of their ancestors. They counted on the Lebanese soldiers being easy game. They counted wrong. No sooner had the cries of the old, women, and children reached the ears of the valiant and faithful strugglers than they came out from amidst the debris and the smoke and the heroic Lebanese resistance was born. [applause]

We are proud of this valiant resistance which kindled the ground under the feet of the invaders. The latter had no choice but to withdraw and take refuge in a security strip. This strip was not long established on the borders of the usurped land when the invaders discovered that it is haunted by the souls of the martyred children. Liberation or martyrdom was written on every inch of this strip.

Inspired by this day of solidarity with the South, and faithfully determined to honor the blood of the martyrs, I would like to stress the following:

1. This is one of the rare instances in the history of the confrontation with Israel where the people put up so heroic a struggle to liberate this blessed land from the desecration of the invaders. The first fruit of this stand was the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the subsequent phased withdrawal. True, the withdrawal is not yet complete, but there is no doubt that it will come about, and sooner than many now think.

2. We still regard the liberation of Lebanese soil from the remains of Israeli occupation as the greatest and most sublime goal around which the Lebanese people can rally. Speeding up the liberation of the land from direct and indirect occupation is the only way to safeguard the country against danger, and to prevent Israel from going too far in its interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and exploiting its contradictions. We insist on a complete and unconditional withdrawal. We do not approve linking the withdrawal with political or military conditions that would violate Lebanon's sovereignty or deflect it from its Arab course. We have held this belief since we assumed responsibility for the present government. We did not deviate from our position during the Al-Naqurah talks more than a year ago. It is well known that these talks did not produce results be cause of Israel's insistance on political gains that went counter to our own basic aims, and its demand for security arrangements that infringed on our sovereignty. Therefore, Israel was forced at the end to withdraw without conditions from a large part of the lands it was occupying in the manner I described earlier. Let it be clear to all that the only way to establish security in southern Lebanon lies in applying UN Security Council Resolutions 425, 426, 508, and 509 and helping the Lebanese state to exercise its authority. We absolutely reject all other proposals pertaining to the so-called security belt, the local military power, and so on, because we regard them as a cover to prolong the occupation and the violence and disturbances in the region.

3. While we absolutely reject making security arrangements with Israel, we are, on the other hand, ready to make 100-percent Lebanese security arrangements within the framework of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426 and the truce agreement. We welcome any international assistance in our efforts.

4. We cannot but refer to the role of the international peacekeeping force in supervising Israel's complete withdrawal and their deployment along the entire length of the border, along with our army, in order to establish state control over all the region. For this reason, we would like to see a stronger role for these forces to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. We express our thanks and appreciation for the work the forces are doing at present.

5. We are determined to secure Israel's complete evacuation. We call on others to assist us to attain this objective through peaceful means. However, if we fail to achieve this goal, we will reject in advance any attempt to accuse the national resistance of terrorism. The struggle being waged by the Lebanese to drive away the occupation forces from their land is legitimate and is a right that has been practiced by all nations when their land was occupied. Those who level such accusations should bring down the monuments that have been erected on their streets in honor of their own resistance heroes, if they perceive that the struggle for liberation is an act of terrorism. [applause]

6. The relations that link Lebanon with fraternal Syria derive strength and cohesion from their common historical, geographical, cultural, economic, and human roots. Consequently, the outcome is bound to serve the interests of the two countries. We, therefore, reiterate that we will continue to cooperate closely with Syria within the framework of profound brotherhood. We are confident that this course will lead to solutions that will effectively remove all impediments obstructing our way. Our position is not based on emotions but rather stems from a rational analysis aimed to serve Lebanon's interests.

7. We cannot allow Lebanon's sacrifices for the Palestinian cause, which is cherished by all Arabs and all the justice-loving

people in the world, to be ignored. Likewise, under no circumstances should anyone ignore the grave impact of the Arab-Israeli struggle on the course of life in Lebanon, consequently, on any solution that would enable the fraternal Palestinian people to attain their national legitimate rights, which have been acknowledged by the entire world, particularly their right to self-determination and to set up their own state. The way to attain these objectives rests in the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue through a Security Council-sponsored international conference to be attended by all parties concerned. This would bring a way out of the area's crisis, which continues to affect regional and international affairs.

It is so painful and absolutely unjustified to see fighting in the camps between those who are both the targets of the Israeli enemy. [applause] We sincerely say that the end result of this fratricide between sons who fight for the same objective will prolong Israel's occupation of the south and wipe out the Palestinian people's hopes of returning to their land and to our Jerusalem. Regardless of the causes and justifications, we cannot keep silent about this bloodshed, which must be stopped immediately, because national and pan-Arab objectives must be given top priority in our historic march. In conclusion, and inspired by this day, the Day of Solidarity With the South, we cannot but salute the pure souls of our martyrs who have made their bodies a bridge so their nation can cross from humiliation to dignity and from weeping to rejoicing. Martyrdom has become a happy, not a sad, occasion. We reiterate that Lebanon's ordeal, which began in the south, will end in the south. Hence, we hope to meet soon on the liberated land in the south. Long live the Arab nation. [applause]

Al-Asad Receives YAR Envoy, Message From Salih

JN051149 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1245 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Minister of Agriculture Husayn al-'Umari. The meeting was attended by the YAR charge d'affaires in Damascus. The president received a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and asked the YAR envoy to convey a reply message. Discussion dealt with the regional situation and Arab issues.

Al-Shar' Receives Iranian Deputy Minister

JN060500 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati at 2130 yesterday. The meeting was attended by Diya' Allah al-Fattal, Syrian assistant foreign minister; (Hoseyn Lusani), political director at the Iranian Foreign Ministry; and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Discussion dealt with regional developments.

AL-WATAN: Soviets Want Syrian-Iraqi Rapprochement

LD061024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jun (KUNA) — Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* today says Soviet leaders have "stressed the need" for Damascus to seek, through all mediators, a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. In a report from Moscow on the details of the talks held by Syrian vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during his recent visit to the Soviet capital, the paper adds Moscow has advised Damascus to respond to the mediation, undertaken by King Husayn, between Iraq and Syria. The paper quotes informed Arab sources as saying that Soviet leaders "were frank in expressing their stand backing Iraq in its war with Iran, and their desire to secure a full reconciliation [as heard] to work for an end to the war".

According to the paper, the Soviets believe a resumption of relations between Syria and Iraq would boost Syria's economic situation and would help inter-Arab solidarity. Concerning Syrian-Palestinian relations, the Soviets have not, for the first time, shown "any reservations concerning the Syrian stand calling for the removal of 'Arafat from the PLO leadership, stressing the need to remove all obstacles on the way of unity of Palestinian forces." Khaddam talked with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev about the negative consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian war, according to an official announcement in the Soviet capital.

AL-THAWRAH 'Exposes' Peres-Thatcher 'Deal'

JN060707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In the "Spotlight" column, *AL-THAWRAH* exposes the dimensions of the Thatcher-Peres deal under which Thatcher would work to cancel the Venice Declaration in exchange for Zionist support in the coming election.

AL-THAWRAH says this deal is nothing new because Britain has always been hostile toward the Arabs and the Arab cause. Britain has reiterated these provocative stands on all occasions, challenging Arab sentiments and flouting all international values, norms and conventions.

Britain, whcih will now work to cancel the Venice Declaration, wants to declare its dirty role by expunging the Palestinian issue from European minds. It wants to deny the Palestinians even European recognition. Needless to say, the Venice Declaration is the minimal European position that can be accepted by the Palestinians; that is, recognizing the Palestinian people's rights and their legitimate aspirations to establish their independent state.

Officials 'Pleased' With Vote on Saudi Arms Deal

TA060427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Reagan and Israel's supporters in Congress are satisfied with the Senate vote allowing the United States to sell arms to Saudi Arabia.

Israeli officials in Washington are also pleased with the vote, saying that in anticipation of the next battle in Congress over the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis will have to tangibly prove that their views are moderate.

W. Bank Incidents Mark Anniversary of Occupation

Israeli Shot in Nabulus

TA051405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] An Israeli citizen has been shot and wounded in Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports as the man was standing by his car on Falastin St, near Clock Square, two shots were fired in his direction and one hit his shoulder. He was evacuated to the Military Government building, from where he was transferred via helicopter to Tel-Hashomer Hospital. His condition is described as good to moderate. The security forces have sealed off large segments of Nabulus and launched an investigation.

Further Incidents Reported

TA051717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The significance of the incident in which an Israeli was shot in Nabulus is clear: A special effort was made today to mark the 19th anniversary of the Israeli occupation and the 4th anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon. This is also the background for the explosion of a bomb in 'Afula today and the Molotov cocktails hurled at two buses near Qabatiyah in Samaria.

Today was the 3rd consecutive day during which Molotov cocktails were hurled at buses carrying workers. This morning the buses were empty. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. However, there were also manifestations of political protest. In several places in Judaea and Samaria PLO flags were hoisted. At Bi'r Zayt University the students held a demonstration and later set up a stone barrier. They began hurling stones at passing cars and later also at a military unit that was summoned to the scene. After the reinforcements arrived, the students retreated into the campus, the barrier was removed, and peace was restored.

Jews Blocked From Temple Mount

TA060431 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Policemen and soldiers prevented approximately 100 people from breaking into the Moghrabi Gate of the Temple Mount early this morning. The commander of the Jerusalem police force, Deputy Commander Hayim Albaldes, sustained slight injuries. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the attempt occurred during the Gush Emunim rally in the Western Wall plaza in which approximately 12,000 people participated, some of whom had earlier marched through the streets of Jerusalem from the Merkaz Harav Yeshiva to the Old City. At that time, thousands of Arab faithful had already congregated on the Temple Mount to participate in the prayers on the last Friday of Ramadan.

Israeli Stabbed in Hebron Casbah

TA060819 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0815 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An Israeli was stabbed in the Hebron casbah a short while ago and was evacuated to Qiryat Arba' for treatment. The man is an Ethiopian Jew who was attacked by unidentified people who stabbed him in the back as the man was shopping in the local market in Hebron.

Curfew Imposed Following Stabbing

TA060910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A Soviet [as heard] immigrant who resides in Qiryat Arba' was stabbed in the Hebron casbah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that an unidentified person attacked and stabbed the man in the back while he was shopping in the town. After receiving first aid treatment, he was transferred to the hospital where he seems to be in good condition. The security forces have imposed a curfew on all of Hebron except for the western neighborhood. The curfew in Nabulus imposed last night after the shooting at an Israeli citizen remains in effect.

2 Wounded by Bomb Explosion in Jerusalem

TA051613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Two women were wounded when a bomb exploded in a supermarket in Jerusalem's (Nayot) neighborhood approximately 1 hour ago. One of the women was taken to the hospital and the other to her home. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the bomb was placed on a counter in the supermarket.

Further Reportage on Pollard Affair

'Tendentious Leaks' in U.S. Cited

TA051436 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1415 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem today expressed amazement over reports in the U.S. media that aim at painting a picture of a long-term Israeli espionage operation in the United States. According to the sources there is a campaign of tendentious leaks by circles in the U.S. Justice Department and in the Attorney

General's Office in Washington. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that approximately 2 weeks ago Ambassador Pickering presented Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with the new information about the involvement of other Israelis in the Pollard affair. However, it appears that the U.S. State Department now wants to put an end to the affair rather than renew the crisis between the two countries.

D.C. Office Seen Linked to Leaks

TA051726 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli sources in Washington and Jerusalem have denounced the leaks on the Pollard affair. Our political correspondent reports that Israeli political circles describe the leaks as evil and say that they stem from the office of Joseph diGenova, the Washington D.C. district attorney. The sources voiced their fears that other stories might be leaked to the U.S. media in the near future and that this will tarnish the atmosphere between the two countries.

Israeli officials in Washington denounced the campaign of the U.S. investigating authorities to inflate the Pollard affair. According to them, some administration officials want to harm Israel.

Rabin: Strong Intelligence Needed

TA060446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Let us hear Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks on the latest intelligence affairs. The defense minister was speaking yesterday at the annual memorial ceremony for members of the intelligence community, and said that when friends on the outside slander Israel and make up stories about it, Israel needs more than ever a superior intelligence community which is convinced that the people grant it their full confidence.

[Begin Rabin recording] When friends from the outside slander us and accuse us of fabricated stories, when there are problems at home, and when our enemies never cease to scheme and plot and make this manifest, I will say today that in such times, more than ever, the people of Israel need an efficient, self-confident intelligence community which is convinced that it has the confidence and trust of the people and their leadership in order to carry out all its missions for the benefit of the people and the country's safety and well-being. [end recording]

'Senior Figure' Warns of Exposure of U.S. Espionage

TA060519 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Melman, Tali Zelinger, and Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Israel will contemplate the possibility of exposing U.S. espionage and information-gathering activities in Israel if the hostile publications and leaks about "the Israeli espionage network in the United States" continue, a senior figure warned in a talk with *DAVAR*. According to this senior figure, Israel can also embarrass the United States by publishing information kept secret so far about U.S. espionage activities in Israel.

It has been learned that U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering recently conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres about the implication of the Pollard affair and the possibility that "an extended espionage network of which Pollard was just one agent" had been operating in the United States.

Political sources in Jerusalem fear that the State Department and even the White House may not be able to prevent the investigation of this affair from continuing. The prosecutor investigating the Pollard affair has hinted that the possibility that Israel "lied" to the United States should be further investigated. The sources in Jerusalem contend that the U.S. Justice Department, and the prosecutor in the Pollard affair in particular, want to continue the investigation out of considerations of prestige.

Shin Bet Investigation Only After Data Reviewed

TA051115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The police will begin investigating the affair of the Shin Bet director only after the new attorney general has finished studying the matter. This was decided this morning in a meeting between Attorney General Yosef Harish and Police Commissioner David Kraus. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the two men decided to hold another meeting due to what they termed the importance and sensitivity of the subject as well as the need for constant and continuous guidance. This morning's meeting had been arranged with the outgoing attorney general.

Officials Pessimistic About Future of Lavi Project

TA060626 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Senior Israeli officials are pessimistic about the future of the Lavi jet fighter following the visit here of U.S. Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defence Dov Zakheim. Zakheim had left, *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told, without any of the major issues surrounding the Lavi being resolved.

"Not only were our figures different, our heads were different. It was obvious that Zakheim had come to ground the Lavi," a defence official told *THE POST* yesterday.

Israel also failed to secure from Zakheim the release of $70 million in development funds that the Americans have been holding up for several months. The money was due to cover five separate contracts with American sub-contractors on the project, including Grumman, the firm developing the Lavi's wing section.

Israeli officials are also extremely worried that Zakheim and the Pentagon no longer seem alone in their opposition to the Lavi, for the State Department and other parts of the administration are apparently also opposed to proceeding to the production phase.

At the root of the growing American opposition is the administration's apparent reluctance to commit the U.S. to an annual $300m. allocation for the Lavi's production for the next 15 years. Moreover, the administration believes that Israel will not be able to build 24 of the aircraft for $550 million per year, as Israeli defence officials claim, and that therefore the $300m. figure could grow.

One senior Israeli defence official yesterday gave the Lavi 60:40 odds of being built — "the lowest ever." He and other officials believe that the failure of the talks with Zakheim coupled with growing doubts over the Lavi in Washington and the suspension of payments, make the future look "grim, indeed."

A senior Israeli defence delegation is expected to leave for the U.S. in the coming weeks to discuss the project again. Meanwhile, officials at the Israeli Aircraft Industries, where the Lavi is being developed, report that development of the fighter, though hampered by the freeze of American funds, is proceeding on schedule with roll-out due in the last week of July, and the first test flight set for the last week of September.

Moda'i To Meet Perez de Cuellar, Shultz in U.S.

TA060512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i will confer today in New York with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the Kurt Waldheim affair and dealing with Nazi war criminals. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Minister Moda'i left last night for the United States, and is scheduled to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz, the attorney general, and the secretary of the interior. He may also meet with Vice President George Bush. Minister Moda'i will represent the government in an Israel solidarity march in New York on Sunday.

Shamir Calls for Continued Rule Over Territories

TA060625 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Israel's 19-year rule in the territories — following Jordan's 19-year rule there — has opened a "new account of many years of Jewish administration," Foreign Minister Shamir said yesterday.

Shamir said Israel's period of governing the territories and East Jerusalem has obviated claims by Jordan in the areas on the grounds that it had ruled them longer.

"This too is gone," Shamir said. "They were here for 19 years, and now we have been here for 19 years."

Shamir was speaking to Herut Party members at a Jerusalem Day rally in the Old City's Jewish quarter. The rally marked the 19th anniversary of the outbreak of the Six Day War. Shamir urged action by the "national camp" to block out any unilateral attempts to return the territories. "We must not squander the assets of the Six Day War," he said.

Earlier, at a memorial meeting for fallen soldiers at Mt. Herzl, Shamir called the war "a historic and revolutionary turning point" in Jewish history. "The Six Day War put the stamp of permanency on the state's borders," Shamir said. "A fragmented country with fragile borders and a divided capital became a stable nation with a reasonable defence capacity, with its eternal capital united," Shamir said.

Jewish Underground Member Sentenced to 1 Year

TA051341 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Jerusalem district court today delivered a 1-year sentence to Major Roni Gilo for his part in the Jewish underground affair. Gilo was convicted of violating his oath and of not preventing a crime and act of sabotage. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports the case in point was the attempted assassination of the mayor of Al-Birah, an attempt during which the sapper, Sulayman Hirbawi, was blinded. The sentence was delayed for 45 days, and Gilo's attorney stated that he will appeal to the High Court of Justice. Mayor Shlomo Livyatan, a friend of Gilo's, was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment, but he will not have to serve this sentence because in the past he was detained for 3 months. During the last 2 years the two had been out on bail.

Briefs

New Logistics Branch Chief — Major General Menahem 'Eynan today becomes chief of the IDF Logistics Branch, in succession to Major General Hayim Erez, who is leaving the army. [Summary] */Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 86 p 2 TA/*

Lebanese Employed in North — More than 100 southern Lebanese residents have been absorbed in various northern places of employment over the past month, with the help of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry. The intention is to absorb an additional 200 to 300 workers. All in all, 530 Lebanese workers are employed in Israel at the moment, and representatives from southern Lebanon want to double that figure. [Text] */Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA/*

Average Salaries Drop — The average gross salary in the economy during the first 3 months of the year was 10 percent lower than that paid in the same period last year. On the other hand, the average gross salary in the first quarter of the year was 12 percent higher than that paid during the last quarter of last year. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics today show that the average gross salary in the economy in March was 990 new Israeli shekels. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein notes that during the first quarter of the year, public sector workers suffered the greatest drop in salaries compared to the same period last year. Their salaries dropped by approximately 16.5 percent. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA]*

Soviet Jewry Emigration Statistics — Seventy-nine Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last month. This was the second consecutive month in which emigration figures have increased. According to the intergovernmental committee for immigration, 20 of this month's emigres left for Israel. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Letter From Cuba's Castro

LD051432 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a letter from President Fidel Castro of Cuba to mark Africa Day and the 23d anniversary of the OAU.

The Cuban president affirms to the brother leader of the revolution that the founding of the OAU has been a foundation stone in the history of the long struggle of the peoples of Africa for independence, sovereignty, and unity on the continent. President Castro says that the OAU's firm principles and its support in the struggle against colonialism, its rejection of imperialist domination, its firm backing for the peoples of South Africa against racial discrimination, and its efforts for economic and social development in Africa have all contributed to the growth of its reputation and its influence on the international scene.

The Cuban president further says in his letter to the brother leader of the revolution: The world has a vivid impression of the experience of the Arab Libyan people when it fell victim to a barbaric armed attack by the most powerful imperialist which thus violated the most important principle of international relations and was evidence of its being ready to adopt any method in its attempt to force nations to abandon the revolutionary line. By the crimes it committed against the Libyan civilian population on 15 April last, the U.S. Government continues its pressure and provocations against the Great Jamahiriyah. The Cuban president reiterated his country's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Libyan people in its brave confrontation with the American-Atlanticist aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The Cuban president underlined the importance of combining efforts to struggle against the hateful racist regime in South Africa, saying that the criminal invasion carried out by the Pretoria Government against the capitals of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia confirmed the aggressive position of South Africa to all its neighbors, and added yet more proof that state-sponsored terrorism in international policy must be curbed by agreement among the international community.

At the end of his letter, President Castro declares his country's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against the hateful racist regime.

JANA on Italy's Craxi Seeking 'Cordial Relations'

LD060846 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jun (JANA) — Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has expressed the hope for the establishment of good cordial relations with the Libyan people. Speaking at a graduation ceremony for Italian cadets in Sardinia, he said that we continue to consider the Libyan people as friends, particularly as we Democrats feel that there is an historic debt we have to pay back to the Libyan people. For this reason we do not want war, but peace and cooperation.

JANA's political editor, commenting on Craxi's remarks, says that the Libyan Arab people, who always extend their hands in friendship to all world peoples, welcome these statements and praise the positive attitude. They hope at the same time that these words will be translated into action.

The JANA editor notes that these remarks by Craxi constitute the start of friendship between the Libyan Arab and Italian peoples. They also record an official Italian recognition of the historic debt Italy has to pay to the Libyan Arab people, pointing in this regard to the unjust war launched by Fascist Italy and the great harm it brought to the Libyan Arab People, the editor adds.

The JANA political editor reviews the threats the U.S. bases in Italy pose to the security and safety of the Mediterranean, expressing his hope that the U.S. military bases in Italy will be handed over to the Italian military authorities, particularly the two U.S. military bases in Lampedusa and (Sellia Marita) at Catanazaro. It is hoped that this would prevent U.S. bombers taking off from these bases to attack the countries in the region and to ensure that this would not go beyond the boundaries of Italy's commitment under NATO, and thus prevent the use of the 6th Fleet in aggression against Mediterranean countries. To be more precise, the JANA editor says, the continuation of the presence of these bases and their exploitation as a springboard in any aggression constitutes a deviation from Italy's commitments within NATO. Referring to two resolutions adopted by the Italian parliament which urge the Italian Government to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people — which coincides with the Greek attitude on this issue — and which urge the Italian Government to take all necessary steps to establish a dialoge and cooperation with the Arab countries adjoining the Mediterranean, the JANA political editor welcomes this wish of the Italian people and which constitutes an important step worthy of all respect and praise.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Holds Ordinary Session, Ratifies Appointments

LD060229 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The CMSN met in an ordinary session on 2, 3 and 4 June under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state. During the session, the CMSN chairman presented a statement about the activities of the government during the past 3 months. These activities concentrated internally on continuing the measures aimed at consolidating individual freedom, administrative reform, and developing public management; and externally on consolidating and developing the fraternal cooperation and ties between our country and the friendly countries.

The CMSN ratified the following appointments:

(Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Salem Ould Sidi Yeh) — **Permanent secretary of the CMSN**

Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh — **Chairman of the regional committee for the structures of mass education in Nouakchott.**

SUDAN

Al-Sadiq Al-Mahdi Gives Interview to Amman's AL-RA'Y

JN051141 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Text] Khartoum — Sudanese Prime Minister and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has given an exclusive interview to *AL-RA'Y* in which he talked about the most important problems facing the Sudanese Government after the elections. On the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the Sudanese State Council, he said that both represent the highest authority, the Council of Ministers carrying out the executive mission in its capacity as the government or the ruler and the State Council, in accordance with the constitutional system, representing the state in various fields without possessing executive authorities. He also talked about the most important issues preoccupying Sudan which are: the reconstruction of the Armed Forces, solving the problem of the south, and the economic situation and its link to the Arab world. He said that he will present proposals to the Arab rulers concerning seeking a minimum level of Arab solidarity that will transcend the negative aspects created by the Camp David accords in the Arab region. Following is the text of the interview:

Question: What is the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the State Council?

Al-Mahdi: According to the present constitutional system, the State Council is the symbol of sovereignty and the highest authority and is responsible for all things relating to Sudan's sovereignty. The Council of Ministers is the highest executive authority. It is the government and the ruler, whereas the State Council does not rule and should be away from political decisionmaking. However, the State Council, being the highest authority, deals with politics as decided by the government. It does not make political decisions, and, consequently, has no executive authorities. The prime minister, who is questioned before the Constituent Assembly, is responsible for this. When Sudan is represented at an Arab or African summit conference, either the Council of Ministers or the State Council can represent Sudan. If the issue concerns political decisionmaking, then the prime minister will speak; if not, then the State Council will speak. The government can issue decisions before presenting them to the Constituent Assembly on the condition that it is certain that the assembly supports such decisions in advance or that it will support them later because the government is responsible before the parliament.

Question: What is the reason for your concern for the Armed Forces?

Al-Mahdi: There are several reasons for concentrating on the Armed Forces. I believe that an indisciplined army is a danger to itself and to its officers. I believe that armies which stage coups are indisciplined armies. Moreover, the officers who think of staging a coup are usually officers who have personal problems whereas the officers who are militarily competent and who are disciplined do not think of such options. I care for the Armed Forces' well being. I assert that the civilian leadership is not against the Armed Forces but against indiscipline. I believe that the Armed Forces are strong and disciplined and that they are an integral part of a sound democratic system.

The second reason for my interest in the Armed Forces is that in a country like Sudan, which has tribal and feudal customs, the Armed Forces should serve the country and prevent its fragmentation. I believe that had the Armed Forces in Lebanon been strong, Lebanon would not have been fragmented. The Armed Forces represent the country's backbone, and, consequently they must be strong and disciplined.

In my opinion, the third reason for my interest in the Armed Forces is that strong, disciplined armed forces are the best guarantee for bringing about a peaceful solution with the currently warring elements. The door to a military solution is closed before those who carry weapons without any justification, because the Armed Forces are competent and do not allow rebellion to be rewarded.

Question: Is consideration being given to setting up special forces?

Al-Mahdi: Our entire military and security strategy is based on one plan which we will announce after studying the situation and after thoroughly considering all the present circumstances. We will work to modernize the Armed Forces and upgrade their competence and we will ensure a sound defense and security plan.

Question: When you assumed power, did you discover new problems that can be added to the already known problems?

Al-Mahdi: My knowledge about the magnitude of these problems has changed. We knew much and had some information that was not accurate. However, we are now considering everything in all ministries, sectors, and interests to see what can be done according to new principles. Undoubtedly, knowledge of the current state of affairs has increased, and linking general principles to this state of affairs will enable us to present to the people a clear diagnosis of the present problems as well as a clear program to remedy such problems.

Question: What about the opposition and its framework?

Al-Mahdi: A framework for the opposition has not yet been laid. I personally believe that this government does not have serious opposition. Naturally, neglecting to perform duties is rejected. I believe that essential, serious opposition does not exist because the government is able to comprehend the people's problems and works to solve them. The government is not a government of polarization and isolation. This makes it difficult for the opposition to oppose the government. Moreover, the government does not depend on public opinion or that of the opposition.

Question: What about developments in the south? Is John Garang considered an outlaw?

Al-Mahdi: I do not consider him so. I said this after the escalation of military operations in the south and the assassination of a number of friends in the downing of a helicopter. This operation indicates a negative stand toward the issue of peace as well as increasing violence without justification. In Sudan the door is open for dialogue and we welcome differences of views. Therefore, there is no excuse to escalate violence unless there are unpatriotic causes. However, I still say that the door is open for dialogue and to prepare for a constitutional national conference and to let John Garang join us.

Question: What about [Sudan's] international relations?

Al-Mahdi: Recently there have been some clouds in our relations with the United States due to the U.S. fears about the presence in Sudan of some Libyans whom the Americans think are pusuing them. Sudan has reaffirmed that it is responsible for protecting all foreigners on its territory. I have taken all political, security, and administrative measures to protect all foreigners in Sudan. Sudan's new international policy is an extension of the one in the transitional phase. Sudan is adopting a nonaligned course. I hope that this will be accepted in dealing wtih the United States as this is the best option for Sudan.

Question: What about your visit to the Soviet Union in July?

Al-Mahdi: This visit was planned with the former transitional government and was postponed, especially since it will discuss improving Sudanese-USSR relations that were harmed by the former regime. There is an agenda which was agreed on with a Soviet delegation that visited Khartoum a few weeks ago. In light of this visit, we will discuss a number of issues that are bound to improve Sudanese-USSR relations within the framework of a nonaligned policy.

Question: What about the current Arab situation?

Al-Mahdi: Sudan is qualified to play a positive role in achieving a minimum level of Arab concord and solidarity. Sudan's present situation qualifies it to do so. Moreover, Sudan has improved its contacts with the Arab countries. Despite the fact that this role is difficult, pan-Arab duty requires that Sudan should not remain idle toward the Arab situation that is deteriorating day after day. Sudan is trying its best to create formulas that achieve a minimum level of Arab solidarity and we will make many attempts in this regard. Sudan can contain the negative aspects that resulted from the Camp David accords in the region. A way should be found to deal with all Arab countries, including Egypt. The negative aspects created by the post-Camp David circumstances should also be contained. Moreover, we should think of estrangement or condemnation the same way we think of the means to reach an equation that transcends the negative aspects created by the Camp David accords.

At the end of his statement, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said he intends to visit a number of Arab countries after 'Id al-Fitr [7-10 June] and after he presents his government's policy statement to the Constituent Assembly. He is expected to visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Arab countries.

Says Army Controls Main Cities in South

JN061042 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1021 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and minister of defense, has asserted that the Armed Forces are in full control of the main cities and important establishments in the south adding, however, that there are certain disturbances in the countryside as a result of attacks by John Garang's forces on certain positions. The prime minister said that the repeated attacks led to a spontaneous reaction from certain tribal elements which consider Garang's movement as representing certain Dinka tribes. This, he said, has led to a state of division and fragmentation, which shows that Garang's movement has failed because, in the past, it had claimed that it was a national movement for liberating Sudan. Now the movement is creating division among the southerners themselves, he said.

Says Numayri Active Against Government

JN051322 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has revealed that deposed President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri is carrying out activities against the democratic regime in the country motivated by dreams of returning to power. This was proved by messages he sent to Sudanese citizens living abroad, including businessman Muhammad 'Abd Rabbuh, who the deposed president asked to cooperate with him to work against the legitimate government of Sudan.

This was reported by the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* here today citing statements the prime minister made to the English-language London-based magazine *ARABIA*, the Sudanese magazine *SAWT AL-MAR'AH*, and the UAE magazine *AL-KHALIJ*. The statements touched on current domestic and external political issues. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed Sudan's adherence to the demand for Numayri's extradition.

Finance Minister on Receipt of Economic Aid

JN051402 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jun (SUNA) — The government's efforts to provide the country's agricultural, industrial, and medical needs have been crowned with success after the Bank of Sudan, along with several Arab and foreign countries, contributed to providing $218 million.

Dr Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning, told the newspaper *AL-SAHAFAH* here today that all signs indicate that it is possible to cover all the country's needs during a short period due to the international respect and trust Sudan enjoys. This further reassures those responsible for drawing up economic plans and means that all needs amounting to $515.8 million will be met during the coming few weeks.

The minister explained that Saudi Arabia had offered the most aid so far amounting to $158 million. Saudi Arabia, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and Kuwait expressed readiness to cover all of the country's needs in oil and fertilizers. The United States comes next with $30 million, Italy with $17.3 million, and the FRG with

$4.4 million. The Bank of Sudan contributed $5 million to cover the needs.

The minister said that many countries with close ties to Sudan have promised further aid in the next few days stemming from their concern for economic prosperity, which benefits both Sudan and those countries.

TUNISIA

Planning Minister Cited on Economic Situation, Future

LD052016 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report issued by Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi describing the planning minister's statement on economic issues presented at a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers headed by President Habib Bourguiba at the Republic Palace in Carthage on 5 June — announcer-read]

[Excerpt] The minister of planning presented a statement on the economic situation which began with a report on the results achieved during the first 4 years of the sixth plan and highlighting the important gains achieved by Tunisia despite the many difficulties and obstacles over this period. The gains showed up in the achievement of a model of growth which, after the stagnation recorded in 1982, reached a relatively high rate, equal to 5 per cent annually for 1983-85; in the creation of no fewer than 168,000 jobs in the nonagricultural sectors, in the backing of an investment effort which exceeded the planned estimates for this year by about 10 percent; and in the maintenance of the safety of external finances. [as heard]

In analyzing the economic situation for 1986, the minister gave a comprehensive review of the latest developments in economic conditions; the significant and sudden deterioration in the price of oil; the decline of revenues from tourism as a result of events which took place in the Mediterranean; and the reduced grain harvest as a result of unsuitable climatic conditions which prevailed this season. These factors resulted in a noticeable shortfall in resources estimated at about 230 million dinars in terms of the balance of payments and 174 million dinars in terms of the state budget.

The minister then presented the results of the many meetings held in recent weeks with the participation of all the members of the government to study the situation, which led to the drawing up of a program capable of confronting the repercussions of the international economic crisis and its negative reflections on the state budget and the balance of payments.

This program is represented in the proposing of several measures within the framework of an integrated and coordinated plan aimed at directing investment toward the sectors and projects which take into account more than others current trends and objectives, at further rationalization of spending, at reducing the pressures on the balance of payments, and at maintaining a balanced budget.

The program is also aimed at the removal of the various obstacles and barriers and at injecting more flexibility into the national economy in a way apt to ensure the required efficiency and the creation of a suitable climate for imparting impetus to production and export. The program also includes, in particular, measures for reviewing the state budget aimed at reducing the expenditures listed in the finance law, and measures for the consolidation of the movement to reform public institutions and increase their ability to contribute to achieving stated objectives as regards production, export, and fiscal balance. In this way these institutions will be able to do without state aid and will carry out their economic functions in the best possible manner.

The minister then reviewed the proposed accompanying measures aimed at providing the most favorable conditions for the success of this program. They are:

First, absorbing additional fiscal resources at easy terms capable of facilitating the financing of the necessary import operations for the production apparatus and capable of achieving the desired balance in the balance of payments and the state budget;

Second, taking measures to assist disadvantaged social groups, including, in addition to increasing the recently introduced family allowance, raising the minimum agricultural and industrial wage and providing direct financial assistance to needy families.

The great struggler [President Bourguiba] approved the proposed measures and recommended that efforts be stepped up to raise exports, to provide a suitable environment for this, and to do everything to enable our exports to compete better overseas.

ETHIOPIA

BBC Interviews EPLF Official on Sudanese Mediation

MB051833 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is reported today that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has asked Sudan's new Prime Minister, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to mediate between it and the Ethiopian Government. It comes at a time of speculation that a deal might be in the offing between Sudan and Ethiopia to withdraw support for the EPLF if the Ethiopians end their support for southern Sudan rebels.

Well, previous peace talks between the EPLF and Ethiopia have come to nothing and repeated Ethiopian military offensives have stalled though the Eritreans claim there is a build-up for another offensive going on at the moment.

(Hundy Behaan) of the EPLF Central Committee is in London. Robin White asked him why they were saying Sudan should mediate now?

[Begin recording] [(Behaan)] We are saying now that instead of continued military offensives, there should be a way, a peaceful way, of settling the conflict between (?us) and Ethiopia. The Ethiopians are the agressors. We are the victims. So we are of course prepared to resist Ethiopian aggression. In the past offensives, we resisted and foiled them. We are also confident that we will resist and foil any forthcoming offensives in the future, but we would prefer a peaceful solution and so we are saying, as we said in the past, that we are prepared for direct negotiations with the Ethiopians without preconditions, provided that there is a third party acceptable to both sides. So we are now saying that the Sudan is acceptable to us as a third party and if it is accepted with the Ethiopians as a third party, fine, we can sit together, we can resume the negotiations. So we are saying let's give peace a new chance.

[White] Are you frightened at all that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi might be thinking of selling you down the river?

[(Behaan)] I wouldn't say that. Our representatives have had extensive contacts with the various Sudanese political parties before and during the elections and even now, and our understanding is that there is a general comprehension of the Eritrean question as a question of decolonization, a question that seeks to finish up [as heard] the process of foreign rule and attain Eritrean self-determination, quite distinct from the situation in South Sudan. The Ethiopians have tried to make a deal, a trade-off between Sudan's support for Eritrea versus Ethiopian support for the armed rebellion in the south. So we have had assurances that rapprochement in Ethiopian-Sudanese relations would not be at the expense of Sudanese recognition and support for our just cause.

[White] So has Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told you that he is not going to abandon you at the expense of a rapprochement with Ethiopia?

[(Behaan)] I cannot say that he has said this or that, but I can just state here that there is a general understanding in the Sudan, among Sudanese political parties, and that includes the Al-UmmahParty, of which Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is the leader, an understanding of the Eritrean question as a question different, very different, from that of the question of the south.

[White] But when it comes to the crunch, couldn't it be that you might have to make that kind of deal with the Ethiopian Government? He might agree to abandon support for you in return for the Ethiopians abandoning support for the southern Sudanese in that that would be the only way to get peace in his own country?

[(Behaan)] I think our understanding so far is that the Sudanese political forces who have now after the elections assumed political power, they are in a position to press for a just, durable solution, which means a political solution that recognizes the legitimate grievances of our people's self-determination, the right of the Eritrean people to determine their own future. As to the question of the problem in the south, it's an internal Sudanese affair which the question in Eritrea is not.

[White] So you have asked Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to help, I mean are you optimistic that he can get you and the Ethiopians around the same table negotiating once again?

[(Behaan)] We are ready to speak with the Ethiopians for negotiations without preconditions. Along with that, I might add also we would like to have the presence of a third party as a mediator, as an observer, a third party accessible to both sides. We are saying that the government in the Sudan is acceptable to us. If that suits the Ethiopians, then there can be ... [changes thought] this initiative can begin, can be under way and hopefully come up with some constructive results.

[White] But how hopeful are you of reaching a deal with the Ethiopians?

[(Bahaan)] That we will just have to wait and see. [end recording]

SEYCHELLES

AFP: Nation Celebrates 9th Anniversary of Coup

AB051702 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Victoria, June 5 (AFP) — Thousands of youths chanted for peace in the National Stadium Thursday as Seychelles celebrated Liberation Day marking the ninth anniversary of the coup which brought socialist President France Albert Rene to power.

President Rene, in a prepared address to the gathering, said that in line with the current international year of peace declared by the United Nations, his Indian Ocean island state wanted good relations with all countries. But he added that "certain foreign countries and certain organizations" were doing all they could to stop the Seychelles from continuing "on the road that we have chosen" — an apparent reference to the country's socialist policies. The president's speech made no direct reference to the arrests early this week of six opposition militants charged with planning "acts of destabilisation against the security of the country."

Mr Rene said: "As long as our country does not agree to become anyone's pawn, we will have enemies who will plot to do us harm." He said that while the Seychelles wanted peace, its people must be ready to defend their country at any moment.

The president said that in the past nine years, the Seychelles had achieved a standard of living much higher than that of any other islands in the region. He said that unemployment and housing were the country's greatest problems, but expressed hope that the government's current five-year development plan would resolve the difficulties within two or three years.

SOMALIA

AFP: President Barre's Accident Linked to Attack

HK060448 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 6 (AFP) — Shots were fired at Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's car before it crashed near Mogadishu last month and left him seriously injured, the Arab weekly newspaper *AL-MUSTAQBAL* said in its latest issue published here.

The paper quoted Somali diplomatic sources as saying the president's car swerved off the road to escape the shooting.

Gen Barre, 65, has been in hospital in Saudi Arabia since the May 22 incident when his car reportedly collided with a bus. He is said to be recovering from head and chest injuries.

Countries Thanked for Support

EA051449 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today, the Somali Second Vice President Challe Major-General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, who is also the Somali minister for economic planning, sent a cable congratulating Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre on the way God enabled him to escape from the recent vehicle accident. Speaking in the name of staff in various units of the Somali Presidency and the Ministry of Economic Planning, Challe Kulmie wished the Somali president good health and long life.

The vice president thanked all the officials, members of the general public, and foreign countries for their cables wishing the Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre a quick recovery. Somali Second Vice President Challe Maj Gen Hussein Kulmie Afrah also thanked all the countries which supported Somalia in its hour of need and contributed to or participated in the treatment of the president.

Second Vice President Challe Maj Gen Hussein Kulmie Afrah also sent an 'Id al-Fitr greeting to the Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

Government Calls For Increased Trade With USSR

EA061046 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The director general of the Board of External Trade, Ndugu Mbaruk Mwandoro, today called for increased trade btween Tanzania and the Soviet Union. Ndugu Mwandoro, who was opening a Soviet trade exhibition in Dar es Salaam, said that despite Tanzania's economic situation, there was still an opportunity to increase trade between the two countries. Ndugu Mwandoro said statistics for the last five years show that the sale of Tanzanian goods in the Soviet Union has decreased, while Soviet goods sold in Tanzania have increased. He said Tanzanian exports to the Soviet Union were worth 130 million shillings in 1980. This slumped to (?22 million) shillings last year. At the same time, Ndugu Mwandoro said sales of goods from the Soviet Union have gone up from 8 million shillings in 1980 to 120 million shillings last year.

UGANDA

Police Announce Travel Restrictions Lifted

EA051520 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Restriction on movement which was announced last Sunday to facilitate a joint police-army operation in and around Kampala has been lifted with immediate effect. In a statement issued yesterday, the inspector general of police, Mr Luke Ofunji, said people are free to move anytime.

Arms Recovered, Aliens Netted

EA051625 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The special district administrator [SDA], Nbale Mr Victor Bwana, says a joint army-police operation in Mbale town has borne very good fruit. According to the SDA a large amount of grenades, ammunition, uniforms, and assorted arms have been recovered in Mbale town alone. He also disclosed that very many aliens with improper immigration documents had been netted in the operation.

AFP Report

AB051051 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Kampala, June 5 (AFP) — The government of President Yoweri Museveni has lifted the restrictions on night travel imposed in and around Kampala four days ago to allow troops to stage a sweeping building-to-building search for illegal weapons.

Radio Uganda announced the lifting of the ban late Wednesday, quoting the inspector general of police, Luke Ofungi as saying that people "are now free to move any time." The restrictions, imposed on Sunday, banned travel in the capital between 8:00 pm and 7:00 am.

Most of the roadblocks put up around Kampala during the search operations involving hundreds of soldiers from Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) were lifted Thursday morning. The operation to ferret out weapons, coordinated from a temporary NRA Headquarters in city square and focusing on Kampala's business district, appeared to have been completed.

It was not immediately known how many people had been arrested in the operation or how many firearms had been seized. An AFP correspondent saw at least 13 people taken prisoner, while on Tuesday Mr Museveni said over 1,200 guns had been found.

Shopkeepers remained open for business during the searches, which even extended to some government offices, including the Ministry of Local Government.

ZAIRE

USSR Envoy Delivers Gorbachev Message to Mobutu

AB051952 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1725 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP) — The Soviet Union wishes to establish economic relations with Zaire, Valentin Soldatov, Soviet ambassador to Zaire, stated following an audience granted him at the Mont Ngaliema residence today by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to whom he delivered a message from CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev.

Mr Soldatov, who had returned from Moscow where he participated in his country's heads of diplomatic missions conference, disclosed that the CPSU general secretary's message to the MPR founding chairman reviews Soviet-Zairian relations and raises the issue of the safeguarding of world peace which, according to him, remains a major preoccupation of the Kremlin. In this regard, the ambassador hinted that Mr Gorbachev feels that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has an important role to play in the efforts being made to eliminate nuclear arms in the world. We must act to eliminate the danger that the proliferation of nuclear arms constitutes, he stressed.

Concerning this issue, it will be recalled that Guide Mobutu has always opted both publicly and privately for disarmament, stressing that resources thus saved could then be devoted to development efforts in the world. Such a stand has remained one of the constant pillars of Zairian diplomacy.

Mr Soldatov stated that his government intends developing its relations with African countries in an atmosphere of trust, and especially with Zaire in the economic field. To this end Soviet authorities are examining ways and means of increasing their aid to Africa in order to contribute to the reduction of the complex problems facing the continent.

UDPS Protests Belgium's Expulsion of Zairian

AB041245 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jun (AFP) — The UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress], the main Zairian opposition party, on Monday published in Brussels a "strong protest" addressed to the Belgian authorities "against the order just given Mr Marcel Ebua Lihau, former first president of the Supreme Court" of Zaire, to leave the Belgian territory. In a communique, the UDPS — whose activities have been banned in Zaire — stressed that Mr Lihau has been undergoing medical treatment in the Liege region (in the eastern part of Belgium) since his arrival at the end of January.

According to the UDPS, the health of Mr Lihau, one of the founders of this party, "seriously deteriorated" during "the long international banishment" to which he was subjected in Zaire because of his political opinions. The doctors' reports indicate that the medical treatments must be continued. This was the reason why "a request for the prolongation of his stay has been submitted" and Mr Lihau was later to go to Harvard University in the United States, the communique finally specified.

Department for French-Speaking Affairs Established

AB052014 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1708 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 5 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, signed today three decrees setting up a department at the Presidency in charge of French-speaking affairs [francophonie]; the appointment of a special delegate for French-speaking affairs; as well as a charge of missions at the Presidency of the Republic.

Under the first decree, the department in charge of French-speaking affairs is headed by a high-ranking official with the title of special delegate for French-speaking affairs. The department is in charge of the preparation and follow-up of conferences of heads of state and government of countries with French as a common language.

The second decree appoints Ambassador Bokonga Ekanga Botombele as special delegate for French-speaking affairs.

Finally, by the third decree Mobutu Sese Seko appoints Donge Nigu as the charge of missions at the Presidency of the Republic.

LIBERIA

Doe Grants Amnesty; Johnson-Sirleaf To Be Released

AB061307 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 6 (AFP) — Liberian President Samuel Doe Friday declared a general amnesty for all political prisoners detained since a coup attempt against his regime last November, it was announced here.

Among those to be released under the amnesty was former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage, Comment on Planned NLC Protests

Officials Accused of Subversion

AB051627 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The federal government has accused some officials of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] of engaging in subversive activities. A statement this afternoon said some officials of the Congress were being interrogated. They were alleged to have been engaged in collaboration with certain other persons in activities aimed at undermining state security. The government said that from available information there was a well articulated plan by the NLC and its collaborators to cause disaffection. It pointed out that no responsible government could condone such unpatriotic action from any group of persons in the society. The government warned that it would not allow the student crisis to be used as a shield to undermine the security and well-being of the nation. It advised workers and all members of the public to go about their normal duties and assure the public that as soon as the ongoing investigations were completed actions would be taken against those detained.

Papers Laud Meeting Cancellation

AB050818 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* and the *STATESMAN* describe the decision of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] to call off its nationwide procession scheduled for yesterday was a step in the right direction. The *STATESMAN* says what Nigeria needs most desperately is peace and understanding which by implication will stimulate [words indistinct] of the nation. The paper appeals to all parties involved in the Ahmadu Bello University [ABU] crisis to be calm.

On its part, the *CHRONICLE* expresses the hope that the panel set up to probe the ABU crisis will come out with a suitable recommendation that will prevent a recurrence. It says it will be impossible for the government to do anything now until the outcome of the panel's investigation into the matter.

Correction to Round Up of NLC Protest Responses

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Lagos Rounds Up Responses to NLC Protest," published in the 5 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page T 2:

Sourceline should read...Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 86 (changing "Lagos" to "Kaduna")

Column one, last paragraph, line three should read...this morning and all principal officers of the... (suppling indistinct words)

Column two, paragraph three, lines one and two should read ...situation, an official of one of the affiliate unions...(supplying indistinct word, adding "s" to "unions")

Column two, paragraph five, line five should read...stationed at the premises of the Federal Secretariat...(changing "entries" to "premises")

Column two, penultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line should read...locations including the state NLC Secretariat. The district members...(supplying indistinct words).

New Agencies Replace National Security Organization

AB051547 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Three agencies have been set up by the federal government to replace the Nigerian Security Organization [NSO] in the conduct of national security. The new agencies include the State Security Service, which will be responsible for intelligence within the country, and the National Intelligence Agency to be responsible for external intelligence. The third agency is the Defense Intelligence Agency, which will be responsible for defense-related intelligence within and outside Nigeria.

A government statement in Lagos today also announced the establishment of the Office of the Coordinator of National Security to coordinate the activities of the three agencies. Also established are two advisory councils. They are the National Defense and Security Council for matters relating to public security and the National Defense Council to advise the president on defense matters. The government explained that the decentralization of the NSO was as a result of the report submitted by the Alhaji Umaru Shinkasu review panel.

ANGOLA

SADF Attack on Oil Installation, Ships Claimed

MB060634 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Troops from the racist South African army have once again carried out acts of aggression against the territory of the People's Republic when at dawn yesterday they mounted an attack on Namibe Province. According to ANGOP, which released the information, the treacherous attack was perpetrated at 0413, hitting oil installations and merchant marine ships docked at the harbor of that province's capital. [Words indistinct] of Israeli origin. Three fuel tanks were hit while frogmen planted mines on three ships docked at the harbor. Another two tanks were destroyed, and a third was damaged. A ship was also sunk and another two damaged. This act of aggression has [words indistinct] the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda where FAPLA combatants killed two South African commandos and captured one [words indistinct].

Defense Aid Talks With Nigeria Begin 4 June

MB051133 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Official talks between Angola and Nigeria began in Luanda this morning. The delegations are headed by Venancio de Moura, Angolan deputy minister of external relations, and Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigerian external affairs minister, who arrived yesterday on an official visit to our country.

Talks will center on Nigerian aid to Angola in view of the situation created by constant South African aggression. On his arrival yesterday, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi told journalists that he had come to Angola to discuss what Nigeria can do to help Angola with Angolan officials in the External Relations and Defense Ministeries. He added that Nigerian aid would also be extended to SWAPO and this morning he went to Namibian refugee camps in Viena municipality.

The government of General Ibrahim Babangida has increased Nigerian aid to Angola to help our country face the current situation in southern Africa. Prof Bolaji Akinyemi is the second high-ranking Nigerian official to vist Angola with this objective. Furthermore, the Nigerian minister of petroleum resources has been to Angola twice to discuss issues related to measures to be taken by oil-producing countries to deal with the fall in oil prices on the world market.

This afternoon, the Nigerian minister will meet with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, minister of state for production. His visit to Angola is part of a tour of the Frontline States to express Nigerian solidarity with peoples of this region and in particular with the Zambian, Zimbabwean, and Botswana peoples who last month suffered cowardly South African raids.

UNITA Official Discusses MPLA Offensive

MB051643 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] According to UNITA rebels in Angola, the MPLA government is launching another massive fresh offensive against them. It is apparently on three fronts in the center, south, and southeast of the country. In previous offensives, UNITA has taken quite a battering and already they admit to having lost the town of Cangombe on the strategic Benguela railway. Brigadier (Tito Chingundze), UNITA's number three man, is in London. Julian Marshall put it to him that they were taking a beating this time as well.

[Begin recording][(Chingundze)] Yes, we lost the town on the way to Munhango, but in guerrilla warfare when you lose a town it doesn't mean you lost the war. So it's just part of the whole scenery within the theater of the combat, but anyway we think we will be able to put up a much better response this time than last time.

[Marshall] So what are the MPLA ranging against you in the way of men and weaponry in this particular offensive?

[(Chingundze)] They are again forcing us to a typical conventional warfare, massive air power, they are using MIG's 21 and 23, helicopters MI-24, MI-17, and MI-8, with tanks, but I think we have learned a lot from the last offensive and we are also responding in a way that...[changes thought] we will try to cripple them as much as we can and we think that we still remain optimistic but in the end what we want to show to the MPLA, the Soviets, and the Cubans is that the military solution is no solution at all. There is a need for negotiations, and I think throught the country this sentiment is growing rapidly and there is a need to end all this conflict.

[Marshall] What kind of new weaponry does UNITA have at their disposal?

[(Chingundze)] Well, I think I can't give you information for free, but...[changes thought] for different reasons that you understand.

[Marshall] Have the Stinger missiles that you were promised by the Reagan administration, have they arrived? Have they been deployed yet?

[(Chingundze)] All the support that we were promised when Dr Savimbi did visit the United States — we are satisfied that it will be delivered to UNITA.

[Marshall] Last month UNITA were complaining that Zambia might have entered into some kind of pact with the Luanda government, under which MPLA troops and possibly Cuban troops would be deployed in Zambia for possible use against UNITA in Angola. Has that happened?

[(Chingundze)] What we noticed at the beginning of this year was that the MPLA was using Zambian territory to supply logistically some of the forces that they had on the salient [as heard] of Cazombo, and we warned the Zambian Government about that. We think that our policy is still the same of good neighborhood, but if the Zambian Government allows that to happen we don't think that will do any good for most people both Zambian and Angolan.

[Marshall] But are there MPLA or Cuban troops on Zambian soil at the moment?

[(Chingundze)] Up to the time we were monitoring this convoy supplying by route [as heard] there were temporarily troops on Zambian territory and later reports are that Soviets are also involved.

[Marshall] And this is up in the northwest of Zambia, is it?

[(Chingundze)] It is definitely in the northwest of Zambia.

[Marshall] Because the Zambians have accused UNITA of planting mines in that area and killing civilians. Have you been planting mines in northwest Zambia?

[(Chingundze)] Not at all. As you may have known, the border between Zambia and Angola represents a barrier between the very same people on both sides of the two countries. There is no need at all on the side of UNITA of putting mines against the people which belong to the very same tribe. [end recording]

UNITA Overruns Catongo, Kills 5 MPLA Soldiers

MB060716 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Jun (KUP) — UNITA forces killed five MPLA soldiers and seized a large quantity of war materiel when they overran the town of Catongo to the east of Balombo in Benguela Province on 30 May 1986. This was disclosed last Thursday by a KUP correspondent in that region. The correspondent also said that hundreds of people had unreservedly welcomed UNITA's presence there and many were joining UNITA ranks. In conclusion, he said that in the attack UNITA forces did not suffer any casualties.

LESOTHO

New PRC Ambassador Presents Credentials

MB051429 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The new ambassador of the PRC to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Tian Changsong, presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace this morning. His Excellency Mr Tian said the friendly relations and cooperation between Lesotho and China had been growing steadily since 1983, when the two countries formally established diplomatic relations. These, he added, were further cemented by his majesty's visit to China last year. The ambassador congratulated Lesotho on successfully safeguarding her sovereignty and national dignity and also on endeavoring to achieve economic, cultural, and educational progress and on improving the living standards of her people. Mr Tian praised Lesotho for its efforts in promoting economic cooperation in southern Africa and for pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

In reply, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II said the progress and economic development achieved by the Chinese people and their government have taught the Basotho that prosperity and success are the results of hard work and that unity is strength. He said that with the establishment of the diplomatic relations the Basotho had been enabled to meet some of their needs and to develop their country, and the Basotho are confident that the friendship and cooperation bonds between the two countries will flourish for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

His majesty congratulated the Chinese Government on its role in efforts for the attainment of international peace and economic justice. He poited put that the philosophy of the founder of Basotho nation, King Moshoeshoe I, is based on peace which he regarded as the foundation stone for stability, good neighborliness, and survival of the nation. The king added that Lesotho will contiaue to work for the attainment of all those ideals and goals which are intended to give humanity the much needed security and confidence in the future of mankind. His majesty expressed the hope that the establishment of the Lesotho diplomatic mission in China will accelerate the achievements of these goals and continue to promote better understanding between the Basotho and the Chinese. The king told the ambassador that his visit to China was stimulating and enjoyable. He assured the ambassador that the governemnt would ensure that his excellency's stay in Lesotho is happy and fruitful.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Stresses Importance of Peace

MB051155 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] This week is being marked in Mozambique as peace week as part of this country's contribution to the UN International Year of Peace. At the week's first special event — the ceremonial planting of trees at the new Peace Park in Maputo — Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano spelt out Mozambique's commitment to the search for peace. Peace, he said, is the basic and inalienable right of all people, but to win peace it is necessary to identify the causes of war and to eliminate them.

Among the causes of war are expansionism, institutionalized racism, colonialism, and foreign occupation. All of these are very much in evidence in southern Africa today in the shape of apartheid and South Africa aggression against neighboring states.

As Mr Chissano pointed out, to struggle for peace in southern Africa means to struggle for the eradication of the apartheid system. Only the elimination of apartheid will enable the people of South Africa to win their freedom, the people of Namibia to win independence, and the people of the whole region to restore peace, progress, and cooperation. Peace is much more than the mere absence of war. It requires the defense of national independence, the elimination of all threats to territorial integrity and promotion of the development and well-being of the people. As Mr Chissano noted last Sunday, the people of Mozambique have always shown themselves ready to take up arms in defense of their peace. We fought the Portuguese colonialists and the Rhodesian invaders with the objective of establishing peace in Mozambique.

Today, Mozambique faces a terrorist onslaught carried out by armed bandits in the pay of South Africa. The struggle for peace therefore means fighting and eliminating the terrorists. This is not a war that the Mozambican people wanted. It is a war imposed on them by foreign forces bent on the destruction of the independence the Mozambican people fought so hard to win. Mozambique will never surrender its independence for a sham peace. Real peace and independence are indivisible.

Five 'Terrorist Camps' Destroyed in Offensive

MB051131 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique's army units are currently on an offensive against South Africa's MNR terrorist gangs in parts of Mozambique territory. Recent operations have resulted in the destruction of five terrorist camps in Zambezia, Maputo, and Sofala Provinces. During the operations, since the second half of May, the army has killed more than 120 terrorists, captured dozens of others, and seized large quantities of weapons and other war materiel.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Refuses Comment on Alleged Attack on Angola

MB060616 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Several news agencies quote allegations by the Angolan news agency, ANGOP, that South Africa attacked the southern Angolan port of Namibe, formerly known as Mocamedes, early yesterday. According to ANGOP a South African navy vessel and divers destroyed two fuel tanks in the harbor and damaged another. The agency says a merchant ship was such and two other vessels at anchor were also damaged. ANGOP reported that the merchant ship had a cargo of food aboard but did not say who owned the vessel or if any losses were suffered.

A spokesman for the SADF told the SABC that the Defense Force was not prepared to comment on this type of allegation by the Angolans. He said these allegations had increased noticeably during the past few months.

Reports of the attack come in the 2d week of the long-expected offensive against UNITA by the Angolan Government troops. UNITA says the Cuban-supported government troops led by Soviet officers are advancing in a 3-pronged attack on its bases and that it has already lost a 3-day battle for control of the strategic town of Cangombe in the eastern province of Moxico. UNITA says it has also been involved in a number of other attacks.

Commentary Discusses Publication of ANC Pamphlet

MB050759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC"]

[Text] A booklet just published indicates through extracts from numerous public statements how the Soviets use communist parties and so-called liberation movements around the world to gain control of countries. The booklet called *Talking With the ANC* indicates clearly how the South African Communist Party [SACP] is using the ANC of South Africa in its efforts to gain control of South Africa on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The SACP states in its program the Communist Party considers that the achievement of its aims will advance our country along noncapitalist lines to a communist and socialist future. The booklet set out the history of the ANC founded in 1912 and indicates how it eventually came under communist control and became Moscow's terrorist tool in South Africa to such an extent that last year 23 of its 30-member Central Committee were members of the SACP or strongly supported it. Only seven were noncommunists. And in September last year the ANC's monthly publication stated members of the ANC fully understand why both the ANC and SACP and two hands in the same body, why they are pillars of a revolution.

The SACP-ANC alliance is openly pursuing Soviet revolutionary theories. In South Africa the anticommunist black, brown, and white majority is far too strong for the Soviet-backed ANC-SACP alliance. The moderate majority is moving steadily forward with a reform program to establish a broad free enterprise democracy in which all South Africans will be able to take part equally without fear of communist domination or socialism that has destroyed so many Third World countries.

Nel, Others Discuss Booklet

MB050741 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Discussion with Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel; freelance journalist Otto Krause; Peter Sullivan, editor of the Saturday *STAR* newspaper; and Freek Robinson of the SABC, on the "Network" program, introduced by Robinson and Ruda Landman — live]

[Excerpts] [Robinson] Good evening and welcome to tonight's edition of "Network," in which the ANC will be the subject of discussion.

[Landman] The Bureau for Information has begun an extensive campaign to publicize official ANC statements on negotiation, violence, and the links between the ANC and the South African Communist Party [SACP]. Since the ANC was banned in 1960, this is the first time that such a wide range of statements by the organization has been made available to the South African public. In the publication issued by the bureau, called *Talking*

With the ANC, the government's stand on negotiations with the ANC is also stated. We have with us this evening in the studio the deputy minister of information, who will be answering questions put to him by journalists.

[Robinson] Let me present to you the members on our panel tonight. Otto Krause, on my left, is a free-lance journalist, Peter Sullivan, is the editor of the Saturday *STAR* newspapr, and our guest, is Deputy Minister Louis Nel. Minister, to begin with, you are aware of the sensitive negotiations under way between the South African Government, the Commonwealth Group, and the ANC, and the aim, apparently, is to promote negotiation. So why, at this particularly sensitive stage, is it necessary to publish this booklet which makes it quite clear that negotiations with the ANC are undesirable?

[Nel] Well, first of all, Mr Robinson, I want to take issue with you on your last statement. Negotiations with the ANC, under the conditions which the government has already spelled out very clearly — namely, that they renounce violence — are always a possibility. Second, with regard to the first part of your question, on the Commonewealth group which is involved with the negotiations, I cannot comment in public on the activities of that group at present. You are aware that neither the government nor the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] has made any comment in this regard. I agree that this is a sensitive stage, but as far as the publication of this booklet goes, it is the government's view that all the fact relating to the ANC should be placed before the public. The public, in general, should be informed about the goals of the ANC and the goals of the SACP, the formal alliance between these two, the problems facing the government in this connection, all the relevant facts which have to be taken into account when a decision is made on the important matter of negotiations. Of course, when the time for negotiation arrives, the ANC cannot be the only party. There are many other power bases, recognized, experienced, accepted black leaders in South Africa, who will naturally have to be accepted in the negotiation process.

[Robinson] Peter Sullivan?

[Sullivan] Minister, I would like to know this: If one wanted to find out what the government's policies are, one would not exactly go to the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and one does not ask Helen Suzman about the policy of the HNP [Reformed National Party]. So, why do we not ask the ANC to write a booklet for us, or use one they have already written — in Lusaka one could buy a booklet for 60 cents, and that would tell you what the ANC stands for. That is their policy. Why does the government have to publish a booklet?

[Nel] The government compiled this booklet on the basis of official publications of the ANC itself. You can see in the booklet that on the important points of dispute at present on which a stand is taken, the quotations have been taken from the ANC's own literature, that there are direct quotations, for example, from *SECHABA*, from *DAWN*, and other publications. We have also referred liberally to broadcasts on Radio Freedom. The purpose is to allow the ANC and the SACP to speak for themselves. In other words, it is actually a case of giving the ANC and the SACP a chance to say themselves what their views are.

[Robinson] But if you wanted to allow them to speak, why not allow their publications to be freely available in South Africa, so that people can read for themselves what they say?

[Nel] I think if one looks at the major points of dispute quoted in today's publication, there can be little doubt that the ANC has been correctly quoted, for one thing. Second, their views have bene given clearly. If anyone has a problem about the accuracy of the quotations by the ANC, if you have any problem about whether the ANC's stand has been correctly reflected on the issue of revolution, violence, or all the other important points of difference, then you can approach me about it. But at this stage it seems to me that the ANC has, indeed, been dealt with fairly.

[Robinson] Otto Krause?

[Krause] Is it sensible to give so much attention to the ANC, so much regard? It is said about the old days that, when they looked down on Afrikaans as a backward language, it merely confirmed the use of the language by the Afrikaners. Are we not making the same mistake in this case?

[Nel] I think we have to live with the realities of the day. There is always pressure on the government to talk with the ANC. That is a point of contention. The outside world is pressing the government to talk with the ANC. The matter has become a kind of debating point. Several South African groups have already gone to Lusaka to talk with the ANC. And while this is such an important matter, a matter which is widely discussed we thought it appropriate to provide more information about the ANC. We also pointed out, in the press release issued with the booklet, that the government does not want to give undue attention to the ANC; it is certainly not the only organization reflecting black views in the country, but nevertheless, it is one which is attracting much attention at the moment, both domestically and overseas, and it is important, in the interests of South Africa, that the situation is placed in perspective.

[Sullivan] But, minister, are you not using taxpayers' money to publish this pamphlet, while at the same time taxpayers' money is being used to ensure that information by the ANC does not reach the country?

[Nel] Of course, taxpayers' money is used. That is true. But it is also important to take note that the ANC is busy with a propaganda campaign, it is continually calling for further violence. This is being done daily. If the ANC is allowed to continue its propaganda, then we, as a responsible government, have to ask the question: Are we going to have more or less violence? And is that going to lead to a constitutional dispensation, a negotiated constitutional dispensation, which satisfies the reasonable aspirations of the people of South Africa? The answer, and that is the opinion of the government, is no. But the government saw fit, in the present circumstances, to correct the perspective regarding the ANC. And I would like to know if we in any way have quoted the ANC incorrectly, or created an incorrect impression of the ANC's real views? And, also, to point out the very close links between the ANC and the SACP. As for Mr Krause's question on whether the ANC will be given a chance to answer to this, the answer is: If the ANC does reply to the various points of dispute referred to in the booklet, we would very much like to know about it. There is a procedure according to which the government can be asked for permission to publish it. In the past, this permission has been given, for the publication of viewpoints of the ANC, and the government, or the minister concerned, would almost certainly give it his personal attention, if such an application or request is made to him.

[Sullivan] But, minister, is it not laughable, you saying the people of this country must be informed about what the ANC stands for, while at the same time....

[Nel, interrupting] I think it is laughable to say the people of South Africa should be informed about what the ANC....

[Robinson, interrupting] Can we just hear, please, exactly what Peter is saying? He has not completed his question.

[Sullivan] It is your government which said the people of this country should not know what the ANC is saying; they cannot, because the ANC has been banned.

[Nel] What we said, and the motivation for it, I have already explained to you. The ANC is propagating violence in the country, and in addition one has to keep in mind that in the ANC, because of the link between the ANC and the SACP, there is a strong communist element, which wants to ensure a propaganda campaign is carried out so that it will be easier to establish a communist state here. We must not be blinded, please, by other possible considerations, and forget about this real, key consideration.

[Robinson] May I just ... [changes thought] pardon me, Otto, go ahead.

[Krause] Minister, there is another thing whch worries me, and that is: Here we have a government pamphlet, an official pamphlet, with the imprint on it. And, given the political situation in the country, if something like this is issued by the government, then the blacks will not see it in the light, their support for the ANC will be strengthened, because this attack on the ANC through this pamphlet comes from the government.

[Nel] I think one should keep in mind the position of the bureau. We are conducting public communication. We give the government's stand on sensitive issues to the public. In other words, we are not prepared for another agent to do this, it would be an indirect method, and that would create the impression that it was done by a private organization, while that would not be the case. And I am convinced that the majority of the South African population, an overwhelming majority, is totally sick and tired of the violence being preached by the ANC. So, regarding your statement that the ANC should be placed in perspective even on this key issue, I cannot accept that.

[Robinson] Mr Nel, earlier you said the government does not feel prepared at present to talk with the ANC. Could you just....

[Nel, interrupting] No, I must explain the situation to you. The government can negotiate with any South African at any time. The state president made this very clear. But it has to be made clear that there must be a rejection of violence as a means of achieving political goals.

[Robinson] And what if all the communists within the ANC also renounced violence, would you speak to them?

[Nel] The South African Government, through the state president, has made this very clear, that it is no good for any government to talk with communists. The state president is on record in this regard, that the government will not talk with the SACP. And, in that connection, the state president has also said that he accepts that there are nationalists among the ANC who are not members of the SACP, and I believe the message should be carried to every black south African that we in government want a dispensation which will ensure development and peace, but that we cannot talk with people who want to achieve political goals through the use of violence, and that we will not talk with communists.

[Krause] Very well, minister. But I have a problem with that, because even if there are nationalists, black nationalists, among the ANC, just as there were Cuban nationalists in the past, they are still taken in tow by the communist leadership. So why now, suddenly, do we have to distinguish between communists and nationalists in the ANC, when they all belong to the same organization and when it is very clear that the nationalists in the ANC have been taken in tow completely by the communists?

[Nel] I think you are touching on a very important aspect, Mr Krause, and that is, that a two-phased revolution has been planned for this country, and this has been spelled out in this booklet. In the first phase, there must be a so-called national liberation, in which the communists also play a role, but they do not take up a prominent position in the organization. But later, when the liberation has been brought about — and that is what happened in Cuba, and that is what happened in several other countries — then, later, the communists come to the fore and try to hijack the whole revolution by establishing a communist state. The government will not tolerate that, and it is just as well that the South African public takes note of this danger.

[Sullivan] Minister, if you label the ANC leadership as communist, is there not....

[Nel, interrupting] We did not do that. We said there are important elements in the leadership who are communists or supporters of the Communist Party.

[Sullivan] Very well, important elements, or whatever. But in the publication there is a page which is almost painted red with the names of the people who are communists, or communist-inclined....

[Robinson, interrupting] Do you mean the majority of them are....

[Sullivan, interrupting] The majority of them, yes, of the ANC. So, is there not a danger that the man in the street who supports the ANC will begin to think: Well, now I have also to support communism. There are many people who support the ANC.

[Nel] No, I do not believe that is so, and I think it is important that the disadvantages of a communist state should be brought to the attention to the population. I just want to say that I am convinced that the ordinary black person in South Africa who may believe he can support the ANC is not necessarily a supporter of the communist activities of certain members of the leadership of the ANC....

[Sullivan, interrupting] But is you who says that leadership is communist....

[Nel, interrupting] ... and the aim here is also to bring to the attention of the population of this country, including the blacks of South Africa, that they have to be aware that there are certain elements, certain people, who are sitting inside that organization and who do not have the best interests of the black people at heart, but who are serving the interests of a world power, in this case, the Soviet Union. The black people should be aware that there are people who have motives other than the promotion of the interests of the black citizens of this country.

[Robinson] Minister, I believe one of the most important reasons the ANC began its onslaught against South Africa is the government policy, or rather, the policy as it was, and the organization lays its plans on grievances. But one wonders whether at present reform around grievances which exist still makes any impression on the people in the ANC, and whether the government has thought of giving attention to those matters, so that the ANC's onslaught can be minimized.

[Nel] It has long been known that the ANC leadership has no interest in reform. It was Mandela himself who wrote in the documents which were handed in to the court — and this document was in his own handwriting — he gave his reasoning on how South Africa should progress towards a communist state, and he said — and this was in his handwriting — [changes to English] We therefore must be revolutionaries and not reformists. [reverts to Afrikaans] And one has to take note, if one wants to understand the present actions of the ANC, that the ANC, or certain elements in the organization's leadership, has no interest whatsoever in reform, but only in revolution, because that will lead to a socialist, and then a communist, state. And they believe that those goal cannot be achieved by the reform, which taking place at present.

[Robinson] Peter, would you like to ask your question?

[Sullivan] Minister, you are quoting what Mandela said in 1962. If one had to go back in history and see that President P.W. Botha said, perhaps, in 1948, when he stood for the George seat, or perhaps in 1960, what he said then, there would be a great difference. Politicians change.

[Nel] In the case of the ANC leadership, we have to take note of the fact that not only did Mandela say that in 1962, but this view has been repeated over and over by the leadership of the ANC, and in particular also by Tambo, in which he makes it quite clear that they are not working for reform at present, but what they are working for is a revolution. And they have committed themselves totally to revolution. They have made this clear, they have stated it over and over. It was stated on 8 January in the so-called new year's message by Tambo, and was published in the South African newspapers, it was stated that they want a revolution, that they want to organize a people's war. And it is the duty of the South African Government not only to inform the public about the situation but to see to it that such motives are never carried out, because it would not be in the interests of the people of this country, regardless of....

[Robinson, interrupting] I am very sorry, gentlemen, but our time has expired. We have had a whole 18 minutes. Thank you for your participation this evening. Thank you, too, Mr Nel. From me, good night.

Pan-Africanist Congress Condemns Meetings Ban

MB052019 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania has condemned the Pretoria regime's recent ban on public meetings in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising. In a statement released today, the Harare-based PAC secretary for information and publicity, Comrade (Edwin Makote), described the ban as a reckless provocation against the people. Comrade (Makote) said 16 June is considered a public holiday by the black majority. The PAC official added that the Botha regime wants a direct confrontation with the people in the face of international condemnation of his apartheid policy. The ban also reinforces restrictions on news reporting.

Bishop Tutu To Organize 16 June Church Services

MB051043 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 5 June 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 5, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu today said he would instruct his clergy to organise church services on June 16 "and I will certainly participate in such services." He said in a statement the ban on all gatherings to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots was "one of the most insensitive and most provocative actions from a minister who has proved as insensitive and as provocative as some of his predecessors." The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, last night announced the ban on the gatherings, stating it would last until June 30.

Bishop Tutu said he learnt "with considerable distress" about the ban which "is meant to ensure that there will be no trouble on June 16 when the black community commemorates the tragic events of 10 years ago." The bishop asked how would Afrikaners feel if they were told they could not commemorate the Day of the Covenant. "At a time of high tension in the history of our land people should surely not be stopped from expressing their feelings especially when they have very few channels for doing so. The minister seems bent on provoking blacks to defy his ill-advised ban to give policemen yet another excuse to get at black people. The police and security forces inspire little confidence in blacks. They have become a law unto themselves. They hardly help to maintain law and order. They have a particular disdain for restraint on themselves," Bishop Tutu said.

"South Africa claims to recognise freedom of worship. I will instruct my clergy to organise church services on June 16 and I will certainly participate in such services. I hope the police will stay away and let us mourn in peace and with dignity." Bishop Tutu said he hoped other denominations throughout the country would arrange services of commemoration on June 16. "We have not yet reached the stage where we must ask for permission from a secular authority to worship God."

'Massive Security' at Ceremony for Buthelezi

MB051022 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1001 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pinetown, June 5, SAPA — Amid massive security precautions, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today became the first black leader in South Africa to receive the freedom of a white city or town. The honour was bestowed on him during a ceremony at the Pinetown civic centre. Escorted into the town by a cavalcade of motorcycle policemen, his arrival 10 minutes early caused much embarrassment among the organisers, as the special guard of honour had not been assembled. Consequently the platoon of Pinetown security guards frantically had to scramble into formation while the KwaZulu chief minister good-naturedly waited to be officially "received."

Massive security arrangements were evident and security guards from all the neighbouring boroughs as far afield as Umhlanga were called in to bolster the local arrangments. The entire civic centre was cordoned off to traffic. On rooftops surrounding the civic hall, at least two South African police marksmen were seen observing the crowd below, who were waving Inkatha flags and singing as Chief Buthelezi was led inside. Although a loudspeaker system had been set up outside, the Inkatha supporters were upset that they were not allowed into the hall. Security guards then relented and led the chief's supporters into the packed reception. Television cameramen from most of the international networks were also very much in evidence.

Among the dignitaries were: Mr Frank Martin, Natal's senior MEC [member of executive committee]; the mayors and mayoresses of Pinetown, Durban and all surrounding boroughs, as well as the entire 140-strong KwaZulu Legislative Assembly. After the ceremony, Chief Buthelezi and his wife, Princess Irene, were taken on an aerial tour of Pinetown by helicopter.

Outlines Legislature Reforms

MB050521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0009 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pinetown, June 5, SAPA — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today spelt out three essentials without which the KwaZulu/Natal indaba's proposed single legislature for this province would be rejected by the region's black majority. He told guests at a ceremony in Pinetown at which he was awarded the freedom of Pinetown that if the indaba failed it could mean the loss of South Africa's last opportunity for negotiated change. But for the proposed single legislature to receive vital black acceptence it would have to be:

— Elected by all the people of the province, voting on a common voters roll;

— In all respects a non-discriminatory, non-apartheid system; and

— Not an alternative to full black participation in the central South African Government.

Chief Buthelezi said he understood the fears of many whites, Indians and Coloureds. But, provided the plan met these criteria he would be happy if it also included enough safeguards and guarantees to ensure that these people were represented in the legislature and the executive and that legitimate rights were protected. If the indaba reached agreement and, most importantly, sold its plan to the people of KwaZulu/Natal, the government would be forced to take it very seriously indeed. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said there was irony in the fact that, although he was receiving Pinetown's highest honour, he would not be allowed to vote or stand for office in its elections or to choose where to buy a house in the town. He drew attention to this not to insult or embarrass but to illustrate how much reform was still needed.

Chief Buthelezi called on the Pinetown town council to take immediate steps to end discrimination in the municipality — to open all amenities like libraries, swimming pools and parks and to ensure that there was no job discrimination in its employ. He said that although it might be true that capital to build the town had come from largely white ratepayers, most of the sweat and toil had been supplied by blacks whose spending had also made Pinetown what it was. Chief Buthelezi warned whites not to be fooled into thinking that a few token changes would ensure a peaceful alternative to the "Vorsterian nightmare" too ghastly to contemplate. There were titanic, well-financed resources determined to wreck the economy, make South Africa ungovernable and to establish a socialist or quasi-socialist system which some euphemistically called a people's democracy.

"Such a democracy would show every sign of having little to do with either people or democracy and a great deal to do with rule by the few for the few, with a so-called people's court hanging the necklace on those who dare to disagree," he said. Yet it was hopeless for those who wanted peace to adopt a reactionary position and fight to maintain the status quo. Even a modified form of the status quo was indefensible and untenable because it did not have the support of the vast mass of South Africans who hated it and wanted it destroyed.

But in all this, Chief Buthelezi said, he could offer a powerful message of hope. People were not stupid and they did not want to exchange one tyranny for another. They simply wanted peace, prosperity, hope, a reasonable home, a decent job, a good education for their children and an equal say in the running of their town, province and country.

UK Envoy Tours Crossroads, Khayelitsha

MB051458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The British ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly, made a whistlestop tour of devastated Crossroads relief centres and Khayelitsha today and said he was "moved" by the plight of the refugees. Accompanied by Father Desmond Curran of St Gabriel's Church in Guguletu and local and foreign journalists, he met relief workers at the Zolani centre in a room lit by a single candle and a bank of television lights. He said the British Embassy today gave the Red Cross R36,500 to be used to buy 5000 blankets. This was in addition to 1,000 blankets contributed by the embassy within days of the sacking of squatter camps last month.

Sir Patrick said the situation in South Africa was followed closely in Britain and what had happened at Crossroads aroused "instinctive sympathy." He added: "We wanted to get a first-hand view of the situation and to show that we were concerned." But it was not for Britain to tell the South African Government what was happening at Crossroads. He noted that Khayelitsha was "a good bit further" from Cape Town than Crossroads and that this was clearly one of the reasons why people were reluctant to move there.

Sir Patrick called on Mrs Anna Tomana, 76, of Nyanga East who is providing shelter for several refugees. Flying sand greeted the visitors at Khayelitsha where Sir Patrick was invited into a Red Cross tent at Site B.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

6 PM, 5 Jun

MB051725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1701 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 5, SAPA — The following is the 6pm unrest report from the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Soweto, Port Elizabeth, about one hundred blacks set a black female aged 30 years alight. The police arrived on the scene just in time and fired two rounds of birdshot. One black man, 20 years, were fatally wounded. Another black man was slightly wounded and subsequently arrested. The black female involved was taken to the local hospital with serious burns.

"At Eden Park coloured township, Alberton, about 45 coloureds stoned a SAP (South African Police) vehicle. The police had to use tearsmoke which led to the arrest of one coloured man.

"In another incident in the same area two coloured men were arrested by the police after they had barricaded a road.

"In Johannesburg City, approximately 15 photographers, among other World TV news, national TV, and CCF [expansion unknown] TV, gathered before Khotso House (the black trade union headquarters). Five taxis arrived. Forty blacks got out, sang freedom songs and stoned the shops across the street. When the police arrived they were dispersing. There were no arrests or injuries."

6 Jun

MB060611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0609 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 6, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Nyanga near Goodwood in the Cape, the burnt body of a black man was found.

"At Alexandra near Johannesburg, the partially burnt body of a black man was found.

"At Kathlehong on the East Rand, a Development Board building and a private vehicle were damaged by arsonists.

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a delivery vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"At KwaTema near Springs, police dispersed an illegal gathering with quirts. A youth was arrested.

"At Claremont near Durban, the Development Board offices were extensively damaged by arsonists."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Security Bills

In an editorial on page 14, Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 June says that although the government has agreed to change one or two contentious provisions in the new security amendments, the remaining provisions are "highly objectionable." The government's insistence in perservering with the bills "suggest that our leaders cannot see beyond further repression in coping with the current crisis; and that a political solutions is very much an afterthought." Government "'concessions'" on issues like the right for ministerial proclamations to be challenged in court and the right of emergency detainees to receive visits from relatives represent "no great rethink on the rights of man," but "merely the Government's fear of losing more face for the tricameral system." Should these concessions not satisfy the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, "the Government will be forced to steamroller the Bills through by means of its inbuilt majority in the President's Council. That would at least show up the hollowness of 'power-sharing' and represent a tattered victory for the forces of dissent."

STAR on Shultz Statement

"South Africans should take heart from the assurance given by Mr George Shultz on behalf of the United States Government that it has no intentions of giving in to pressures for tougher economic sanctions and disinvestment," *THE STAR* says in another editorial on the same page. However, Shultz' call for negotiation and his condemnation of violence by both the right and the left should also be noted. "The people caught in the middle, between the violence of the extremes, must assert themeselves again — but not by the same barbaric methods they abhor in their opponents. That is why the police, as the instruments of the state, should never be the instigators or perpetuators of violent confrontation, as sadly is the case at present."

Restoring Citizenship

In an third editorial on the same page, *THE STAR* says that the government's decision to restore South African citizenship to residents of the independent homelands only at their written request "is an unethical route: not only does it guarantee less than 100 percent response, but it invites colossal bureaucratic bottlenecks that could delay the process for ages."

Government Tolerant of Maputo Accusations

"The Nkomati Accord may be back on track, as Foreign Minister Pik Botha says, but it is not going anywhere," writes Gerald L'Ange of *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service on the same page. "President Samora Machel's bitter attack on South Africa in Tokyo last week reflects the increasing strains that are being placed on the accord." It seems that "Maputo is speaking with two voices — a soft one in private for Pretoria and a harsh one in public for the rest of the world and for the Mozambican citizens who need some explanation for their Government's inability to crush the rebels," but "Pretoria will have to remember that one of its main reasons for signing the Nkomati Accord was to deny Mozambique to the ANC as a base for insurgency into the Republic." The Frelimo government, on the other hand, "signed the accord largely because it believed it would end South African aid to the rebels and that without this aid they could either be defeated or contained." However, "Frelimo might well take the view now that if the MNR can operate effectively without South African aid there is no point in maintaining the Nkomati Accord, the signing of which damaged its prestige in the rest of Africa and the Third World." "South African analysts, however, think Pretoria's attitude is basically that it doesn't care what government is in charge in Mozambique as long as it bars the ANC." So the "Nkomati Accord and all its potential benefits remain hostage to the MNR — or to the Maputo government's refusal to come to terms with rebels it can probably never defeat militarily."

Citizenship for Blacks

An editorial in the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 June on page 4 says "South African citizenship is to be restored on request to millions on blacks living legally in South Africa who became foreigners with the independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei." Although "outsiders might think it churlish of blacks to reject something that looks reasonably good and perhaps well intentioned," the "frustration and anger caused when citizenship was suddenly take away from the people" cannot be discounted. "The best government can do under the circumstances is to go ahead with the new system of uniform identification and let the people reclaim their rights in the process."

'Focus' on Bantu Education

On the same page Sam Mabe in his "Focus" column discusses the problem of "Bantu Education" which caused black pupils throughout the country to rise up against authority in 1976. "Pupils and parents have decided that protests and condemnations cannot change the system without some positive action. They are now thinking of replacing Bantu Education with an 'alternative education' or 'people's education,'" although this has not been clearly defined. Among the criticisms leveled against "Bantu Education" has been the "content of subjects taught and the teaching methods in black schools" which tend to be unrelated to student experiences and that the "present educational system makes pupils less creative in thinking and passive recipients of whatever is imposed on them by the ruling class."

Economic Adjustment Needed

"Ever since the debt standstill last year, South Africans have been waiting and hoping for the restoration of conditions as they existed bfore that time," says Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 4 June in an editorial on page 6. "The hope has proved vain, and the time may have come when it makes more sense to face up to the need for adaptation than to try to recreate a lost world." However, South Africa has "gone a long way to adjusting thanks to the flexible exchange rate policy that allows the value of the rand to reflect the political and economic realities." Now "the task belongs to the economist who must, like it or not, begin with the assumption that South Africa will be starved of capital for as long as anybody can foresee. If this means encouraging the growth of the 'black' — that is, informal — economy, so be it." The only course is to "follow the markets, and to try to cushion the worst effects of an historic change. South Africa's past is — irrevocably — past."

Police Use of Force Condemned

A second editorial on the same page condemns the police assumption that people can be "brought to heel by a good thrashing." "The image sent abroad in recent days by television of South African policemen thrashing young women with sjamboks on the campus of Wits University is bad enough; the effect within the country is surely worse." The government should be aware of the "huge debt of anger and hatred which is thus incurred."

Economy 'Winding Down'

On the same page, economics editor Gerald Prosalendis questions whether the government's economic package has not "run on to the rocks." The government's delay in "announcing concrete proposals demonstrates its lack of urgency in giving an ailing economy a hand at a time when confidence is dwindling rapidly and action is called for to stop the slide." "While supply-side measures — such as across the board tax cuts — are seen to be desirable, the loss of revenue to the state has put paid to any genuine relief from this quarter. Rather the authorities are toying with increased government spending which they see as inevitable anyway, to boost the economy." However, the government's delay is not understandable "especially with the SA economy winding down." Economist Ronnie Bethlehem points out that unemployment, the high level of inflation, and the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments as being "absolutely critical." So there is "genuine fear that with fiscal stimulation SA could find itself in 18 months with no significant surplus on current account, no real recovery in the economy or real GDP growth and an inflation rate of 25 percent." "Unless the powers that be get to grips with the economic realities facing SA and realise that the economic wellbeing of the country is more important than dithering while they score political points, SA will enter a period of slow decay."

CAPE TIMES on Security Bills

In reaction to the attempt by the government to pass the two new security bills in Parliament the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 3 June on page 9 states in an editorial that "they should be scrapped outright." If the bills "go through the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates with their essential provisions intact, both Houses will lose what little remains of their legitimacy in the electorate. And if President Botha rams both bills through, against the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of South Africans, he will stand exposed as scarcely a democrat."

No Respect for Dead

"In the terrible spiral of violence and counter-violence that has gripped the black townships, there is little enough respect shown the living. But in Guguletu at the weekend police showed none for the dead either," says a second editorial on the same page. The police "fired teargas at a funeral procession, forcing pallbearers to abandon four coffins in the road." "Such action was nauseating in its total lack of feeling for the bereaved and their religious observances." It seems that unless both sides "recognize that violence is not the answer, repression and counteraction will not only continue but intensify."

BEELD on Soviet Condemnation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 June says in an editorial on page 10: "One does not have to say much about the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union in South Africa, in the name of 'peace and security' to end its 'terror and violence' against neighboring states. Where the Soviet Union does not apply its state terrorism, it sponsors organizations to do so for it. So the Soviet Union should be the last to break a lance for peace. One can live with hypocrisy but when it goes hand in hand with direct threats, the situation becomes worrying. And that is what Moscow is busy with." The Soviet reaction to South Africa's reprisal attacks was not merely proclaimed to the world, but was delivered to the South African mission at the United Nations, apparently to underline the seriousness of the message. "The protest note said that the South African Government will have to bear full responsibility for future attacks on neighboring states. Does this mean that the Soviet Union is prepared to act as fourth party in the struggle between South Africa, its neighbors, and the ANC? That would be evidence that the ANC is its protege, and that the ANC was hurt in the countries concerned. For what other reasons would Moscow start threatening if if did not have a direct interest? We wonder if the West appreciates the significance of this? The Soviet Union is threatening — and the West is involved with boycotts and other punitive measures to weaken the moderate nucleus, and therefore hope for peaceful reform in South Africa. Must the Kremlin first carry out an attack before the eyes of the West are finally opened?"

Need for Unity Stressed

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 June says in an editorial on page 12: "State President P.W. Botha this weekend put his finger on an very real danger which, in the present threatening circumstances, makes the republic more vulnerable: 'No one is as weak as those divided among themselves,' he said in his Republic Day address. The irony, at the end of the first quarter century of the existence of the Republic of South Africa is that, as the threat against us grows and the test becomes harder, there are signs that the divisions among our own forces are becoming greater and more virulent. While differences are to be expected, the real danger arises when these differences push all reasoning to the background, and when our people allow themselves to be herded into camps by hotheads. The enemies of a free South Africa know the effectiveness of the proven approach of divide and rule. As the state president warned, South Africans must not at this stage underestimate the cunning of our enemies. Rather than strengthening the hand of the enemy at this hour by allowing this division to take hold, we should in all earnestness think about the communality which binds all together who have an interest in the survival of this sovereign republic."

Black-on-Black Violence

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 3 June says: "Barbaric intimidation found a new variation this weekend to the so-called necklace murders when a mob murdered a black policeman by burying him alive. It is possible that the reaction to the gruesome acts of black-on-black violence will be a shrug of the shoulders by whites, especially as they are multiplying to almost daily occurrences. It may be said to be of lesser importance because it does not (yet) threaten the whites themselves; or it can be labeled a black return to barbarism. Such reaction is wrong and dangerous. The kind of violence which is multiplying in the black areas threatens the stability and security of the whole country. The fact that it is happening almost daily is reason for concern, not acceptance. And even though the white is not threatened directly, in the sense that no white victims are claimed, it nevertheless affacts him very closely." This kind of intimidation by lawless mobs has an effect not limited to the black areas. "By this means the revolutionary gains control of the people and the administration of the areas. And by this means they alienate the moderate and the law-abiding blacks from the whites. The whites can no longer sit to one side and overlook the violence under the false comfort that 'they are just exterminating each other. The fates of black and white in this country are too closely intertwined. Ordinary people can make a contribution by working towards improving attitudes, a better understanding at personal level, because the future of this country depends on attitudes."

DIE TRANSVALER on Foreign Pressure

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 3 June says in an editorial on page 16: "South Africa's relations with its traditional friends — if one can still call them that — abroad are once again under great strain. Following the defense force attacks in neighboring state, further sanctions proposals have been presented in the United States. The South African currency is under pressure as a result of overseas fears about left- and right-wing radicalism here at home. And later this week the strain can be worsened when the Commonwealth group of negotiators presents its report on negotiations with the government and the ANC. If it is a negative report, it could dump British-South African relations in the boiling pot." "Both the state president and the minister of foreign affairs have said that South Africa will not allow itself to be bullied by the outside world — even if this leads to greater isolation for us. Most South Africans will agree with this, even if greater suffering and struggling becomes a real danger in the days ahead."

DIE TRANSVALER on ANC

A second editorial on the same page says South Africa is paying a heavy price for believing all these years that the ANC would be exposed, both at home and abroad, as the communist terrorist organization that it is. The country's problem is the totally distorted image of the true face of the ANC not only overseas, but apparently in the republic as well. The excuse could be made that this country's information campaign to expose the ANC failed but such a campaign is now urgently needed to help bolster the republic's credibility. "The brochure *Talking With the ANC* which was issued yesterday by the Department of Information could have the disadvantage that it is a government publication. The brochure should be followed by an aggressive campaign to tear the mask off the barbarous face of the ANC."

DIE VADERLAND on Shultz Statement

On page 8, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 June states in an editorial that the appeal by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for U.S. companies to remain in South Africa will win him approval here. The reason disinvestment and sanctions would have disastrous effects are all too apparent in South Africa, and it is pleasing that the U.S. secretary of state explained all this at a public occasion. "Seeing that the Reagan administration has committed itself to constructive engagement and against sanctions, it ought also to be in Mr Shultz' party political interests to explain these facts to his voting public. It would be even better if he pointed out to them that this government is engaged in real reform. In that way he could make a strong case that his goverment's policy is bearing fruit. It is also to be welcomed that Mr Shultz is aware of the ANC's violence — even though he does not want to name the organization — and of the violence perpetrated by lawless and revolutionary elements in the black areas. However, earlier he had condemned the South African raids on ANC targets in neighboring states, and this week he tarred our police and prison authorities with the same brush as the comrades and terrorists. We believe that he felt compelled to do so on account of the anti-South African climate. But we cannot accept that as justified. Indeed, it comes across as very paternalistic, as though the United States can deal with this matter just as a parent orders his children to stop fighting. It is naive to pretend that the violence will end once the security forces stop trying to combat it. At the same time, his version creates the impression of violent chaos in South Africa...which will not contribute to giving U.S. companies confidence to remain here."

RAPPORT on Republic Day

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 1 June says in an editorial on page 10 that "the 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa was not celebrated as an official and magnificent occasion yesterday as one would have expected in normal circumstances." A celebration like the one held in 1966 when the late Dr Verwoerd addressed a crowd at the Voortrekker Monument's amphitheater would not have served the interests of South Africa and its people. There is so much polarization in the country that, in view of the security risk, it would have been unwise to celebrate on a large scale. "What should have been a symbol of unity would probably have been a show of our division." "We must work harder at creating a new South Africa where community loyalties and values are more important, and in which everyone can celebrate together."

Bannings Not Solution

"Fearful as the Government clearly is about what may happen on and around June 16, banning all gatherings is not the solution. Our fear is that it could even be provocative," says Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 June in an editorial on page 16. "Some groups have said that they will not regard themselves as bound by the order and others, seeking primarily to commemorate a deeply emotional anniversary, will find that a peaceful meeting cannot remain so because the police will be obliged to disperse them." Although "townships are in ferment" and "hotheads may try to use the occasion to promote indiscriminate mayhem" which places the government in a dilemma, to try to wish the problem away by edict is not the solution. "People under pressure need an outlet. Gatherings provide it. To remove the safety valve is to invite unpredictable explosions." Although the "potential for violence on June 16 is real," banning meetings does not minimize it. It is hoped that the "heavy hand" of the minister of law and order will not deepen the crisis on June 16.

Police Provoke Campus Violence

"This week's message from the vice-chancellor of Wits University was needed, perhaps even overdue," says another editorial on the same page. "The police must stop the harassment and arrest of students and academics, said Professor Karl Tober, and keep off the university campus." Police have moved "unbidden on to university territory in pursuits of alleged threats to law and order" causing "tensions and anger" and "some attacks on police and protests spilling off campus." It is hoped that the urgent meeting called for by Professor Tober with the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police "will bear fruit."

Booklet Boosts ANC Standing

On the same page John D'Oliveira discusses the effects of the governemnt publication of the booklet *Talking With the ANC*. Although some believe that the government's picture is "based on selective quotes from ANC literature, broadcasts and leaders' statements" and others that the ANC "is controlled by reasonable men forced into violence by the Government's intransigence" the the point is that the government has to come to terms "with the real leaders of South Africa's black majority." "If the ANC as it is now constituted really does represent the collective will of South Africa's black people" the government will have to deal with the organization sooner or later, "no matter how 'good' or 'bad' Mr Oliver Tambo and his top echelon may be." "It is a historical truth that the longer this process takes, the worse the whites' negotiating position will be." The government should demystify the organization by "unbanning it, by offering to talk to its leaders, by releasing Nelson Mandela, by allowing all and sundry to quote what the ANC says. In short to expose the ANC to harsh public scrutiny." However, this does not mean that "attemps to organise violent action should not bring down on the organisers the full weight of the law." "Mr Botha must remember Mr Vorster's words and he must speak to those people who are 'thrust upwards by the political process,' whether he likes them or not, whether he likes what they stand for or whether he does not." The publication of the booklet might confirm the fears of the whites "of what will happen under an ANC government" but it "will do little to erode whatever support the ANC has among black people. It may well have the opposite effect."

Indecision Over Security Bills

Political correspondent David Braun says on page 17 that "the Coloured and Indian parties have effectively thrown a spanner into the parliamentary works through indecision over whether to support two draft security laws giving the police wider emergency powers." The government's attempt in passing the bills through Parliament to become law before 16 June has been "frustrated." "The coloured and Indian parties have reached a political crossroads" as the bills are viewed as "instruments to prop up apartheid. Coloured and Indian MPs are painfully aware of the connotations of their support — that is why many resist them even though, privately, they may agree they are necessary."

CITIZEN on AMCHAM Proposals

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 June on page 6 comments in an editorial on the document requested by the Social Justice Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce (AMCHAM) which proposes "civil disobedience as part of a programme 'for easing life' of Black employees of American companies." Frank Lubke, president of AMCHAM in South Africa said that "the decision to back civil disobedience was part of AMCHAM's strategy to come out against injustices in South Africa. 'We have a social conscience.' Now he says that AMCHAM's board of governors never endorsed the proposals, and that the document was sent out to member companies for their information 'without any specific recommendation or endorsement of the proposals.' " "If there was no intention of backing or encouraging civil disobedience, why circulate the document?" It is certain that the government "will not tolerate any breaking of the law by foreign firms" and "if any American firms encourage or take part in civil disobedience, there is only one thing to tell them and that is: Get out of South Africa. We don't need you here."

SOWETAN on Proposed Security Bills

Commenting on the Public Safety Amendment and Internal Security Bills now before parliament, the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 June says on page 6 that "the proposed get-tough legislation will in effect complement the attitude that the police are already displaying in the townships. The reasons for this may include the desire by the Government to assure its rightwing elements that it can get the situation under control." However, "there is no need for the Bills now before Parliament to be passed. The State has already got sufficient powers to handle any forms of unrest." "More repressive measures will do nothing to sort out the causes fo the unrest. Such short-term measures address symptoms and not causes of the violence."

Freedom on Campus

"Last week's police activity on the campus of the University of the Witwatersrand looked suspiciously like the continuation of a years-long vendetta between the authorities and an institution pledged to uphold the ideals of good old-fashioned liberalism," says a page six editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 5 June. The right to "freedom of speech, opinion and association" have been "anathema to a sucession of governments, all by the same party, which have not tolerated any deviation from the narrow confines of their beliefs." "And time and again ministers of State have called in the police to stifle these protests and to harass student leaders who have refused to conform to the rigidities of a system which dare not admit criticism." As a "university exists primarily to pursue knowledge, and only second- arily to encourage thought by young minds," the fact that "an atmosphere of free inquiry encourages dispute should surprise nobody; it is intended to do so." Police should only intervene when "in the opinion of the university authorities, demonstrations go to the point of endangering life or property, or when they exceed the capacity of university security staff to keep reasonable order," and then they should be equipped with shields and riot gear to play a "patient game."

Government Duplicity

"Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and many officials beneath him whimper frequently about the reluctance of the 'private sector' (from which they seem to exclude such former and unprepossessing members as the Minister himself) to invest," another editorial says. "At the same time, without perceiving any contradiction, they thrust themselves into the marketplace to interfere with a minor detail of innovative marketing such as Pick'n'Pay's petrol discount coupons." "So long as the clerks hold the whip hand, a wise man may be tempted to keep his money in sock."

Tougher Measures From Britain

Johan Battersby reports from London in *BUSINESS DAY* on page 6 that pressure might make Britain "fall in line with the rest of Europe and impose a visa regime on SA passport holders and terminate the double taxation agreement which exempts British nationals from paying British taxes when doing business in SA" a measure which would amount to a "form of indirect disinvestment." However, the report of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) which will give an "assessment of its efforts at promoting dialogue and the prospects for dialogue in the future" will be "crucial in determining the scale and nature of further sanctions." The most likely scenario would appear to be a carefully-worded combination of further targeted sanctions and leaving open of the dialogue door. Therefore it is "possible that SA could be facing a mandatory package of targeted sanctions at the Security Council by the end of the year. But even a limited Commonwealth package of tougher measures could have a disastrous impact on flagging investor confidence in the SA economy. Either way a fully-fledged siege economy looks perilously close."

CAPE TIMES Views Government Interference

Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 4 June comments in an editorial on page 8 on the government's edict banning discount petrol. "Apart from economic arguments, there is another reason for concern. The Supreme Court decided in March that the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs had acted beyomd his powers in trying to cut off supplies to Pick'n'Pay. Now the minister has acted in terms of the same section then challenged. Surely, if the law is inadequate, the proper course is to amend the law in Parliament, after proper debate? That would be more satisfactory than trying to evade a Supreme Court ruling by issuing yet another edict."

Government Actions Observed

"Grave warnings have come to the Botha government in the last day or two from high personages of the conservative and well-disposed British and American governments, pointing to the damaging consequences of Pretoria's newly adopted tough-it-out line of policy" says another editorial on the same page. "As June 16 approaches, the Botha government's actions in the next week or two could have an important influence on British and American perceptions of the South African future. Draconian security measures may reassure a troubled Nationalist electorate. Abroad, they strengthen the impression of a weak government which has lost its sense of direction and needs martial-law powers to keep the peace and govern the country."

Appeal to Moderate South Africans

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 5 June says in an editorial on page 18: "It seems South Africa's overseas enemies are tightening the noose around our necks. The uninformed may have expected the oppositive. Was it not just the other day that President Reagan put the 'mad dog' Al-Qadhdhafi in his place? And in this paper yesterday we reported that the iron lady is wavering under the pressure for further sanctions against South Africa, and that race violence is increasing in Britain. But then, South Africa is accustomed to different standards being applied to it; to being kicked rather than being understood." An appeal is made to moderates in the country that "South Africa has never needed its children as it does now — but as one people, not the clashing groups which will hasten our fall. The state president put it like this on Saturday at Stal Square: 'There is no one as weak as those divided among themselves.' The late Dr Malan's motto was: 'Bring together those who belong together.' No one would claim that that old statesman's words were applicable to us at present especially not among those far right circles. Which is why we say in the words of Gideon to Joshua at Gilgal: 'Do not leave us in the lurch at this time.' The drastic steps announced yesterday by Minister Louis le Grange are overwhelming proof that there is no time to flirt with people who live in flights of the imagination."

AMCHAM Action Condemned

A second editorial states "foreign interference in South Africa's internal problems is a fact. In most cases it is unasked for, but there are groups which, although naive, meant well and certainly have made a contribution towards change. Until recently, the American Chamber of Commerce could have been included among the latter. Could, because now the chamber has taken itself along a dangerous path by endorsing civil disobedience as though it would improve the lot of the black employee. That certain existing measures make the existence of black workers difficult is not in dispute, nor the need to get rid of these measures. Rather, it is the defiant, undermining methods to bring about change. We find it highly irregular that this organization should take unto itself the right to preach, here and now, transgression of the law, when it would never consider doing the same in America. The view on this controversial issue as expressed in the latest issue of *DE REBUS*, the journal of the law association, needs to be considered: 'The assumption that citizens are free to perpetrate criminal transgression when they are of the opinion that it is in the public interest is in conflict with the authority of the law and parliamentary democracy.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Expresses Pessimism Over RSA Solution

MB051627 Dakar PANA in English 1505 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 5 June (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today voiced his pessimism over the resolution of the South African problem which he said is bound to explode very soon. Speaking in an interview with Gunter Kaizer, the religious department consultant for eastern, central and southern Africa, President Kaunda said there is no way the racial problem of South Africa will be solved if the regime continues to be supported by the powerful Western forces. President Kaunda said the people in the southern region are in a very precarious position with a number of strong forces acting against them and unless the misguided nations of these Western nations change their stance there will be a holocaust in the region which will engulf everyone.

He dismissed the United States' call for constructive engagement in South Africa as useless and called for mandatory sanctions and pressure that will force the Botha regime to abolish the apartheid policy. President Kaunda said any thinking person who was not racially inclined could not refuse to implement sanctions, adding that although blacks will suffer more from disinvestment, [words indistinct] certainly better. He said the Reagan and Thatcher administrations stand was outdated and based purely on racial lines because if it was the whites who were dying from South Africa's terrorist activities sanctions would have been imposed long ago.

On South Africa's three pronged raid into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe last month President Kaunda said he was not impressed with the condemations and sympathies voiced by the Western countries because words alone would not get anyone anywhere. He said paying lip service to the southern African problem was not enough because time was running out, the South Africans needed the United States, Britain, France and West Germany in action if the looming catastrophe was to be averted.

ZIMBABWE

Muzenda Says RSA 'Terrorism' Will Be Punished

MB050953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 5, SAPA — South African "terrorism" would not go unpunished by those at whom it was directed, the Zimbabwe deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, said in Harare today. ZIANA reports he told a police passing-out parade that Zimbabwe, along with Zambia and Botswana, had been victims of attacks from the "evil and murderous" Pretoria regime which had resulted in the deaths of refugees and a footballer. "These departed souls will not help (State President Mr P.W.) Botha in his oppression and enslavement of our brothers and sisters in South Africa," said Mr Muzenda. "The terrorism of South Africa will not go unpunished by those at whom it is directed. I am confident that the Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] will not be found wanting in its every endeavour to eradicate, in conjuction with other security forces, the menace of aggression by Botha and his Boer racists of peace-loving people in the Frontline States."

He said some members of ZRP, including some in senior ranks, had disappointed the nation with their lack of devotion to duty, greed and moral laxity. It was therefore important for all policemen to "rededicate themselves and ensure that they act in a conscientous, honest and loyal manner," ZIANA quoted him as saying. Mr Muzenda said it was crucial for policemen to win the hearts and minds of the people in order to obtain their full cooperation in the prevention and detention of crime.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JUNE 1986

Israel

Israel decided to immediately recall its ambassador from Vienna to protest Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, IDF radio announced 9 June, noting that this "very harsh move" followed consultations in which Israeli officials embraced Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's "firmer" stand on the Waldheim affair. The Foreign Ministry spokesman had earlier expressed "profound regret and disappointment" at Waldheim's election, according to Jerusalem television.

As for U.S.-Israeli relations and the Jonathan Pollard espionage affair, an 8 June Cabinet resolution said it is "inconceivable" that attempts to "sully" the atmosphere between Israel and the United States will be successful, noting that Israel takes a "serious view" of recent "unfounded reports about so-called Israeli espionage affairs and arms deals" and hopes such reports will not continue. The resolution, which was broadcast by Jerusalem radio, reaffirmed the Israeli Government's commitment to continue cooperating with the U.S. investigation into the Pollard affair, adding that Israel has dismantled the Israeli unit which "exceeded its authority" and which became "exposed" as a result of the affair. No espionage activities against the United States are being carried out on Israel's behalf, the resolution stressed.

In related comments reported by *MA'ARIV*, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin accused "certain elements" in the U.S. Administration of being "out to get" Israel, and he emphasized that Pollard's espionage activities were a "deviation" carried out without the knowledge of the "political echelon." A high-level Israeli political source cited by *HADASHOT* said the Pollard affair is "finished" from Israel's point of view, stating that Israel has given the United States "all the information it asked for" and that "there can be no talk of extraditing Rafi Eytan," the head of the unit which employed Pollard.

Iran-Iraq War

Iran's telephone and telex links with foreign countries were cut when an antenna was hit in an 8 June Iraqi air raid on a communications center near Hamadan, IRNA announced, adding that repair work is underway to repair the damage. An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said Iraqi planes had launched a "destructive" raid on two "control and communications stations and their transmitters" in Asadabad, a small town west of Hamadan. Iraqi aircraft also raided Khark Island and hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast 8 June, the communique stated, while the Iraqi Navy hit a "very large maritime target" near the Iranian coast the previous night. Lloyds of London confirmed that a Liberian-registered tanker was hit by missiles in the Gulf the night of 7 June, INA noted. Iraqi planes struck at another maritime target in the area 9 June, according to a military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iranian aircraft were also in action over the weekend, according to reports cited by IRNA, which noted raids on Iraqi targets in the Al-Faw sector 6 and 8 June and in the Mehran sector 7 June. As for Iran's naval power, Tehran radio cited Navy Commander Captain Malekzadegan's disclosure that Iran plans to complete construction of a submarine in the "very near future" as a prototype has been tested and is now being completed. Malekzadegan also said Iran has thus far searched over 2,000 ships passing through the Strait of Hormuz, adding that this activity has been successful and the Iranians now come across very few ships carrying goods to Iraq.

Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani told Iranians in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio that they should prepare themselves to end the war "as soon as possible with victory" and that they should "no longer give any time" to the enemy. The war is Iran's "first priority" and those capable of bearing arms should be ready to do so, he added. The Majlis speaker also accused Iraq of preventing Muslims fighting Israel, a charge which the Iraqi National Assembly speaker rebutted in remarks cited by Voice of the Masses radio, asserting that Iraq is fully prepared to allow Iranian forces to cross Iraqi territory "with the aim of liberating Palestine" despite the continuation of the war.

In another development, Baghdad radio noted that senior Iraqi officials received Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi in Baghdad 7 June. Citing a statement by the National Council of Iranian Resistance, which is chaired by Rajavi, Radio Monte Carlo said that Rajavi transferred his headquarters from France to Iraq in accordance with a unanimous decision by the Council, adding that about 1,000 mojahedin also left Paris for Iraq recently in order to join Rajavi's supporters based on the Iranian border. The French foreign minister told Paris radio that Rajavi chose to leave France in light of the latter's intention to control his activities and prevent abuses of the right to political asylum. AFP said Rajavi left his headquarters near Paris following a police "raid" which observers viewed as a "goodwill gesture" to the authorities in Tehran. Noting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz's arrival in Paris 8 June for talks with the French president and prime minister, the agency said the French are seeking to calm Iraqi fears about closer ties between France and Iran.

Syria's Relations With Iraq, Iran

Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz confirmed in a magazine interview cited by the *JORDAN TIMES* that Iraqi and Syrian delegates will hold reconciliation talks later this month, but he said the talks are unlikely to change anything because the Syrians still lack "goodwill."

As for Syrian-Iranian relations, Damascus radio noted that President Hafiz al-Asad discussed regional developments and bilateral relations in talks with visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign

Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati 7 June. IRNA cited Besharati's remark at the talks that Syrian-Iranian ties are "firm and strategic."

Lebanon

Fighting continued 9 June along the Amal-Palestinian combat lines in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah areas, where 4 people were killed and 22 were wounded in clashes the previous day, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati's arrival in Beirut 8 June. In another diplomatic development, President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz during a visit to Bucharest over the weekend, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed, noting 'Aziz's statement that the talks were "fraternal and far-reaching." As for Al-Jumayyil's talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, "well-informed sources" cited by KUNA said the Lebanese president asked Ceausescu to convey a message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking the USSR to play a greater role in ending the Lebanese civil war.

Libya

Two Libyans accused of attempting to bomb a U.S. officers club in Ankara were each sentenced to 5-year jail terms, the Turkish agency ANATOLIA reported. Ankara radio revealed that diplomatic immunity precluded the trial in absentia of three other Libyans connected with the incident. Libya has decided to recall its ambassador to Turkey in response to the verdicts, according to an "Arab diplomatic source" cited by AFP. "Sources" at the Libyan People's Bureau in Ankara cited in the same report refused to comment on the ambassador's recall but divulged that 40 members of the Bureau will be sent home in July for "financial reasons."

In a separate development, Libya's delegate to the United Nations 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki declared Libya's readiness for a dialogue with the United States to "normalize" bilateral relations, in an interview with the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported by Kuwait radio. Al-Turayki declared that ties would improve only if the United States drops its support for Israel and "changes" its stand on Middle East problems.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi contended that the Armed Forces are in "full control" of the main cities and important establishments in the south, according to SUNA. However, he acknowledged the existence of "certain disturbances" in the countryside due to SPLA attacks. In action in the south, the clandestine SPLA radio asserted that government forces withdrew to Madani from Ora District in anticipation of an SPLA attack there.

An SPLA radio commentary termed the existing government an "antipeople" regime intent upon protecting its sectarian interests, deriding the government's "insidious" scheme of military preparedness and "cosmetic" changes to shari'ah law, and contrasting this with the SPLA's "genuine peace propositions."

PDRY

PDRY leader Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas has escaped three assassination attempts, former PDRY Minister Muhammad Salim 'Akkush claimed in a statement to the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*. 'Akkush referred to an "acute power struggle" between the military and political leaderships, which he said arose from the political leadership's decision to grant a general amnesty to those who fled the country following the events of 13 January and to release detainees. In an another development, the paper reported that PDRY aircraft raided villages in Abyan Governorate, killing 8 persons and wounding more than 30 others.

Bahrain-Qatar

An "informed Qatari source" told *AL-ITTIHAD* that a tripartite ministerial committee comprising Qatar, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia will be formed to discuss all aspects of the Qatari-Bahraini dispute following the conclusion of the supervisory commission's work. The source revealed that Qatar will demand international arbitration if the committee fails to resolve the dispute.

DRA

The rebel-run Afghan Islamic Press cited by AFP claimed that Afghan rebels using a SAM-7 missile downed a Soviet transport plane shortly after take-off from Shindand air base 27 May, killing 158 troops on board, and destroyed 6 helicopters and 2 jets 30 May in a missile attack on the same air base.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that 4 persons died and 40 others were injured, some critically, after a car bomb detonated in Peshawar 7 June. "Official sources" cited by AFP spoke of over 30 injured and 5 dead in the explosion, and stated that the blast occurred in front of the Afghan consulate in Peshawar. The report revealed that officials "suspect" Afghan nationals to be behind the incident.

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Lebanese Passports 'Facilitate' PLO's Return

GF061205 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1140 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jun (WAKH) — Quoting security sources in Al-Biqa' in Lebanon, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has ordered the director of Lebanese public security to hand him 6,000 passports valid for 3 years and without any names or photos. The sources said these passports were sent to a Palestinian official in Tunis through a senior Lebanese intelligence officer. This is in implementation of Al-Jumayyil's agreement with Abu Iyad to facilitate the return of Palestinian fighters to western Beirut, the sources said.

PLO Statement on Amal Violation of Cease-Fire

JN071826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of PLO 7 June statement on situation in Beirut camps]

[Text] For the 22d consecutive day today, 7 June 1986, the Amal Movement gangs have resumed their crimes against our camps in Beirut. All day Friday [6 June], and up to the preparation of this statement on 7 June, these gangs have used machine guns, hand grenades, and sniper fire on all axes of the steadfast Shatila camp despite the announced false cease-fire agreement and despite our kinfolk's complete abidance by the cease-fire agreement and their concern for civilians, for Palestinian-Lebanese relations, and for exposing the current plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Revolution until victory.

'Arafat Urges Arab Leaders To End Camps Fighting

JN061809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has held the gangs of Nabih Birri's Amal Movement responsible for killing 50 Palestinian citizens and wounding more than 140 others as a result of the aggressive attacks against Palestinian camps in West Beirut. In statements published in Hamburg yesterday, he urged Arab leaders to put an end to the crimes being committed by these agent gangs against the Palestinian camps.

Al-Baz Discusses PLO With UK's Foreign Secretary

PM061514 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jun 86 p 1

[*AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* London correspondent report: "Howe, Al-Baz Discuss Developments in Situation; 10 British Answers to PLO"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will meet today with Egyptian Presidential Adviser for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz, who will deliver to her a message from President Mubarak on the Middle East situation and efforts to establish peace there. British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe met with Al-Baz yesterday for 30 minutes.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said after the meeting that talks between Howe and Al-Baz were held in a friendly atmosphere and that their views were in agreement on the matters they discussed. He said the two sides stressed the need for the PLO to recognize UN Resolution 242 and the need for this recognition to be coupled with recognition by all concerned parties of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The British Foreign Office spokesman said talks between Howe and Al-Baz dealt with ways to revive the peace process to get it out of the deadlock it has reached. They stressed the need for the resumption of dialogue between Jordan and the PLO. Political observers in the British capital said that Dr al-Baz' current tour could be part of joint Egyptian efforts coordinated with Jordan in an attempt to restart the diplomatic efforts. The observers point to a similar tour by Jordanian monarch King Husayn, who is due to arrive in London in mid-May.

On another level, the day before yesterday PLO representative in London Faysal 'Uwaydah met with Patrick Nixon, head of the Middle East and North Africa Section at the British Foreign Office. 'Uwaydah said the British official gave him a number of answers to questions he put to him at an earlier meeting regarding the British attitude toward the PLO and the Palestinian people's rights following Margaret Thatcher's visit to Israel. He said the British side's answers were summed up in the following 10 points:

The British stand with regard to the Venice Declaration and its support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is still valid and there is no going back on it. Britain continues to confirm its attitude toward the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The British attitude regarding the representation of the Palestinian people is the same as the one which Sir Geoffrey Howe declared and which calls for the Palestinian people's right to choose their representatives as they may deem fit. The meeting at the British Consulate in Jerusalem with personalities from the West Bank was to confirm the British stand of not recognizing the annexation of Jerusalem.

With regard to [Palestinian] ties with Jordan, Britain's view is that a federation would most suitable, though this may not be the only kind of ties that might be agreed upon. What the prime minister said about finding an alternative for the PLO if possible does not at all mean that Britain will not deal with the PLO. On the contrary, dealing with it will continue on the present level and without any change. We will try to work with the PLO in order to reach a solution but if we fail completely then we will then consider finding an alternative.

With regard to Mr 'Arafat's meeting with the EEC chairman, we see nothing wrong in that. Had this meeting not taken place it would have meant a change in the European policy, but what happened was the right thing.

The British Foreign Office official asserted the British prime minister was pleased with her meeting with the Palestinian delegation; the meeting was positive and gave her new hope. The

British prime minister refused to visit the old city in Jerusalem accompanied by Israeli guards, and so the visit did not take place.

On the other hand a British Foreign Office source said that the meeting between Patrick Nixon and Mr 'Uwaydah, the PLO representative in London, was a "routine" meeting held at Mr 'Uwaydah's request. The source said Nixon took this opportunity to explain the British attitude toward the PLO and to correct certain misconceptions that emerged following Thatcher's visit to Israel, particularly with regard to the PLO's role. The source said the points Mr 'Uwaydah brought up were "generally correct," but he declined to elaborate further. He said that Britain is not changing its attitude based on the Venice Declaration, which in fact it is enriching through the search for practical means to advance the peace process.

Palestinians Attack Israeli Targets 6 June

GF061928 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland today carried out four guerrilla operations against Zionist military targets in Jerusalem, Gaza, Tubas, and 'Afula. The operations led to the death or wounding of a number of the Zionist enemy personnel — among them a senior Zionist officer — and severe material losses to the enemy's vital installations. The Zionist enemy admitted the detonation of an explosive charge yesterday in a Zionist store in occupied Jerusalem. The enemy radio alleged the explosion resulted only in the wounding of two people, one of them seriously. It said that the occupation forces immediately combed the area to look for those who carried out the operation.

PDRY

Escaped Minister Reveals 'Acute' Power Struggle

GF071256 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Sanaa — A former PDRY minister and member of the Supreme People's Council has revealed that there have been three attempts to assassinate PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. He said that there is an acute power struggle between the military and political establishments in Aden.

Muhammad Salim 'Akkush, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Supreme People's Council — and who fled the PDRY to Sanaa across the Thamud desert — said that the conflict concerns the decision of the political leadership to grant a general amnesty to those who fled the country after the 13 January events and the decision to release a large number of detainees. The military establishment has adopted a hardline stand on these decisions. The political leadership had to set up a committee chaired by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau and interior minister, to follow up the implementation of the decisions to grant a general amnesty and to release the detainees. 'Akkush said that the political leadership issued another decision cancelling the present identity cards which give the name of the bearer's tribe and replacing them with new identity cards which just show the bearer's place of birth. This occurred when the military establishment rearrested some of those who were released on the basis of their tribal affiliation. 'Akkush asserted that it is Lieutenant Colonel Haytham Qasim, first deputy minister of defense and commander of the tank corps, and Sa'id Salih Salim, minister of state security, who are leading the hardliners in the military establishment.

'Akkush has also revealed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that there is another struggle going on between the technocrats and the politicians in power; the struggle is led by Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the economic department, and Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah — who is known as Muhsin — secretary of the foreign relations department. 'Akkush said that Fadl Muhsin submitted a 30-page report against Finance Minister Mahmud Sa'id Madhi accusing him of channelling economic and financial policies to serve the line of [former] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad when he used to occupy the same post during 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's era. 'Akkush asserted that there are more than 12,000 detainees in schools and camps that have been turned into detention centers, such as the Al-Zahf al-Ahmar [Red March] School on the Dar Sa'd Road, the Al-Sawlaban camp in Khawr Mukassar, the Fatah camp, and a camp for Yemeni-Soviet projects, as well as the Al-Mansurah prison and the armed forces camps in Al-Dali'.

'Akkush spoke of an attempt — the third according to him — to assassinate Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council. He said that one of Al-'Attas's guards was killed in the attempt which took place in front of the navy headquarters, while the authorities declared that the man was killed in a fight. 'Akkush said that several armed forces and police officers, including Lieutenant 'Ali Muqbil and Lieutenant Mustafa al-Qahiri, have been sacked and that differences among elements of the armed forces have resulted in exchanges of fire between officers and soldiers at an engineers corps camp on the Dar Sa'd Road during the past month.

'Akkush said that there are attempts to reconsider many issues of public interest. One such issue is the status of the emigrants who have been classified as petit bourgeoisie, and because of their high wages accused of destroying the national economy and encouraging thousands of youths to emigrate, and it has been urged to put an end to such harmful effects. 'Akkush said that wide discussions are taking place to introduce changes into the curricula so as to entrench the Marxist line and to rewrite history according to such views that Yemen has African roots and that Al-Aswad al-'Ashshi was a Yemeni rebel who rose against the domination of the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula over the southern part and who was not a renegade as he is depicted by the "official history."

Relating how he escaped, 'Akkush said that he left Aden airport last Sunday for the Al-Mahrah Governorate under the assumed name of Muhammad Salim Ahmad. From there he went to his hometown of Al-Ghaydah where he claimed to officials that he was on an official mission and was able to commission a landcruiser. Together with three other cars he drove through the Thamud desert to the joint border with Saudi Arabia and Oman, and from there he drove to Sanaa. 'Akkush said that he was adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers with the rank of minister, and that he continued to occupy the post after the 13 January events, and that he used to attend cabinet meetings. He was surprised by the decision to dismiss him 1 month ago. He then learned that there was a decision to lift his constitutional immunity as member of the Supreme People's Council, and decided to escape together with some of his colleagues. In the past Muhammad Salim 'Akkush used to be minister of fisheries and governor of the general establishment of fish resources, and a governor of Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah. He is one of the historic leaders of the national front and was a member of the first general command formed in the 1960s.

Aircraft Raid Villages; 1,200 Flee During Ramadan

GF071547 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Sanaa — South Yemeni aircraft have raided villages in Nakha'in, in Saylah al-Bayda', in Abyan Governorate, which killed 8 people and wounded more than 30 others.

On the other hand, the number of those who fled Aden during the month of Ramadan reached 1,200 people, including military personnel and civilians. Some of those who fled had entered Aden prisons. Among them was Major al-Khudr Muhammad Bajlah, commander of Brigade 20 in the PDRY army, who fled to North Yemen with 30 members of the armed forces.

Paper Interviews Al-'Attas on Relations With YAR

GF061517 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Jun 86 p 9

[Interview with Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, by *AL ITTIHAD* correspondent Mahjub 'Ali, in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mahjub 'Ali] How true are the reports that there are military concentrations along the border between the YAR and the PDRY? How do you evaluate relations between the governments of the two parts of Yemen? When will Yemeni airlines resume their flights between Sanaa and Aden, after land transport and telephone communication have been restored?

[Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas] Our relations are fraternal. Numerous contacts have been made with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland designed to continue coordination and joint unity efforts in a manner that serves the development and progress of our Yemeni people. Meetings and consultations between the leaders of the two parts of Yemen will be resumed after 'Id al-Fitr. We are very careful that our dialogue and discussion with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland should take place in a democratic and fraternal atmosphere inspired by the goals of the glorious 14 October and 26 September Revolutions and the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people. We fully intend to make security and peace prevail in our Yemeni homeland as a basic condition for the development and progress of our Yemeni people. We will work hard with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland so that security and stability will prevail in our homeland and the region. Recently telecommunications were resumed as well as land transport. I look forward to resuming soon air flights from our side. Aden airport is open to Yemeni airlines.

['Ali] Is the visit to the USSR by Prime Minister Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, within the efforts to restore relations — which became relatively cool following the January events — to their normal state?

[Al-'Attas] The relationship between the PDRY and the USSR is a fundamental, constant, and developed relationship based on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and the USSR which supported and continues to support the PDRY's party, government, and people. There is no stronger proof of this than the visit to the USSR by Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, designed to strengthen and develop this relationship and to discuss fully the development of relations between the two countries. The friendly USSR extends full and unlimited support to our country to assist us in developing the economic capabilities of the PDRY by financing a group of economic projects in the fields of agriculture, the oil and minerals prospecting and drilling industry, and various services.

'Significance' of Nu'man's Visit to USSR Cited

GF070736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0555 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] *AL-THAWRI*, organ of the YSP Central Committee, has underlined the extraordinary significance of the visit by Dr Yasir Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the USSR. In its editorial today, *AL-THAWRI* says: The success of the visit and its positive outcome are of extreme and vital importance because the visit set forth a new strong basis for the promotion of the proncipled struggle relations between the parties, governments, and epoples of the two friendly countries, and the strengthening of their common struggle agianst world imperialism, Zionism, reactionism, and racism, and for the sake of freedom, progress, and socialism so that peace and stability will dominate throughout the earth.

Chairman, YAR President Hold Phone Conversation

GF070744 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A telephone conversation was held between brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress [in the YAR].

During this conversation the two brothers exchanged fraternal congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Fitr and wished that with its advent God will bring more good and progress for our people and more unity steps between the two parts of the homeland will be made toward achieving Yemeni unity. ANA has learned that the the phone conversation dealt with the need to strengthen coordination between the two parts of the homeland in order to serve our people's security, peace, progress, and unity.

QATAR

Ministerial Committee To Settle Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

GF071703 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
6 Jun 86 p 1

[Yusuf al-Khatir report from Doha]

[Excerpt] An informed Qatari source in Doha told *AL-ITTIHAD* yesterday that a tripartite committee will be formed consisting of Qatar, Bahrain, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the ministerial level to discuss all aspects of the Qatari-Bahraini dispute, in order to achieve a final settlement after the subverision commissiom concludes its work. The source said that in case the tripartite agreement fails to reach to an agreement, Qatar will demand international arbitration.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Urges Muslims' Unity in 'Id al-Fitr Speech

GF070652 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Mecca on 6 June on occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers, On these glorious Islamic occasions in the history of our nation, one feels saddened and pained over the situation of Muslims in all countries because they are fighting each other. They are dissipating their capabilities and energies. What increases these pains is that we see threats around us mounting and our losses continuing, without finding our way to safety and salvation from all these disasters. Despite efforts which mediators have made and despite all calls for peace and love between us, tens, indeed hundreds of people are killed every day and innocent people are falling victims. Muslim blood is also being shed on the land of Muslims by Muslims themselves while our enemy is keeping vigilant, watching our conflicts, and lying in wait to jump upon us. An example of this is what is taking place in Lebanon and elsewhere. This will continue unless we wake up to what is happening to us and become conscious of what is being plotted against us and return to God in all the affairs of our religion and life by seeking his guidance and assistance.

Brother Muslims everywhere. From the spirit of our righteous religion and out of my responsibilities as a guardian of the two holy mosques, I renew my call and appeal to preserve our blood, stop fighting among our brothers, and halt hostilities everywhere in the great Muslim and Arab land. Let us seize this occasion of 'Id and the end of the fasting month to begin peace and turn a new page of love, fraternity, and unity among us while at the same time becoming conscious of life around us and our deteriorating situation as a result of our misdeeds and the excesses in our conduct.

Crown Prince Delivers 'Id Address

GF070711 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, on 6 June in Al-Ta'if on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens, one of God's graces upon us is that your government, upon instructions by the custodian of the two holy mosques, has exploited in the best way the unusual situation of huge resources. Hence, we have witnessed astonishingly rapid progress and unusual construction and growth and all the accomplishments which you see in all fields. However, we have had to reduce the pace of our growth, not only because of international economic circumstances, but also because we have completed the construction of our economic and social infrastructure. Brother citizens, every stage has its conditions. The first condition for the stage which we are passing through is that we should not let the unknown override the actual situation. This made the custodian of the two holy mosques postpone the ratification of the general budget. This postponement is not being instituted only because of the oil market situation. It also requires a general examination of our actual and latent resources in order to determine investments and work. We know where we are heading and what we want. This puts us in control of circumstances. Crises usually bring hopes with them. Nevertheless, first of all we should understand that the worst of all evils is to resign one's self to luxury, prosperity, and the good life.

The biggest tragedy — the fragmentation our Arab and Muslim world — is not the result of differences over policies or issues. It is mostly a result of differences of whims and intentions. Therefore, I say to our brothers in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon: On what you are differing? Why are you fighting? Why are you wasting this flood of pure blood? Why are you letting destruction take away everything your peoples have constructed through the sweat of their brows and the work of their hands? Honorable brothers, the Palestinian issue was, is, and will continue to be the central issue of the Arab and Islamic world. You and the world's people know that we have been using all peaceful means to regain the holy city of Jerusalem, which is the first Qiblah and the third among the three holy places, and to enable our Palestinian brothers to exercise their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland, and to set up their state on their national soil. The Arab and Muslim nation will not rest, nor will the region be stable until our Palestinian brothers' ambitions are fulfilled. Their cause is the duty of every Arab and Muslim.

Honorable brothers, Zionism is trying to drive the Arab nation to terrorism, ignoring the fact that it was the first to use terrorism as a policy. As Zionism and everyone knows, our religion forbids us to commit any kind of aggression. Terrorism is the most heinous and ugliest form of aggression. Thanks to the teachings of our religion and history, we — Arabs and Muslims — have been strugglers, not terrorists. He who guides others seeks the support of right and does not punish the innocent for the fault of the guilty. This was our stand on terrorism in the past and will be in the future. Peace and God's blessings and mercy be upon you.

Pakistani President Departs After 'Minor Pilgrimage'

GF061428 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] His Excellency Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Medina for his country today following a visit to the Kingdom during which he performed minor pilgrimage and was honored to visit and pray at the Prophet's tomb.

He was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Medina; Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sidiri, deputy amir of Medina; Engineer 'Umar Qadi, mayor of Medina; Major General Muhammad al-Khurbush, commander of the Medina Military Region; Major General Hamad al-'Arifi, chief of police in Medina; the Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom; and other officials.

Siad Barre Moved Out of Intensive Care

LD062128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2054 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh 6 Jun (SPA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre this afternoon was transferred from intensive care at the Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh to a private wing at the same hospital as a result of the continuous improvement in his health. In a report issued today, the hospital pointed out that his improvement encouraged the doctors to transfer him. The doctors also allowed visitors between 1000 and 1100.

Arab League Secretary General Leaves for Tunis

GF071451 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, left Jeddah for Tunis this afternoon after a visit to the Kingdom during which he met with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister. During the visit he also performed small pilgrimage and visited the Medina mosque. He was seen off at the airport by Salim Sunbul, director of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry, eastern province branch, and a representative of the royal protocol department.

UAE

Chinese General Secretary Stops on Way to UK

GF080921 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0856 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC [Communist Party of China], stopped at Al-Shariqah International Airport before noon today on his way to London on an official visit to the UK, and also to France, the FRG, and Italy. He was received and seen off by 'Abd al-Rahman al-Jarwan, advisor to the Amiri Court in the UAE.

YAR

President on Gulf War, U.S. Attack on Libya

GF081500 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jun 86 pp 21, 23

[Interview with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* correspondent 'Abdallah al-Shiti in Sanaa — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Shiti] There is a possibility that the Arab foreign ministers urgent meeting will be held after the 'Id holidays and many countries approved to attend it in order to pave the way for holding the Arab summit. What is Yemen's stand in this regard and do you support the idea of discussing the Iraq-Iran war and the U.S. aggression against Libya as part of the agenda of the summit? If so, then what is your excellency's view in this regard?

[Salih] Our country was one of the first to call for convening the Arab summit after the U.S. attack against Libya. The call was clear and based on the need that the summit should look into the constant aggressions against the Arab nation because there are U.S. aggressions against Libya and Zionist aggressions against Lebanon and aggressions against Iraq. We called for convening this summit in order to discuss all the threats and challenges against the Arab nation whether it be Zionist or other. We did not call for convening the summit conference in order to discuss one or two issues but to discuss all the issues. We hope that honesty with oneself will prevail in this expected meeting and that the Arab summit will end with positive resolutions, which will restore the position and glory of the Arab nation and will activate its capabilities to resist all the challenges.

[Al-Shiti] The good efforts exerted by Jordanian monarch King Husayn in the mediation between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria, was welcomed on the Arab arena and supported by other brothers. How do you assess these efforts and what are its positive aspects under the current dangerous circumstances, and do you have any efforts or direct support to achieve Iraq-Syrian reconciliation?

[Salih] We were very glad when we learned about the efforts exerted by the brethren in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the second Fes summit in Morocco. We were also happy about the efforts exerted by King Husayn to achieve reconciliation between the brethren in Syria and Iraq and consider them good efforts and wish them success. Our country has been one of those that made efforts to reconcile the Syrian and Iraqi brothers. We used our relations with the two fraternal countries in order to find a settlement. We wish success for the efforts made by brother King Husayn and hope that they will achieve their noble national goals and hope that the wounds would heal, as a step on the path of Arab solidarity which we endeavor to realize.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, forgive us for delaying this question. What about the most prominent issues and most important points that were tackled with George Bush during his recent tour to the region? Did you discuss the incidents in the southern part of the homeland?

[Salih] During George Bush's visit to our country we discussed the bilateral relations between Yemen and the United States and the means to develop them, particularly after the oil discoveries in our country. Bush tried to inquire about the progress of matters in the southern part of the homeland. During our official talks we told him that this is an internal affair which cannot be discussed, and he was convinced. Nothing was discussed in this regard. However, there are those who fabricate such news in order to harm the Yemeni people's relations with each other and to create tension between the two parts. The Yemeni part expressed its denunciation to George Bush regarding the U.S. provocations against Libya. We confirmed that it is an act that does not become the United States as a big country. We also told the U.S. Vice President that the presence in the Gulf of Sidra and all the provocations are provocations against the whole Arab nation and will not serve U.S.-Arab relations. We also tackled the Palestinian issue with the same clarity and informed him of the YAR's view on this issue. We confirmed to him the need to resolve the problem of the Arab Palestinian people in order to establish peace in the region, as there can be no peace in the region without a solution to the problem of the Arab Palestinian people whose rights have been usurped.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, where do your bilateral relations with the southern part stand? Are the agreements signed between the two parts still valid?

[Salih] The signed agreements are still valid. There are no differences on them, particularly after the brothers in the southern part clarified that they will abide by all the agreements signed between the two sides, whether in the unity field or in fields of coordination and economic cooperation or in activating the work of the unity committees or in liberty of citizens' movements between the two parts. We are all committed to all the agreements.

[Al-Shiti] Will there be meetings between the officials of the two sides? Will there be exchange visits between you and officials in the southern part?

[Salih] Certainly the meetings should continue in the future and the dialogue is continuing; there is no rupture in our relations. We worked as much as we can with the brothers and friends in order to contain the problem that occured on 13 January and hope that our brothers in the southern part will overcome its consequences. We are ready to cooperate with them for that purpose.

[Al-Shiti] How far did the oil excavation operations reach, particularly after your recent celebration of inaugurating the oil refinery in Yemen? Does your excellency have any comment on the fact that the oil discovery, the construction of its refineries, and the beginning of its production coincided with the decrease of oil prices in the world? Will Yemen become an OPEC member in the near future?

[Salih] The oil excavation operations are being continued by various international companies in various parts of our country. The results are positive in the Ma'rib-al-Jawf basin. The next step after opening the first refinery in our country, which has started to ensure a large percentage of the local consumption of oil products, is to work for the completion of the project to extend the pipelines from the Ma'rib-al-Jawf basin to the export port in the Red Sea coast, as well as to construct the strategic oil refinery to cover all the requirements of the country. There is no corelation between oil price reductions and the discovery of oil in our country. We have not exported oil yet but we are optimistic about the future.

[Al-Shiti] We notice your excellency's interest and that of your government in the activation of the agricultural sector and the production channels related to it as a means to diversify revenue sources. What is your comment on this? Has fraternal Yemen achieved self-sufficiency in agricultural production up to now?

[Salih] We consider agriculture as the basic foundation for the national economy. We are more interested in agriculture than in oil. Our interest in oil excavation is to employ the oil revenues for the interest of agriculture and other development fields. From 1983 until today we achieved big successes. Yemen used to import around $100 million worth of fruits. However, today we realized self-sufficiency in fruit production as well as in vegetables. We will be able to achieve a surplus in export, next year. This year there is a surplus of vegetables, and we are looking for markets to export them. We hope that the government will succeed in coordinating with the brothers in the GCC states to market certain agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables as part of the economic integration.

[Al-Shiti] Your excellency, there is still talk about Egypt and its Arab and national role and the question of its return to the Arabs and the Arabs' return to it. Could your excellency explain the Yemeni view on this? What is the way to discuss Egypt's return on the Arab summit agenda?

[Salih] Egypt has a special and known position for the Yemeni people. I do not believe that anyone agrees with Egypt's isolation, but circumstances imposed this isolation on it. We hope that the brothers in Egypt will overcome that because Egypt's position in the Arab nation is remarkable. Nobody forgets its leading and national role in various fateful causes of the Arab nation. Egypt is part of the Arab nation and the Arabs are part of Egypt. It cannot be separated from the Arab body.

President Speaks on Arab, Islamic Unity

GF081245 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the Yemeni masses and the Arab and Islamic nation on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr — place, date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God. Prayers and peace on Muhammad the honest, the last of prophets and God's messengers. Dear brother citizens in all parts of the Yemeni homeland and wherever you are abroad. It pleases me to take this opportunity on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr to address this speech to you and to congratulate you on this religious occasion, which is dear to the hearts of all our Arab and Islamic nations. On this dear occasion, we call upon the brother members of the General People's Congress to react to the significant national event which our country will witness during the month of Shaw-wal, during which the committees of the General People's Congress at the administrative units and their representatives to the general congress of the General People's Congress will be elected. We also call upon them to strive to elect those brethren who will occupy themselves with political work, who will administer its affairs on the level of administrative unity, and who will be able to supervise and enrich the experiment of the political work in our country. This is the right of every Yemeni, since it stems from their willpower and is the realistic situation of their development in light of the firm establishment of the glorious September revolution, their increasing victories, and the bolstering of the strength of national unity, which is the basis of the Yemeni homeland's strength and our people's path to restoration of Yemeni unity. It will safeguard all the vital and significant accomplishments and gains achieved by unity work in the past.

No doubt our lofty Yemeni people with their loyal and noble men are able to achieve their big dream of restoring their unity, regardless of any obstacles. It is inevitable that all their religious and national holidays should be great joys and complementary to the joys of the embodiment of the Yemeni unity, God willing. O brother citizens, O sons of our Arab and Islamic nations. The situation which our Arab and Islamic nations are passing through is further deteriorating and becoming more complicated with the passage of time, because marginal differences remain with no decisive solution. The aggravation of those differences is a greater threat against the Arab and Islamic nations and is greatly helping the enemies of our nation in implementing their conspiratorial schemes against the Arab and Islamic nations, and even in increasing the burdens of confronting all kinds of challenges which the Arab and Islamic nations are being subjected to, the first of their kind. This is what has made us call for — and not give up calling for — the importance of resolving all political and marginal differences among the Arab and Islamic countries and for ending all types of verbal and bloody conflicts which represent the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the Lebanese-Palestinian civil war [as heard] at their most serious stage, in a way which is most painful to the Arab and Muslim individual and which is most harmful to the Arab and Islamic nations and to their central issue — the Palestinian issue.

Out of our country's belief, rather out of its concern to overcome this situation, we have continuously made efforts to eliminate differences, to achieve Arab solidarity, and to prevent the forces hostile to our Arab and Islamic nations from exploiting the current marginal differences and the destructive bloody conflicts, since it has become inevitable that the Arab and Islamic nations should work seriously and sincerely to limit the state of deterioration and collapse which they are passing through, after the failure of all the efforts exerted by the Arab League and the ICO. This requires the adoption of decisive pan-Arab and Islamic stances which interpret the commitment to the values of pan-Arabism and lofty Islamic principles, which require efforts to confront current threats and challenges, in a way which will achieve a quick end to the destructive Iraq-Iran war and will solve all problems linked to it.

The Iranian brethren should realize that the war will result in nothing but hatred, that it cannot achieve any satisfactory or decisive solution, and that the stubbornness about the continuation of the war means further destruction of the capabilities of the Islamic nation. Our religion urges the freezing of this hopeless war — which is killing innocent people — for the cause of God, and fighting the enemies of Islamc from Zionists and their allies and cleaning the shrines in occupied Palestine which have been desecrated by the enemy.

Our Arab and Islamic nations should also bear their practical responsibility in confronting the acts of treachery and liquidation which the Palestinian revolution and people are facing, and which are an unseparable part of the conspiracy basically designed against the Palestinian issue which was well planned by the enemy but was uncoveyed by God so that all sons of the Arab and Islamic nations will bear their national and Islamic responsibilities to confront this scheme in order to safeguard their existence and values.

Minister Returns From Syria With Message

GF071916 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Brother Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri returned to Sanaa today from Damascus following a visit lasting several days, during which he conveyed a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, connected with relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to SABA', the brother minister said he is carrying a reply message to the brother leader president, Secretary General Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad in response to the message conveyed to the Syrian president.

Cairo Paper Interviews New Muslim Brotherhood Leader

PM061534 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 2 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood Supreme Guide Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr by Lutfi 'Abd al-Latif; date, place not given]

[Text] At the beginning of my meeting with Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr, I asked him: On what basis is the Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide chosen and is the way the choice is made any different from that of the martyred Imam Hasan al-Banna?

In reply Abu al-Nasr said: At present the supreme guide is chosen on the basis of several conditions. The first is age, that is he should be the eldest member of the Guidance Bureau. The second and main condition is commitment and adherence to the group's principles, especially in times of crisis and difficulty. Everyone knows that the Muslim Brotherhood group has been through severe plights and difficulties. As regards change, he said that the way the supreme guide is chosen now is not any different from Imam al-Banna's way.

I said: How is the group's work proceeding since you were chosen to succeed 'Umar al-Talmasani?
He said: Work in the Muslim Brotherhood group proceeds on the basis of the Islamic shura [consultation] system. We follow it and all members adhere to it. There is no change there because it is an essential system.

I asked: Mr al-Talmasani confirmed the line of Imam Hasan al-Banna and Hasan al-Hudaybi. He pursued an educational course for the group and he opposed violence. Will the group's educational way continue and how will you go about it?
Abu al-Nasr said: The way of education, advice, and guidance is the basis of the Muslim Brotherhood's call and is the most successful and desired method in our modern times. The educational course will continue, especially for the young. The Muslim Brotherhood's educational course is the most successful way of meeting the challenges to religion and ethics.

I said: You have been chosen as Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide because you are the eldest member of the Guidance Bureau and because of your steadfastness and commitment to the group. When did you join the group?
He said: I joined the Muslim Brotherhood in 1934 and pledged allegiance to martyr Hasan al-Banna on the same day.

I said: How did you become a member of the group's Guidance Bureau?
He replied: In 1939 I was head of the Muslim Brotherhood's Asyut region. Martyr Hasan al-Banna issued a decision that year making all region heads members in the Guidance Bureau. I was a member for 10 years until Hasan al-Banna's martyrdom on 12 February 1949. In the era of Supreme Guide Hasan al-Hudaybi the group's constituent body elected me as Guidance Bureau member in 1954 and I have been so ever since.

I said: What about the 'Abd al-Nasir reign and the years you spent in prison?
He replied: After the 1954 Al-Manshiyah incident [the attempt on the life of President 'Abd al-Nasir] I was arrested and tried by the revolution's court which also tried other Muslim Brotherhood members. In December 1954 I was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor on the charge of attempting to overthrow the regime by force. I was released in October 1972.

I said: Under the leadership of 'Umar al-Talmasani the Muslim Brotherhood got closer to the political parties and in the end its members joined the Wafd Party lists. What is your attitude to the parties?
He said: Some of the Muslim Brotherhood members joined the Wafd Party because circumstances dictated that they should. They had no political party and the electoral law introduced proportional lists to prevent nomination of independent candidates. That is why we decided that some brotherhood members should join the Wafd Party lists. Our attitude toward the existing political parties is generally one of cooperation in the national interest and of calm disagreement where there are differences of opinion because after all everyone works to serve the country's interests.

I said: You are faced with several obstacles and difficulties, especially the illegality of the group since the 1954 decision dissolving it. How do you view the future of this matter?
He replied: All Egyptians know that the decision to dissolve the group was taken with the aim of hitting a group which had sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice its best men for Egypt's sake. The Muslim Brotherhood members are the most faithful to Egypt and the Arab and Islamic nations. We beseech God day and night to restore this wronged group and revive its activities, which have been banned by an unfair temporal law which gives freedom of opinion and creed to everyone except the men of Islam.

Abu al-Nasr added: We will use all legal and legitimate ways to ensure the group's return. We will live up to the Koranic principle contained in these words: "Let there arise out of you a band of people inviting to all that is good, enjoying what is right, and forbidding what is wrong. They are the ones to attain felicity."

I said: Do you not agree with me that the 30 years which have elapsed since the group was dissolved are enough to destroy any group?
He said: Yes, 30 years or more are enough to finish off any group, but the Muslim Brotherhood's cause is the cause of God and his religion.

I said: Does this mean that you will continue with your legal suits for the return of the group?
He replied: Yes, and we have a case before the administrative court of justice for the return of the group. We will resort to every legal course to ensure the group's return.

I asked: What will be Muslim Brotherhood Supreme Guide Hamid Abu al-Nasr's motto in his pursuit of the call?
He said: The Muslim Brotherhood's permanent motto is that serving God is our aim, the Koran is our constitution, the prophet is our leader, death for God is our most cherished wish, and our course is one of right, justice, and freedom for all.

I said: How do you view democracy and the current political multiparty system in Egypt?
He replied: We want democracy and we demand that it should be more general and complete and should apply to all people. It is one of the fruits of Islam. We do not object to the multiparty system.

I said: Does democracy contradict the shura system in Islam?
He said: The shura system flourishes when there is freedom. There can be no real shura in the absence of freedom.

I said: What is the state of your relations with the authorities?
He said: Our relations with the current authorities are relations of fluctuating respect and appreciation which we wish would increase.

I said: How do you interpret the fact that a presidential representative, the People's Assembly speaker, and a number of ministers attended 'Umar al-Talmasani's funeral and the fact that the prime minister went to the pavilion to express his condolences?
He replied: The condolences of the president, the People's Assembly speaker, and ministers over our departed supreme guide constituted a noble gesture of which we are proud. The Muslim Brotherhood recorded its thanks in the protocol register at the 'Abidin palace. We wholeheartedly appreciate the ministers' participation in the funeral.

I said: Do you see the funeral as public support for Muslim Brotherhood legitimacy despite the 1954 decision to dissolve the group?
He said: There can be no doubt that the late 'Umar al-Talmasani's funeral provided the best and strongest evidence of the group's strength and real popularity.

I said: What is your attitude toward the other Islamic groups?
He replied: The Muslim Brotherhood's attitude to the other Muslim groups is one of amity, compassion, and mutual advice which unite and do not divide. If the Muslim Brotherood was officially allowed to operate it would have been possible to contain and guide these groups on the right course, as instructed in the Koran: "So take what the apostle assigns to you and deny yourselves that which he withholds from you."

Sudanese Prime Minister Plans State Visit Soon

NC081344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will visit Egypt in the next few days to hold talks on bilateral relations and current Arab issues, according to Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Fu'ad Hijazi.

Hijazi stated that the Sudanese prime minister was invited by the Egyptian Government and his visit will provide an opportunity to discuss all the subjects of common concern and to emphasize the mutual desire to further develop bilateral relations.

Lutfi Interviewed on Arab, U.S. Ties, Economy

NC060614 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has said Egypt encourages Arab investment and is ready to provide all possible facilities and guarantees. The government, he said, is ready to look without delay into any complaint by Arab investors facing administrative obstacles. Dr Lutfi said that his door is open to any such complaints so that problems may be resolved at once.

In an interview published tomorrow, Saturday, in the weekly *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* the prime minister voices the hope that Arab investment in Egypt's development plan will grow. He says that the government hopes to mesh the joint interests of Egypt and the Arabs, and added Egypt has received numerous Arab offers to set up investment projects in Sinai.

The prime minister says Egyptian-Sudanese relations are too good to be affected by Libya or any other country. He adds that [former] Sudanese president Ja'far Numayri is simply a refugee and that he does not engage and will never be allowed to engage in any political activity. Dr Lutfi stresses Egypt is working to solve the problem of the south and to bring about a reconciliation that would lead to unity and stability in Sudan.

Speaking about relations between King Husayn and the PLO and about the impact of Syrian-Jordanian ties on Egyptian-Jordanian relations, the prime minister says that there is no alternative to dialogue between Jordan and the PLO because they are essential parties to the peace process. The prime minister also stresses that Egypt favors all moves to bring Arabs closer together and voiced the hope that the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement will soften Syria's hardline policies, opposition to the peace process, and attempts to polarize the nations of the area. For us, he says, the most important thing is for Arabs to agree on a formula for a peaceful settlement.

Concerning the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain, Dr Lutfi says that it is a blow to GCC unity. He expresses the hope that relations between these two Arab countries will get back to normal. As regards Egyptian-U.S. relations, Dr Lutfi describes the claims that the United States has influence over Egyptian policy as politically immature. Egypt, he says, appreciates the economic and military assistance provided by Washington, but this does not mean that it is under U.S. influence.

Dr Lutfi also stresses that foreign interference is at the root of the Lebanese problem and that if the Lebanese are left alone they will be able to find a just formula for sectarian coexistence, particularly since everyone rejects the idea of partitioning Lebanon into cantons.

Egypt is opposed to all types of terrorism, whether staged by individuals, organizations, or countries, and irrespective of its causes and motives, the prime minister asserts.

Dr Lutfi also comments on the idea of a Marshall plan for the development of the Middle East to be sponsored by the United States and other Western countries. The prime minister said that this proposal raises many questions that must be discussed in order to come to a definite understanding on the matter. This must be done before beginning to talk about economic assistance.

Discussing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Dr Lutfi said that Afghanistan has turned into another Vietnam and that Moscow has not achieved its goals in that country. The occupation of Afghanistan has done great harm to the image of the Soviet Union in the Third World. The prime minister said that any improvement in relations between the superpowers will reflect positively on the Middle East. If the two superpowers agreed to join the international peace conference, he pointed out, their participation would decisively speed up the process of finding a settlement.

Commenting on South Africa's raids on neighboring countries, the prime minister said that these are a response to international pressure on South Africa to make it withdraw from Namibia and renounce apartheid. It is time this farce inflicted upon our African continent ended, Lutfi concluded.

Defense Minister: Progress in Domestic Arms Industry

NC091035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has asserted that the manufacture of weapons provides the proper basis for breaking the arms monopoly.

In this context, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said Egypt has entered the phase in which it will be able to produce its own tanks. He added that equipment suitable for the manufacture of various classes of weapons is currently being installed, and that this will allow us to select the types most appropriate to our means of production. The American M-1 Abrams, as well as the German Leopard tank, have been chosen for production in Egypt.

In an interview published today by the weekly paper *MAYU*, the minister of defense noted that Egypt has reached an advanced stage in the manufacture of the Saqr-80 missile which, in turn, represents a further development of the 'Ayn al-Saqr series that Egypt has already begun to turn out. He added Egypt is currently studying the idea of manufacturing the American TOW missile following its success in this area with Swingfire missiles. He noted that production will begin as soon as financial credits are available.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah denied that Egypt acted as an arms dealer when it supplied Iraq with weapons to improve its economy. He claimed that if Egypt were after profit, it would have filled the large number of purchase orders submitted through companies and foreign middlemen, and at much higher prices. He added that those who spread such rumors are advocates of Arab division.

The deputy prime minister and minister of defense announced that Egypt will reveal the secrets of the October War in 1988, 2 years from now.

Air Force Commander on Mirage-2000 Agreement

NC090526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jun (MENA) — Air Force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi has declared the first shipment in an agreement involving Mirage-2000 warplanes, the most sophisticated aircraft produced by France, will arrive in Egypt within a few days. He added that Egyptian pilots will fly the planes directly from France to an airbase prepared for them in our country.

As for the diversification in types of fighter planes used by the Air Force, Lt Gen Hilmi said: This places great burdens on our Armed Forces. At the same time, it hinders and exhausts the enemy, as far as defense is concerned, due to the variations in the type and capabilities of weapons they must face.

In an exclusive interview appearing in Monday's [9 June] edition of *AL-AHRAM*, Lt Gen Hilmi emphasized there are no problems with the United States and France in the field of armament. He added: We fill all our requirements in modern weapons with them. He went on to say that Egyptian pilots, engineers, and technicians have completed their training courses in the use of the Mirage-2000, which represents the most up-to-date technology in the field of aviation. He added that the facilities required for this type of plane at the Egyptian air base have been completed, and the planes will be ready for operation once they arrive.

The Air Force commander said that the rest of the planes in this agreement will be delivered at the beginning of next year. The new planes, he said, are equipped with Super and Magic Matra missiles, and can carry up to 6000 kg of weapons.

Lt Gen Hilmi added that the most powerful fighter planes in the world are the F-16's and F-15's. He described these two types as capable of performing the modern tasks of the Air Force and added that the Mirage-2000 is ranked somewhere in-between these two types. He mentioned that Egypt had bought F-16's from the United States but refrained from buying the F-15's because of their high price. In the final analysis, he said, we can get the same results by using the Mirage-2000. We did something similar in the area of early warning, he pointed out, when we decided to buy the E-2C instead of the expensive AWACS.

Lt Gen Hilmi said that the new planes will provide a considerable boost to the fighting power of our Air Forces. They are interceptor fighter-bombers fit for action under any conditions.

Discussing old Eastern bloc planes, the Air Force commander noted that the MIG's we have cannot be considered outdated now that we have equipped them with various types of modern instruments that have brought them up-to-date and made them much more efficient than they originally were. These planes, he said, are still capable of performing certain tasks with the utmost efficiency.

Lt Gen Hilmi stressed that no restrictions have been placed on the Egyptian Armed Forces freedom to choose the type of weapons needed, and that the political leadership helps see to it that their requirements are met. In response to a question on the armament of the Egyptian Armed Forces in light of Egypt's commitment to peace, the Air Force commander pointed out that the peace process has a different meaning in the vocabulary of professional soldiers. He added that armed forces around the world work as though a war were about to break out, and that peace does not mean a halt to armament and training operations or to efforts to upgrade military standards.

AL-AHRAM Views Attempt To Storm Al-Aqsa Mosque

NC080534 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* denounces Israeli actions in the occupied Arab territories and criticizes Israeli politicians for encouraging extremist Israeli groups to assault the sanctity of the holy places, particularly the Al-Aqsa Mosque which is the first of the two kiblahs [direction of prayer] and the third of the holy places.

In its Sunday [8 June] editorial, the paper says the ravings of Israeli politicians about annexing the historic holy places of the three divinely-inspired religions, and their talk about never returning them to the Arabs whatever the cost, spurred the Gush Emunim movement into trying to storm the Al-Aqsa mosque the day before yesterday, when the Islamic nation was getting ready to welcome the blessed Ramadan Biram.

The paper adds that it is strange that the attempt coincided with an announcement by the Israeli Central Statistics Bureau to the effect that the population of Jerusalem was 463,000, of whom 331,000 were Jews. This means that the Jewish population makes up 71.5 percent of the total population. It also means that the Jews are the majority, while the Arab inhabitants have turned into a minority in a city in which they were the majority for centuries.

The paper refers to the statements made by the Gush Emunin group that, by storming the mosque, the group's aim was to remind the Israeli Government that leaving the mosque in the hands of Muslim Palestinians was a situation that could not go on. The paper asks: What, then, is the situation that can go on?

Butrus Ghali Returns From Stockholm Rights Meeting

NC062117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Cairo from Stockholm tonight, concluding an 8-day visit to Sweden.

During the visit, Dr Ghali attended the meetings of the 33d session of the International Rights Committee, the subjects of which were the issue of terrorism and ways of curbing it.

Upon his arrival, the state minister said that he also held talks with Swedish officials on cooperation between Egypt and Sweden and between Sweden and the African countries in general.

Commenting on the passage of 19 years since June 1967, Dr Ghali said: Today is the beginning of the 20th year of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza strip, and the Golan Heights. Egypt, he said, has managed to liberate all of its territories through the peace treaty. The only remaining problem in this respect is Tabah, and it can be solved through arbitration.

Dr Ghali added that Egypt believes in the need to work to end the Israeli occupation of Arab land, to allay the suffering of the Palestinian people, and to restore all Palestinian rights.

Ghanaian Envoy Ends Visit, Departs for Home

NC081635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Ghana's presidential envoy left Cairo for home this afternoon, following a 4-day visit to Egypt. The envoy handed President Husni Mubarak a message from Ghanaian President Jerry John Rawlings. The message dealt with African solidarity and bilateral relations.

Saddam Husayn Chairs RCC-Ba'th Party Meeting

JN080438 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the National and Regional Commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party last night. The solid situation on the battlefronts in the face of the Iranian regime's aggression and the Arab situation in general were reviewed during the meeting.

'Aziz Cited on 'Reconciliation Talks' With Syria

JN071039 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Combined agency dispatches]

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz was quoted on Friday as saying that Iraqi and Syrian delegates will hold reconciliation talks later this month at a border point between the two countries.

Mr 'Aziz said the talks will be held after the 'Id al-Fitr feast. "But will anything change? I don't think so...unless they (the Syrians) come this time with some goodwill," Mr 'Aziz told the London-based magazine *AL-TADAMUN* . An account of the interview was distributed in Kuwait by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY (KUNA).

The Iraqi foreign minister praised His Majesty King Husayn for initiating the reconciliation between the two states which are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The king launched the process in visits to Baghdad and Damascus in the wake of the rapprochement between Damascus and Amman. Saudi Arabia has been spearheading an Arab League bid to patch up inter-Arab differences and pave the way for convening a long-delayed Arab summit conference.

Mr 'Aziz said Syria has not responded to the Arab League committee for "the purification of Arab political climates," according to the AP in Kuwait which was quoting the *AL-TADAMUN* interview.

Mr 'Aziz said the Syrians also have refused a Jordanian proposal to hold a Jordan-Syrian-Iraq meeting to discuss means of eliminating differences between Damascus and Baghdad.

Jordanian officials were not immediately available for comment.

The Syrians, Mr 'Aziz told the magazine, were insisting on mere border meetings between either security officials or foreign ministers of the two countries alone and without a third party.

"This insistence shows that they (Syrians) have not goodwill," Mr 'Aziz said. "I think they want a bilateral meeting at a border meeting so that no one would be able to witness whatever they or we might say." He disclosed that the Soviet Union arranged a reconciliation meeting between Syrian and Iraqi representatives last March.

Mr 'Aziz did not say where the meeting took place, adding that it produced no favourable results because the Syrians insisted on either "merging Iraq and Syria into one state or continuing their support for Iran" in its war with Iraq.

He said Syria and Libya had been aiding Iran to acquire arms from East and West to carry on the war.

Mr 'Aziz indicated that relations between Syria and Iran have been strained. The Saudi daily *AL-RIYAD* predicted that the next few days will witness "a detente in relations between Syria and Iraq on all levels."

Talks Said Set for 'Late Next Week'

GF061326 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Jun 86 pp 1, 24

[Report by 'Amid al-Shanti]

[Text] A senior Arab diplomatic source has informed *AL-QABAS* that a meeting will be held between Iraqi and Syrian officials late next week. The meeting is expected to be on the foreign ministerial level, preliminary to a higher level meeting between the two countries.

The source added that it has been decided that the meeting would be held on the mutual border of the two countries between Al-Ratbah and Abu al-Shamat.

The source affirmed that agreement to hold this meeting was reached last week in light of efforts by King Husayn of Jordan, and that the agenda has been left open with no issues being specified for discussion. A "stage-by-stage discussion" will be held on all disputed issues between the two sides. Among these is the issue of "pumping Iraqi oil" through Syrian territory following the failure of the efforts of the OAPEC technical committee, which includes Syrian and Iraqi representatives. The issue has been delayed until the border meeting is held.

The source added that King Husayn is expected, following his Western tour, to visit Arab countries influential in various spheres.

Iranian Opposition Leader Rajavi Arrives in Baghdad

JN080447 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, arrived in Baghdad last night. He was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Na'im Haddad, RCC member; Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Comrade Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and minister of higher education and scientific research; Comrade [name indistinct], member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information and acting foreign minister; and Dr Fadil al-Barraq, deputy chief of the RCC's liberation movements bureau.

Rajavi's Headquarters Moved to Iraq

JN080651 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Mas'ud Rajavi, chairman of the Iranian resistance national council and leader of the Iranian opposition organization Mojahedin-e Khalq, arrived in Baghdad from Paris at midnight yesterday. He was received at Baghdad airport by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, some ministers, and ranking Iraqi officials. Following his arrival, Rajavi and his wife Maryam Rajavi left for Al-Najaf and Karbala' to visit the holy places there.

Yesterday French police carried out checks on the identity of persons who were in Rajavi's house in a Paris suburb. According to an informed French source, Rajavi, who has been living in France since 1981, left Paris voluntarily yesterday.

According to a statement issued by the national council of Iranian resistance, the decision on Rajavi's departure for Iraq was adopted unanimously during the council's recent meeting. It added that about 1,000 mojahedin have left Paris for Iraq during the past few weeks in order to join Rajavi's supporters on the Iranian border.

The statement said that Khomeyni's regime, which resorts to holding hostages and political blackmail and which is facing international crises that are worsening day after day, is trying to put pressure on other countries to curb the just Iranian resistance. The statement added that armed resistance in Iran has reached a stage indicating that Khomeyni's inhuman regime will inevitably be toppled. It said the progress of the resistance movement requires a new stage of work for a popular rebellion that will topple Khomeyni's illegitimate regime.

Concluding, the statement said: For the sake of neutralizing Khomeyni's plots on the one hand and responding to the requests of another stage of resistance on the other, Rajavi's headquarters has been transferred from Europe to Iraq. This transfer has become inevitable in order to organize and deploy the armed revolution forces as a last stage prior to departure for the homeland.

Bahraini Information Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN061341 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1302 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad arrived in Baghdad today. He is carrying a verbal message from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to President Saddam Husayn. He was received by Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

Conveys Message to Saddam Husayn

JN071058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad delivered the message to President Saddam Husayn when the president received him here today. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them as well as the current Arab situation. The meeting was attended by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim.

The Bahraini minister arrived here yesterday.

Territory Offered to Iran for 'Passage to Palestine'

JN072015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] In a speech at Tehran University on Friday, 6 June, Hashemi-Rafsanjani spoke about the liberation of Palestine. He said: As long as the Ba'th Party rules Iraq, the eastern Islamic peoples will not be permitted to march on Israel. He also said: Our dear Muslim brothers and other movements believe that if this war ends, their forces will be free to attack Israel. I advise them not to fall into this mistake. They must help us remove this wall separating the Iranian people from the Palestinian people in order to pave the road to Palestine.

Reacting to these remarks, Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi told INA: It is obvious that Hashemi-Rafsanjani wants to tell the people of Iran that the Iraqi regime, led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, is preventing the Iranian people and Army from passing through Iraq to liberate Palestine, thus justifying the continuation of the war. Replying to these remarks, in my capacity as speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly which represents the entire Iraqi people through free election and by official authorization of the Iraqi Government which is led by the Ba'th Party, I would like to explain that Iraq, represented by its people, party, president, and government, is fully prepared to allow the passage of the Iranian Army and volunteers from Iran across Iraqi territory to Palestine or any other place.

Iraq will provide all the necessary means, arrangements, and services to facilitate their passage to Palestine through Iraq and with the war [with Iran] continuing as it is. We are perfectly ready to discuss any arrangements necessitated by the passage of Iranian forces or volunteers with the aim of liberating Palestine. We declare this stand without any preconditions and from a position of strength. We will not demand ending the war as a precondition and we will not place any obstacle of any kind so as to carry out this task as best we can and with all seriousness and earnestness. This is because we firmly believe in liberating Palestine with the help of Arabs, Muslims, and all world forces which wish to do so.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

I Army Corps Ready for Iranian Targets

JN080844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi I Army Corps has said that his corps has completed all the necessary preparations to occupy new Iranian targets at a deputy [as received] which will be determined by the Iraqi Supreme Command. Staff Lieutenant General Nizar 'Abd al-Karim al-Khazraji added that I Army Corps formations are fully prepared to carry out future tasks and are awaiting orders from the Supreme Command.

In an interview published by the newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH* here today, he said that the Iranian enemy will not hold out in the face of the corps' future moves, just as it failed to hold out in the previous battles waged by the I Army Corps formations. He emphasized that what he says is based on great and absolute confidence in the efficiency and preparedness of his corps' formations.

Communique No 2,251

JN061703 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1620 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,251 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic fighting in defense of the nation's honor and in protection of Iraq's sacred territory, sovereignty, and dignity, asserting their great ability to mete out severe punishment to the Khomeyniites who are blinded by their sinister intentions and intent on war and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our gigantic Air Force continues to chase the wretched aggressors everywhere, meting out to them the punishment they deserve. Our bold planes carried out 49 combat missions today, scoring direct and destructive hits against enemy concentrations, vehicles, positions, weaponry, and supplies. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. The defeated enemy tried to attack our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, using a force estimated at one infantry regiment. Our brave fighters in the heroic V Army Corps, supported by splendid artillery support, confronted it with intensive fire and succeeded in crushing the attempt and in destroying the major part of the attacking force. The rest of the force fled under our capable artillery fire.

Eleswhere in the same sector, 18 enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and 4 infantry positions were destroyed. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. A heroic patrol in the same sector captured seven Kalashnikov rifles and one (PKC) machine gun which the enemy had left behind in previous battles.

3. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to approach our valiant units' positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. The corps was lying in wait for it. The men confronted the enemy force with strong fire, inflicting large losses. Only a few elements of the force survived. They were heard calling for help before fleeing the battlefield. A brave patrol in the same sector captured one 40-mm tubular launcher and one 81-mm mortar which the enemy had left behind in recent battles.

4. Our hero fighters in the VII Army Corps sector spotted a group of enemy soldiers trying to approach our forward positions. They pounded it with various types of weapons, inflicting several losses. The remaining few fled. The enemy suffered the following losses in several parts of the same sector: 1 106-mm gun destroyed; 10 infantry positions destroyed and some enemy soldiers killed; 1 observation post destroyed and 1 enemy soldier killed; and 2 ammunition dumps destroyed.

5. One shovel and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one Poclain shovel and one personnel shelter were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector, and one shovel was destroyed in the I Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of charlatan Khomeyni shelled two residential areas in the Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanaqin, wounding a civilian in Abu al-Khasib.

Communique No 2,252

JN071728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,252 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 June 1986]

[Excerpt] The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. Our brave soldiers on the VII Army Corps front engaged enemy units with artillery and other weapons. They inflicted losses in men and equipment and destroyed seven infantry positions, two vehicles, and one ammunition dump. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our patrols carrying out its duties in no-man's-land seized five Kalashnikov rifles, an RPG machine gun, and one 40-mm launcher abandoned by the enemy.

2. An enemy patrol of 15 soldiers approached our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our units opened fire killing or wounding a number of them. The others fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one heavy machine gun emplacement and two infantry positions, killing those manning them.

3. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah opened artillery and tank fire on enemy positions and troop concentrations, destroying eight infantry positions and killing a number of enemy soldiers. In the same sector, one of our patrols seized a quantity of equipment and brought it to our positions.

4. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector sighted an enemy patrol trying to advance on our positions. Our units opened fire and killed two. The rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, three infantry positions were destroyed and fires were started on the enemy side.

5. One ammunition dump was burned and a number of enemy infantry positions were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and three infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

We wish our people, our Arab nation, and the Islamic world a happy, blessed 'Id al-Fitr. We wish our Armed Forces a permanent state of triumph and wish our great leader long life.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1986

Communique No 2,253

JN081652 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,253 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces celebrate the blessed 'Id al-Fitr in the trenches of glory and positions of honor, mapping out with the missiles of justice happy days and a brilliant future for the homeland for justice, good, and peace. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Continuing the pursuit of the regime of charlatans in its own home and depriving these charlatans of the means of aggression, our giant Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1140 today, our planes carried out a destructive raid on two control and communications stations and their transmitters in Asadabad. With God's help, this center was completely destroyed and its installations were set ablaze.

b. At 1205 [as heard], our planes carried out a successful raid against the Khark Island facilities, setting their targets ablaze.

c. At 1157 today, our valiant eagles carried out a raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

After carrying out their duty with their famous courage and efficiency, the heroes of the air safely and triumphantly returned to the homeland. God be praised for granting victory. Blessed be our Air Force — commanders, eagles, officers, and other ranks. Proceed to deal further blows that will break the enemy's back.

2. Our brave naval force is doing more than its share of destroying the enemy and its material resources which the enemy uses to bolster its war machine. At 2310 last night, our brave Navy men, the faithful guardians of the Arab Gulf waters, delivered an accurate and effective blow to a very large maritime target off the Iranian coast. After carrying out their mission, the brave lions of the sea returned to their bases, jubilant with their triumph over our enemies. May God bless you, O brave men of our Navy, and blessed be your hands. It is from God that we derive help and success.

3. Seven enemy soldiers were killed and five infantry positions were destroyed in the V Army Corps sector, and one ammunition dump was set on fire and four infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector killed two enemy soldiers, destroyed one heavy machine gun position and three infantry positions, and set two ammunition dumps on fire.

5. Our units on the VII Army Corps front pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, destroying two vehicles, four infantry positions, and one machine gun position whose crew was killed. In another area, one of our patrols captured three Kalashnikov rifles and one RPK machine gun.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector, and two ammunition dumps were set on fire on the IV Army Corps sector east of Mayan.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 June 1986

Islamic Jihad To Free Two French, British Hostages

NC061435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1427 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to be a spokesman for the Islamic Jihad Organization contacted the Voice of Lebanon a short while ago and said that, in the name of the oppressed on earth and on the occasion of the feast of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, a French hostage and a British one will be released as a sign of the group's goodwill.

Further Reports on Al-Jumayyil Visit to Romania

'Aziz, Al-Jumayyil Hold 'Urgent' Talks

NC071532 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has concluded an official 1-day visit to Romania. President al-Jumayyil met in Bucharest this morning with members of the Arab diplomatic corps and then received Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who arrived in the Romanian capital yesterday afternoon and asked for an urgent meeting with the Lebanese president. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed to President al-Jumayyil the greetings and sincerest wishes of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, as well as the wishes of the Iraqi Government and people for peace, stability, and security in Lebanon. Following the meeting, the Iraqi minister expressed hope that freedom, unity, security, and happiness will return to Lebanon as a fraternal country with full independence and an effective role with its Arab brothers in the area. He added: This is our hope and our policy toward Lebanon. We will continue to support this policy despite the gloomy circumstances and difficulties. We will remain optimistic that this will be achieved, God willing.

Tariq 'Aziz said that his talks with President al-Jumayyil were fraternal and far-reaching and that they dealt with the situations in the region. He added that in his talks with President al-Jumayyil, he explained the situation in Iraq and the Iranian aggression. He emphasized Iraq's readiness to defend its sovereignty, security, and dignity, stressing that Baghdad is striving for Arab solidarity and sound and honest relations among the Arab countries. Iraq, he went on to say, is eager to have relations based on cooperation, mutual respect, and non-interference in internal affairs. Replying to a question on the Jordanian initiative to reconcile Iraq and Syria, Tariq 'Aziz said: The efforts made by Jordan's King Husayn were sincere and praiseworthy but have not yet reached a level that we can describe as having achieved significant results.

Al-Jumayyil Returns Home

NC082052 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil returned to Beirut today following a 3-day visit to Romania. During his stay there, Al-Jumayyil held talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu on the situation in Lebanon and throughout the region.

Further Reportage

For Bucharest AGERPRES coverage of the visit to Romania by President al-Jumayyil and his "official" talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu see the Romania section of the 9 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Beirut

NC081143 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati arrived in Beirut at 1400 today. He will meet with a number of officials and leaders and will discuss the existing situation and recent developments in Lebanon. It should be recalled that Besharati delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from his Iranian counterpart, 'Ali Khamene'i.

Explosion Damages Italian Attache's Car

NC071051 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A stick of dynamite exploded near the car of the Italian military attache in Sarba area [in East Beirut] this morning. The explosion caused damage to the car, which bears diplomatic license plate number 141/17. The name of the Italian military attache is Lt Col Amadeo Sturchio.

Group Takes Credit, Promises More

NC081704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A group demanding the release of detainees in Italian and French prisons today said that it blew up a car belonging to the Italian Embassy in East Beirut and threatened more attacks against European interests. The Committee for the Defense of Arab and Middle East Political Detainees in Europe delivered a typewritten statement to a news agency in Beirut saying that its members blew up the car belonging to the Italian military attache. Yesterday, a car belonging to the Italian Embassy was blown up in East Beirut about 1 km away from the embassy. Security sources said that the car was empty and that nobody was injured.

The statement, which was typed in Arabic, said that the committee promises all political strugglers detained in European prisons that it will not permit the imperialist forces to detain them unjustly. The committee threatened to continue its attacks against European interests everywhere. The committee demanded the release of Lebanese citizens Josephine 'Abduh and 'Abdallah Mansuri, who are detained in Italy on suspicion of involvement in armed attacks. 'Abduh was arrested near Rome Airport in 1984, following receipt of information from the French police that she was suspected of participating in an armed attack against a UAE diplomat in Rome in October 1984. The diplomat's female companion was killed in the attack. Mansuri was arrested in August 1984 for carrying a valise containing explosives aboard an Italian train.

The committee also demanded the release of persons detained in French prisons; they are George Ibrahim 'Abdallah, Farujyan Karabidjyan, and Anis Naqqash. The committee previously claimed responsibility for a number of bombings in France last year. Naqqash was arrested after having led a 5-man force in an attempt to assassinate former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris in 1980. The Jihad Islamic Organization, which holds four French hostages in Lebanon, also has demanded the release of Anis Naqqash.

Soviet Reaffirms Hope for Lebanese Sovereignty

NC061210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at the government house today. They discussed the local conditions and their repercussions. Afterwards, the Soviet ambassador said: We had a good meeting. We dealt with bilateral relations and means of promoting them. We also discussed the local and regional situation from the Lebanese viewpoint. On behalf of the Soviet Union, I reiterated that we would like to help the Lebanese people emerge from their ordeal, solidify their unity, and exercise sovereignty over all of Lebanon, including the south.

Junblatt 'Expresses Optimism' to Soviet Ambassador

NC080915 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, received Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha in Al-Mukhtarah this morning. The ambassador was accompanied by Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov. Afterwards, Kolotusha said that the meeting had taken place in a cordial atmosphere. We exchanged views on regional issues. I heard an assessment of the Lebanese situation from Minister Junblatt. The ambassador expressed his optimism regarding present conditions.

Nasirite Movement Leader Returns From USSR

NC061735 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Mustafa Sa'd [secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization] returned to Sidon this afternoon following a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union. While in the USSR, he held talks with Soviet officials on the situation in Lebanon, with special emphasis on the south.

More Reports on Conflicts in the Palestinian Camps

Sniping Leaves Five Casualties

NC061728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] There were reports of artillery exchanges a short while ago in and around the Shatila camp. Fighting in the area had died down earlier, except for some light machinegun fire near the Military College and the Al-Dukhi section of the Sabra Camp, the Ariha School in Shatila, and Al-Rasul al-A'zam in Burj al-Barajinah. There have been numerous instances of sniping in the camps and on the airport road. Five people have been killed or wounded as a result. Security sources announced this afternoon that Abu 'Annan, an official of the Fath Uprising, and a citizen named Fadi al-Darir were among those killed. The Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade are redeploying in the camps area, and the warring parties continue to fortify their positions. There have not been any pitched battles today, but Red Cross ambulances have been unable to enter the camps to transfer the wounded and to give food and medicine to the inhabitants.

Special Force Participants Withdraw

NC061732 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Security reports available to our radio indicate that the special force that formerly comprised members of the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Ba'th Party Organization, and the 6 February Movement is now confined to Amal militiamen alone. The other participating organizations have withdrawn in the wake of recent events.

'Secret' Groups Threaten Amal

NC071041 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Two secret movements in Beirut, the Salah al-Din organization and the 'Umar al-Mukhtar forces, have threatened to attack Amal Movement offices and Syrian agents in West Beirut. AFP reports that in a joint communique phoned in to an international news agency in West Beirut, the two movements warned people not to go near the offices of the Amal Movement. They also called on those living near these offices to leave their houses for their own safety.

Intermittent Shooting on Combat Lines

NC071127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The situation in and around the Palestinian camps has ranged between extreme tension and guarded calm since this morning. According to the latest reports, the perimeter of Burj al-Barajinah came under shellfire a short while ago from the eastern area. Occasional bursts of sniper fire, and the explosion of RPG's and hand grenades continue to be heard on the combat lines of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

Birri Hits Christian Ties With Israel

NC071250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper *AL-ANBA'*, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said in reply to a question: Not one of us wants to fight for the sake of fighting. It is our belief that things must happen on the Christian arena. There must be a Christian movement against those who have led Lebanon into this state. He added: Amin al-Jumayyil thinks that he is winning now that he has 2 years and a few months left in office, and that he can complete his term. But, where will the country be in 2 years' time? Will there be a homeland left? This does not trouble him at all. In all frankness, there is only one way to achieve a solution in Lebanon because the problem is not only a dispute over a particular internal issue. We still have the same situation. There is a confrontation between an Israeli factor and a non-Israeli one. [Israeli Major General] Ori Orr and Antoine Lahd received Dany Sham‘un a few days ago in Al-Naqurah. In addition, the Christians constantly resort to Israeli experts. On the UNIFIL and Goulding's visit, Nabih Birri said: Goulding did not make new proposals with regard to the south. In this connection, Birri praised the Soviet Union's position on UNIFIL.

Junblatt, Palestinians Discuss Camps

NC071308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader, received in Al-Mukhtarah today a Palestinian delegation representing the PFLP-GC, the dissident Fatah Movement, and the Palestinian Communist Party. During the meeting, they discussed conditions in the Palestinian camps and recent developments there.

PNSF Says Amal Violating Cease-Fire

NC071713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian National Salvation Front has issued a statement saying that despite the announcement of a cease-fire and promises made by the Amal Movement, Burj al-Barajinah camp was suddenly subjected to violent shelling this morning. The Hayfa Hospital and the camp's mosques were also the target of shelling. One mosque received a direct hit while people were arriving. The statement described the shelling as being in violation of all humanitarian and Islamic values and principles. It also called for a mass reaction and urged all powers to play an effective role in ending the massacre. According to the statement, 3 persons were killed and 19 others wounded by the sniper fire exchanged in the camps last night.

6 February Movement Scores Amal

NC071739 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] For the first time, the 6 February Movement issued a statement today criticizing the Amal Movement and accusing it of launching the attack on its posts [in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah] in order to make up for the losses it sustained in the camps and of attempting to transfer this war [camps war] to Western Beirut in order to achieve military victory in the area adjacent to the camps. The movement believes that the direct motives for this war are unsubstantial ones that do not justify a fierce war in which all values are violated, all the different ranks are thrown into disorder, and brothers are scattered and cannot reunify. The movement believes that Amal's actions prove its wish to impose its domination, hegemony, and autocracy. It has become clear to the 6 February Movement that the Amal Movement has decided to take the military option.

Gunmen 'Torpedo' Cease-Fire

NC071805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Gunmen in the western sector [of Beirut] torpedoed a cease-fire agreement that was announced at 1630. After a period of relative calm, which lasted from 1645 to 1730, which was interspersed with sporadic attacks on Army posts in the markets and the port, battles involving machineguns and RPG's were renewed along these lines and are still in progress. The Bsaba township is reported to have been under heavy sniper fire from Al-Ma‘rufiyah since 1800. As for the situation along the crossing points, gunmen have set up roadblocks preventing citizens from traveling from the western to the eastern area along the Museum-Al-Barbir crossing point. Gunmen in charge of a roadblock near the Al-‘Ijjah building have been emptying fuel tanks of cars passing from the east to the west.

Shelling From East Beirut Intensifies

NC071948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The sudden shelling from east Beirut of most residential areas adjacent to the combat lines in the southern suburb has intensified. The shelling extended to Burj al-Barajinah, Bi'r al-‘Abd, and the airport road. An undetermined number of citizens have been killed and wounded. The combat lines at the markets and Ra's al-‘Abd were subjected to mortar and tank shells. The combat lines of Al-‘Ayntabli, Al-Hajj Dawud, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Hilton came under intensive fire from 106-mm, 60-mm, and 81-mm shells. The attack originated from a number of positions behind the Al-Fattal building, the Bank of Lebanon and Syria area, and from the Alpha and Al-Barazil buildings. An agreement was reached with the Army to cease fire at 1635. The cease-fire was violated after only 10 minutes, when flat-trajectory shells were fired at the Hilton combat line. At 1930, the shelling of Burj al-Barajinah and the airport road intensified. 120-mm shells were used. The shelling also extended to the Mar Mikha'il and (?Al-Tayyunah) combat lines and tanks were used during the shelling. [words indistinct]

Gunmen Raid Fuel Station

NC072003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] An armed group of 15 unidentified persons arrived at the Nadim Khayr fuel station on Al-Awza‘i street at 1800, emptied all the station's tanks and took the fuel to an unidentified destination. The circumstances of the incident have not yet been determined.

Army Under Fire

NC080609 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines flared up in the last few hours after the relative calm of the past several days. Fierce clashes broke out at midnight along the old commercial markets and southern suburb combat lines. Shells fired from a rocket launcher in West Beirut fell on the northern al-Matn coast. Army positions in the middle of Beirut and in the southern suburb were again attacked this morning with machinegun fire. Rocket and artillery fire was also directed at Dahr al-Wahsh and Suq al-Gharb from 'Alayh and 'Aytat on the mountain.

Palestinians Redeploy

NC080613 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Security reports indicate that the Palestinians in the mountain areas under the control of the Progressive Socialist Party have redeployed their artillery and launchers in West al-Shahhar, 'Alayh, and Al-Mansuriyah near Bhamdun in anticipation of any possible extensive violation of security along the camps combat lines.

Mufti Khalid Decries Muslim Actions

NC080808 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid delivered a sermon this morning in which he spoke about the hardships facing West Beirut in light of recent events. He explained the attacks and singular actions that have taken place in West Beirut, and said:

[Begin recording] We are very sorry that these days have been marred by many incidents that have saddened our hearts and given us much pain. What happened in the past few days was akin to deviation from the straight path. It was a deviation from God's straight line. Is it permissible for a Muslim to strike his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to kill his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to enter the house of his Muslim brother without his permission? Is it permissible for a Muslim to plunder the property of his Msulim brother and to steal his goods? Is it permissible for a Muslim to violate the honor of his Muslim brother? Is it permissible for a Muslim to attack, rob, and burn the stores of his Muslim brother? Is it permissible, after all this, for a Muslim to kill his Muslim brother? The Prophet of God, prayers and blessings be upon him, has forbidden all such things. [end recording]

Mufti Khalid said that this was the fourth time Beirut areas had been attacked and these gunmen exceeded their limit, these gunmen who mouth patriotic slogans. Permit me to say that these slogans are false and not patriotic. Some of them raise Islamic slogans. These, too, are false and not Islamic. These people have gone beyond the pale and done injustice to the people and the homeland. Their nation is not to be blamed for such persons. We say to them: What do you want to achieve through such actions? Do you want to draw us into a confessional battle or to create a conflict between a Muslim and his brother? This is unacceptable. Mufti Khalid added: We reject division, and will not respond to the schemes of these people. We will continue to adhere to our positions, to preserve our values and ethics, and rise above the wounds and follies. We will continue to be patient until the wrongdoer realizes his mistake, the unjust becomes aware of his injustice, the oppressor sees his despotism and the deviator returns to his straight path.

Mufti Qabalan Responds

NC080855 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The attempts to extricate West Beirut and the camps from the maze of conflict and contradiction are being frustrated by the depth of the differences among the disputants. These differences often develop into armed clashes, as has happened in the last few days. Mufti of Lebanon Shaykh Hasan Khalid [a Sunnite] spoke about these conflicts, attacked the militias controlling West Beirut, and warned against religious sedition. Today, Mufti 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan [a Shi'ite] retorted to Mufti Khalid's sermon. He said: We had wanted them to be leaders of Islam in Lebanon, but yesterday we found them to be leaders of Tariq al-Jadidah [Sunni district in West Beirut; scene of recent Amal — 6 February Movement fighting]. While Mufti Qabalan was delivering his sermon in the Burj al-Barajinah mosque, the state radio stopped and then resumed its transmission. It was noticed that after transmission resumed, Mufti Qabalan had toned down his attack and his words appeared more moderate. Here are excerpts from Mufti Qabalan's sermon:

[Begin recording] Wars are going on Beirut, and in and around the camps. A war raged in Tariq al-Jadidah. All this coincides with the Israeli onslaught on our villages of Kafr Rumman, Jba', 'Arab Salim, Yatar, Kafra, and Majdal Zun. War is being waged against all the villages adjacent to Israel.

Beirut has always received and taken in all comers and refugees from the south, from the north, from Al-Biqa', from the mountain, and from the southern suburbs. The Sunnite leaders want Beirut to become a modern city. They want Beirut to be for a certain group. For our part, we want Beirut to be able to absorb all and to serve all. Nationalist Beirut is not for the Sunni Muslims, or for the Shi'ite Muslims, or for the Druze Muslims, or for the Christians. We want Beirut to be for all Lebanese and for all who come here. [shouts of "God is great"] We had wanted the religious leadership in Beirut to be for all Muslims, not for the Sunnites or the Shi'ites. We went to them. We dragged ourselves to them. We paved the road for them. Our feet grew sore from coming and going. We did all this to please them and so that they would be leaders for all of us. However, they did not want to become leaders of all us. They wanted to be leaders of the Sunnites in Lebanon. We wanted them to be leaders of the Sunnites and Shi'ites in Lebanon. Now, our view is more limited. We see them as leaders of the Sunnites of Beirut though we wanted them to be leaders of all Muslims. We were surprised yesterday to see that this leadership is not for the Sunnites of Beirut. They are leaders of Tariq al-Jadidah, and nothing else. [end recording]

Fighting Resumes

NC081501 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Fighting resumed along the Shatila camp combat lines a short while ago. In a cable today, the Palestinians accused the Amal Movement of violating the cease-fire. They pointed out that the situation remains explosive and that eight women and children have been wounded. A spokesman for the camps popular committees reported that a Palestinian was killed in Burj al-Barajinah camp, which was subjected to shelling from mortars recoilless guns, and anti-tank rockets. The Amal Movement military bureau announced that a Palestinian attempt to break out of the Shatila camp was repulsed. The bureau confirmed that fighting involving the use of automatic and anti-tank weapons took place around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. However, it also accused East Beirut of involvement in violating the cease-fire.

Explosive Detonates Near Birri's House

NC081622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At 1700 today an explosive device went off in the Al-Barbur area, where the house of Minister Nabih Birri is located. The explosion left two children wounded and set an electric appliance shop on fire.

Junblatt Dismisses Early 'Solutions'

NC081817 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt at the Druze Health Institution in 'Ayn al-Zayn in Al-Shuf district on 8 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Your eminence, Druze Shaykh Abu Shaqra; your highness, Princess Khawlah Arsalan, friends: We have managed to overcome many political challenges in the past through our unity and through our awareness of the dimensions of the plot against Lebanon, its cohesion, its multi-sectarian coexistence, and its Arab affiliation. Today, and I must stress and repeat this point, we are still at the beginning of the road. Many may see solutions on the horizon. I tell these people — whether they are from the mountain, from Beirut, or elsewhere — that there is still a long way to go. This is particularly true as the scant remainder of civilization and culture in Beirut, the beloved Beirut, the defiant Beirut, is under attack. It is as if some want to eradicate the last vistages of culture in Beirut. They want to see Beirut demolished and its patriots cut down. They want to create an atmosphere of chaos, bigotry, and constant fighting so as to empty the beloved capital of institutions, embassies, hospitals, and all signs of civilization.

This is why, when we think of the future, we should think of ways to develop the nationalist areas in the mountain and in Iqlim al-Kharrub. These areas have so far remained free from sectarian feuds and we should marshal all our resources to fortify these areas in the political, military, medical, scientific, and all other fields. The nationalist areas in the mountain and in Iqlim al-Kharrub will remain the last sanctuary for our sense of dignity, for our existence, for our independent and pro-Arab line, and for our defiant search for a better Lebanon, for a Lebanon in which sectarianism, fanaticism, and ignorance have no place. We seek a Lebanon free from the atmosphere of the middle ages, which some want to impose on us.

Youth Killed Near Al-Maqasid Society

NC081931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At approximately 2030, a car passed in front of the Al-Maqasid Society building in Mar Ilyas street and gunmen shot a young man to death. Tension rose and some rockets were fired but contacts have been held to contain the incident. A limited problem that arose in the Al-Fakahani area has been quelled.

Four Killed, 22 Wounded in Fighting

NC081934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] According to official reports, four persons were killed and 22 others wounded in today's fighting in the camps area, bringing the total number of casualties to 94 dead and 424 wounded.

Amal Rockets Hit Junblatt House

NC081951 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] At 2030, a clash broke out between Amal and socialist gunmen on Mar Ilyas street in West Beirut, near the Al-Maqasid center and opposite Minister Walid Junblatt's house. A state of alert was observed at the scene and in the Al-Zaydaniyah area. We have just received the following from our newsdesk: As a result of the fighting that took place on the Mar Ilyas street in West Beirut tonight, our security correspondent reported a short while ago that the house of Minister Walid Junblatt received three rockets hits. A state of general alert prevails among the Amal and socialist gunmen in the areas of Karakul al-Duruz, Tallat al-Khayyat, Al-Sanawbarah, Verdun, and Mar Ilyas. Meanwhile, a man named Ahmad Nahhal — better known as Abu George — an Amal official in charge of security, was killed in the 'A'ishah Bakkar area but the circumstances are still unknown.

Reports Say Junblatt's House Not Hit

NC082156 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A state of alert now prevails among the Amal and socialist gunmen in the areas of Karakul al-Duruz, Al-Sanawbarah, Tallat al-Khayyat, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Verdun, Mar Ilyas, and the vicinity of the mufti's office. The two sides clashed in the Amr Ilyas area at 2030 [Sunday]. Three rockets were fired toward Minister Walid Junblatts house, but the rockets did not hit the house. We have learned that the state of alert in the Verdun area is due to shots fired at an official of the Progressive Socialist Party, at 2131 in the area named Nadim, while he was in his car. The state of alert in the other areas is due to the kidnapping of a PSP member named Muhiy al-Din Ghandur by Amal men in the Al-Rawshah area.

Junblatt Calls For Stop to Camps War

NC082104 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A celebration commemorating the martyrs of Gharifah was held at the town's main square today. Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt spoke on the occasion. Junblatt said: We are here to mark the martyr's day in Gharifah, on the mountain, in this patriotic, pan-Arab, and progressive part of the country. Meanwhile, others are celebrating the day of [solidarity with] the south under the premise that the south belongs to only one section of the population and on the assumption that the south can be monopolized by one party, one organization, or one faction.

At the seminar on the south and on the national resistance in the south, some reactionaries who planned for the Israeli assault and invasion, the likes of Fu'ad Butrus and Michel Iddah, were absolved of their past. In this very seminar, the pan-Arab progressive cause was taken for a ride in the labyrinthe of tribal and sectarian thought. The debate over the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425 or the adherence to Cairo agreement [regulating Palestinian presence in south Lebanon] was translated into a bloody and racial war in the camps and in Beirut. All this fills us with shame and fear. We have fought our way to liberate the mountain and to bring freedom to Qibbay', Gharifah, Iqlim al-Kharrub, and Beirut. However, we are filled with shame because it was not for narrow-minded sectarianism that we have fought. When we fought for liberation, we did it for nationalist, pan-Arab, progressive ends. We are also gripped by fear because if things remain the way they are now, we will all, without exception, be drawn into inter-sectarian strife in which there will be no victor.

Have we forgotten why fought in the first place? We fought for the liberation of the mountain, the southern suburb, and the south from Israeli and Phalangist occupation. We have not been fighting to establish sectarian entities — be they Sunnite, Shi'ite, or Druze — that will never fully establish themselves and will only lead to constant war. It has not been for a factional war against the Palestinian people that we fought. The struggling and defiant Palestinian people are one thing and Yasir 'Arafat's policies are another. We have to draw the line between 'Arafat's stifling policies and the mettle of the underprivileged Palestinians living in the camps, living in Al-Buss, Al-Rashidiyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, Sabra, Shatila, and in the north. Now that we are in this fix, we say it from Gharifah, from this nationalist and progressive bastion, we say it out of fear and of pain: Stop the fighting among nationalists of the same cause. Stop the internecine fighting among the underprivileged. Do not play into the hands of Amin al-Jumayyil, the tyrant, and his clique — Camille Sham'un, the Maronite church, and the Army. Stop this war. Stop it because if it continues it will get everybody in trouble, inside and outside Lebanon, despite any calculations some may have.

'Sporadic Fighting' Reported

NC090720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The camps war continues. Sporadic fighting has been going on along the combat lines in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah. Medium-caliber machineguns and rockets are being used in these clashes.

Lahd Releases 40 Detainees on 'Id al-Fitr

JN081017 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] On the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr, the information and guidance department of the army of southern lebanon [ASL], extends sincere gratulations to the sons of the esteemed Shi'ite community and wishes them prosperity. It also wishes Lebanon peace, glory, and prosperity. On this occasion, ASL Commander Staff Major General Antoine Lahd decided to release 40 detainees from Al-Khiyam prison to affirm goodwill and reunite families during 'Id.

Syrian Officers Check Passports at Beirut Airport

NC082049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Reports indicate that some Syrian officers have taken an office at Beirut Airport, where they check passports against lists of names.

Al-Asad, Reagan Exchange Greetings on 'Id al-Fitr

JN090600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the following letter of congratulations on 'Id al-Fitr from U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

My Dear Mr President: I am pleased to send sincere congratulations from the American people to you and the Syrian people on the happy occasion of 'Id al-Fitr. These blessed days make all of us recall the importance of the cherished values of peace, justice, and love for mankind. I hope that our relations will develop in this spirit. Please accept my good wishes.

The president sent the following cable in reply:

My Dear Mr President: I sincerely thank you for the letter of congratulations which you sent to me on 'Id al-Fitr.

I am pleased to exchange with you good wishes and to share with you the hope that the values of justice, peace, and love for mankind, which you mention in your letter, will be the basis for developing relations between our two countries. I take this opportunity to express wishes of good health to you, happiness to your family, and prosperity for the American people.

Al-Asad Congratulates Waldheim on Election Victory

JN090456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following cable to Dr Waldheim:

I am extremely pleased to express to you my heartfelt congratulations on your winning the Austrian presidential election. The personal relations established between us, which were entrenched through our numerous meetings during your tenure as UN secretary general, convinced me of your adherence to the noble principles represented by the UN Charter — principles which are adopted by honorable men who work for the good of mankind and who fight tyranny and injustice and seek justice and peace. The triumph of the Austrian people's will, which was manifested by your election, reflected your people's belief in these principles.

I wish you good health and happiness and hope that you will succeed in carrying out your new lofty responsibilities. I am sure that relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Austria will witness further development in the coming years.

Al-Asad Receives Message From Iran's Khamene'i

JN071030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — This morning President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i during his meeting with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati. The talks revolved around developments in the region and bilateral relations. The president asked Besharati to convey a reply message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Minister of State Receives Soviet Ambassador

JN081837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov this evening. The talks dealt with current develpments in the region and bilateral relations.

YAR Envoy Concludes Visit, Departs Damascus

JN061551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — YAR Minister of Agriculture Husayn al-'Umari left Damascus this afternoon following a visit to the country during which he delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Rif'at al-Asad Alleged To Control Paris Magazine

NC070559 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The magazine *AL-MASIRAH* [published in Christian East Beirut] reports a new magazine called *AL-FURSAN* [*THE KNIGHTS*] came out in Paris last week. Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, is the man in charge of the new magazine.

Meets Israeli Ministers

NC090900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — The weekly magazine *MAYU* has stated that Rif'at al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, met recently with a number of Israeli ministers in Morocco. In today's edition, the magazine cites what it calls informed sources as saying Syria and Israel are cooperating on certain matters, which Israel is expected to disclose in due time.

Reactions to Waldheim Victory Viewed

Foreign Ministry Expresses 'Regret'

TA081908 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A few minutes ago the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry issued an announcement containing profound regret and disappointment over Waldheim's election as president of Austria. However, it has not yet been decided how Israel will react to the election. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren is here in the studio.

[Goren] The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi'ezer Pazner, this evening expressed profound regret and disappointment at Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria. Pazner said: It is true that his election has not come as a surprise, but up to the last minute we hoped that logic would prevail among the Austrian nation and that a man with such a past as Waldheim's would not be elected as their country's president. That is this evening's Foreign Ministry announcement. Tomorrow Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will consult with his ministry's management in order to formulate Israel's reaction. Afterward Shamir will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on this matter. What is already clear is that Israel will not sever its deplomatic ties with Austria, but neither will Israel be able to refrain from some sort of move to express its protest. And, in the meantime, Israel has a special problem. The ambassador in Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, is due to complete his term in less than 2 months. Will Israel appoint a new ambassador, who will be forced to present his credentials to Kurt Waldheim, or will the current ambassador's term in office be extended? A third possibility is that Elitzur will return to Israel and, in the meantime, Israel will not appoint a new ambassador. People in Israel are also waiting to see what the reaction to Waldheim's election will be in Western Europe and the United States. People in the Foreign Ministry are saying that this is the first time that the State of Israel has been confronted with a political problem of this type. In any event, Israel is not in any hurry to take steps this very evening, but from this evening on Israel has a problem with which it will have to cope over the long term.

Knesset Subcommittee Expresses Shock

TA091120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has just completed its session with a statement expressing deep shock over Waldheim's election. The subcommittee calls on the government to deliver a statement on this issue to the Knesset plenum today and to recall the ambassador in Austria at once for consultations. The subcommittee does not believe that President Herzog must or needs to congratulate Waldheim. The subcommittee maintains that Waldheim does not deserve any congratulations and states that the pertinent bodies in the Justice Ministry must continue to deal with the Waldheim file as if he had not yet been elected president and make every possible effort to collect every piece of data related to Kurt Waldheim's Nazi past. Various members of the subcommittee rapped statements made by Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, saying they hampered the cause.

Ambassador Recalled for Consultations

TA090644 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0632 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Here is the first practical Israeli reaction to Kurt Waldheim's election: Israel is recalling its Ambassador to Austria Mikha'el Elitzur for consultations. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel is at the Foreign Ministry and he will give us the initial details about the Israeli decision:

Early this morning, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir summoned a consultation in his office with a team of Foreign Ministry officials, including the director general, the assistant director general for European affairs, and other officials. The ambassador later spoke on the phone with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. At the end of the consultations, it may definitely be said that Yitzhaq Shamir's firmer stand on the Waldheim affair was embraced. As an act of protest to Waldheim's election as the Austrian president last night, Israel decided to immediately recall its ambassador in Vienna, Mikha'el Elitzur, for consultations in Jerusalem.

On the scale of diplomatic relations, this is definitely considered a very harsh move. A few minutes ago, Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche spoke with Ambassador Elitzur on the phone and informed him about the decision. Elitzur will arrive in Israel soon for consultations. As said, his return to Israel is the first practical Israeli reaction to Kurt Waldheim's election.

Charge 'Apparently' To Replace Ambassador

TA081934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A senior official in Jerusalem has told foreign correspondents that Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur will apparently be replaced by a charge d'affaires who will not need to submit credentials. However, Elitzur, who is due to end his term, may be asked to remain in Vienna for another few months.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami adds that today the Cabinet approved a series of Foreign Ministry appointments, but for the time being failed to appoint the next Israeli ambassador to Austria.

Morning Press Comments on Election

TA090646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The main topic in today's papers is Dr Kurt Waldheim's election as the Austrian president.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that Israel must carefully contemplate its reaction to this shameful choice. However, there must be no

doubt about one thing, and that is that Waldheim should not be allowed to shrug off the charges referring to his Nazi past. Waldheim's file will not be closed; it will remain open until irrefutable evidence has been compiled to which the elected president will have to answer. As for Israel's political reaction, it must take into consideration both Waldheim's election and the facts that half the Austrian people voted for him and that Austria is still being ruled by the Socialists whose candidate ran against Waldheim. In any event, the least that is required of Israel in its reaction is that it not give its moral recognition to Waldheim in his capacity as the Austrian president. In practice, no Israeli representative should shake hands with this president and the diplomatic steps to be adopted must be pondered.

DAVAR writes that as things stand now there will apparently be no choice other than to cool relations with Austria in the near future, even if only temporarily. However, there is no sense in talking about Israeli demands to extradite him and bring him to trial. Even if he had not been elected this would have been impossible, both from the legal and the political point of view. In contrast, all politically democratic forces in Austria, regardless of their identification with one of the running candidates, should be urged to energetically come out against the anti-Semitic phenomena which emerged during the stormy election campaign.

HA'ARETZ believes that Israel's only dignified choice in the wake of Waldheim's election is to sever diplomatic relations with Austria. However, it is very doubtful that the government will be prepared to go that far. If it is not willing to reach such a conclusion there is no point to its vacillations. Waldheim's election is a dreary event but Israel should be wary not to get dragged into a campaign of repudiations and boycotts. We should not set a precedent which may one day backfire on us.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that Waldheim's election as the Austrian president is a true reflection of Austria's national mood. The Israeli government ought to bear in mind that Israel was among the first to agree to put up with Austria's big lie that it was Hitler's first victim. Jerusalem established diplomatic relations with Austria long before it agreed to have relations with Germany. Israel also never took Austria really to task for not having made any amends in restitution payments to Austria's Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. The government should heed President Hayim Herzog's advice and not rush into moves which could, in the long run, harm Israel's vital interests.

Midday Press Reacts to Election

TA090849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] All the editorials deal with Waldheim's election.

HADASHOT notes that it is not yet clear whether Kurt Wald heim was involved in war crimes. If it ultimately turns out that the connection between Waldheim and the Nazis was merely confined to his service in the German Army during World War II, we should swallow the bitter pill and abstain from rash moves. In contrast, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* believes that the investigation should be speeded up and evidence against Waldheim should be amassed before he enters office next month. We should not give up; perhaps everything is not yet lost.

MA'ARIV writes that the Austrians chose Waldheim supposedly because they sought to attain status and prestige in the world. The enlightened world should make them realize their tragic mistake. As long as Kurt Waldheim, a first lieutenant in the Wermacht, sits on the presidential throne, Austria cannot be a respectable member of the family of free nations.

Austrian Ambassador Views Relations

TA090813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Austrian ambassador to Israel has expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will remain correct despite Waldheim's election as president. In an interview with an ITIM correspondent, Ambassador Otto Pleinert said that Kurt Waldheim will be in office for 6 years but this is largely a ceremonial post and the Socialist government will continue to rule in Austria until the next elections are held in about 1 year.

Evidence Against Waldheim Disclosed

TA071511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The justice minister says Israel possesses evidence that Waldheim was seen beating a Jew to death and attacking another. An eyewitness told Israeli investigators that he was standing by helplessly when Waldheim beat his brother to death. The incident took place in Salonika, Greece, when Waldheim served as an officer in the German Army. Another eyewitness told the investigators that he saw Waldheim beating a man in Serbia. The two witnesses said they identified the officer according to the wartime pictures publicized recently. In a news conference in New York Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said Israel is also looking into charges according to which Waldheim ordered the execution of several Croatians. The justice minister conferred with the UN secretary general in New York, and the latter agreed to permit Israeli representatives to check the UN files concerning Nazi criminals. On the same occasion the justice minister disclosed that Israel and Austria have an extradition agreement covering certain crimes and, theoretically speaking, the minister added, we can ask for Waldheim's extradition.

Further Reportage on Pollard Affair

Israeli Cabinet Issues Resolution

TA081105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1054 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] The Cabinet session began with a briefing by the prime minister and was followed by a Cabinet resolution on the Pollard affair. At the end of the lengthy Cabinet session Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin stepped out and read the Cabinet's resolution on this issue:

[Begin Beilin recording] There is a close relationship between the United States and Israel and it is inconceivable that attempts to sully the atmosphere between them will be successful. In the last few weeks, we have been witnessing a wave of unfounded reports about so-called Israeli espionage affairs and arms deals. The Israeli Government takes a serious view of these publications and hopes they will not continue.

In the course of investigating into the Pollard affair there has been sincere cooperation on the part of Israel. The Israeli Government is committed to continuing this cooperation, which is based on the relations of confidence which exist between the two countries.

Israel has dismantled the unit, which exceeded its authority, which became exposed in the wake of the Pollard affair and it reiterates that no espionage activities against the United States are being carried out on its behalf. The Israeli Government is in close contact with the U.S. Administration in order to clear various recent issues in the spirit of the close relations between the two countries. [end recording]

The Cabinet resolution adds that Israel rejects the reports published in the U.S. press related to this subject.

'Quiet Contacts' With U.S. Being Held

TA080430 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] FBI Chief William Webster accused Israel of not fully cooperating in the American investigation of the Pollard spy affair. Webster said that so far the Israeli help has been selective. Meanwhile U.S. officials say they will request permission to question Avi Sela' on his part in the Pollard affair, but so far they have not been permitted to do so.

Israeli sources said last night that they believe the Pollard affair will calm down when Israel provides further cooperation to the American authorities. The sources said that Israel and the U.S. have been holding quiet contacts on the affair through the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Israel To Refuse Extraditions

TA080750 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has no intentions of extraditing to the United States Rafi Eytan, who headed the Scientific Liaison Unit in the Defense Ministry, for which Jonathan Pollard worked. Eytan currently serves as chairman of Israel Chemicals board of directors.

A high level political source in Jerusalem told *HADASHOT*: "Israel has given the United States all the information it asked for in the Pollard affair. As far as Israel is concerned the affair is finished. There can be no talk of extraditing Rafi Eytan or any other Israeli. The U.S. investigating team spoke with Eytan, and there is no room for opening a case which is, as far as Israel is concerned, closed."

The U.S. Justice Department demands the extradition of Rafi Eytan, this despite the recommendation of the State Department to drop the matter. Officials in the State Department are afraid that the stand of the Justice Dpeartment's chief prosecutor might harm U.S.-Israeli relations, this at a time when the Americans want to preserve the excellent relations of the recent past.

The U.S. State Department has informed Israel that at this stage there is no intention of harming joint projects with Israel, such as SDI research. The United States is also continuing preparations for opening a Voice of America station in Israel, a project to which they attribute great importance.

More Leaks Expected From U.S.

TA080720 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedahtzur]

[Excerpt] Security sources in Israel assess that the U.S. Justice Department and the U.S. intelligence organizations will attempt to continue leaking details from the Jonathan Pollard investigation. They do not rule out the possibility that the timing of the publication of the name of Colonel Avi'am Sela' [Israeli Air Force officer implicated in the affair] is connected with the Senate vote on the missile deal with Saudi Arabia. It is possible that elements in the administration wanted to point out to the senators the so-called contradiction between Israeli spy activity in the United States and the need to prevent the weapons deal with Saudi Arabia.

Rabin: U.S. 'Out To Get Israel'

TA080845 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jun 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said that following the Pollard affair there are currently elements in the U.S. Administration who are "out to get" Israel.

Minister Rabin noted that Israel's policy is not to spy against the United States. The Pollard affair is a deviation which was carried out without the knowledge of the political echelon. "We have explained to the Americans what happened and have cooperated with them. This thing is unprecedented even in relations between friendly countries. Pollard did not transfer information connected with the United States' crucial interests. I cannot understand why certain elements in the administration are 'out to get' Israel."

Political sources in Jerusalem said that there is exaggeration in reports originating in the U.S. Justice Department and federal prosecutor Joseph Digenova's office regarding the extent of Israeli espionage activity in the United States.

In today's Cabinet session Prime Minister Shim'on Peres might brief the ministers about the recent developments in the Pollard affair, this against the background of reports from Washington about the Israeli "espionage conspiracy."

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office said that they have no intentions of arguing with FBI chief William Webster. They noted, however, that in the ongoing contacts on this issue between Jerusalem and Washington it will be clarified that Israel cooperated with the investigators "completely and sincerely."

POST on Handling of Shin Bet Affair

TA080910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Analysis by Benny Morris and David Landau: "The Shin Bet Affair: A Clash of Two Worlds"]

[Text] The feeling among some prominent legal experts in Jerusalem is that former Prime Minister Menachem Begin would have dealt otherwise with the General Security Service [GSS] affair. A stickler for the rule of law, Begin, they say, would have engineered GSS chief Avraham Shalom's dismissal rather than oust former attorney-general Yitzhaq Zamir in the (probably vain) hope that, then, somehow, it would all go away.

Among Peres's close circle of aides it is felt that the prime minister has badly mishandled the affair. When Shalom offered to resign several months ago, Peres said, "Don't," and assured the GSS chief that there would be no investigation. Shalom stayed put, and now there almost certainly will be an investigation.

Some of the legal community feel that those directly involved in the affair are living in two different, exclusive worlds: the Shamir-Peres world, and the world of the Justice Ministry (sans Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i).

In the Shamir-Peres world, the GSS is permitted sometimes to function outside and above the law — all in the name of state security and without owing explanation or report to anybody save the prime minister who is ministerially responsible for it. In Shamir's view, this is how the organization has functioned in the past, and this is how it must continue to function if it is to be efficient. If the affair comes under full-scale investigation, previous examples of that area of its modus operandi which, in Shamir's view, is not susceptible to due process of law, will come to light, contributing to a general sullying which cannot but severely harm its future operations.

The rider to this, articulated reluctantly by Shamir and with seemingly more conviction by Peres, is that now, with the GSS affair having blown the organization's "cover," and with a frightening possibility that Ari'el Sharon may become prime minister in a few years, the GSS should perhaps be given some sort of code of behaviour circumscribing its acitivities and closely defining its operational purview. Otherwise, a future prime minister may be tempted to abuse the GSS powers for narrow political or "national" purposes.

But Shamir — and Peres too — apparently implicitly insist that the GSS must continue to function in "a twilight zone" that falls somewhat outside the law, and remain accountable only to the prime minister. Thus Shamir is adamant that any attempt at codifying or regulating the GSS role must not be assigned to judges or other legal experts, because "they don't understand such matters."

The Justice Ministry world is completely different. Naturally, it precludes anybody, including the GSS, from existing and functioning outside the law. Moreover, it maintains that that is how things were in the past, and are still today.

The GSS, this view maintains, has always functioned within the law; it did not lie to the courts and the jurists, nor did it abuse and kill prisoners. When these things happened, if they happened, they were exceptions rather than the rule.

Legal circles acknowledge that the GSS in its early years was wont to be used by the government for improper monitoring of domestic political rivals. This malpractice ended decades ago. But a danger underscored by the present affairs, according to these legal circles, is that the GSS could be misued again.

Legal experts point out that shortly after taking office, Begin (in 1977 or 1978) issued clear, firm, instructions to the GSS not to physically maltreat Arab prisoners. The state's legal-judicial machine operates on the assumption that those instructions were generally adhered to in the Begin years.

The whole process of bringing suspected terrorists to trial has hitherto been based on complete trust between the state attorneys and the judges on the one hand and the GSS on the other. Suspects were convicted and sent to jail on the basis of GSS evidence. If that testimony becomes suspect, the attorneys and the courts will be paralyzed — fearing to send possibly innocent, "framed" men to jail for long stretches. The absolute trust in the GSS by the attorneys and the courts is fundamental to the judicial process relating to terrorism, say the legal experts. It is even more fundamental, they point out, to state security, because if confessions extraced under duress, or manufactured evidence, result in wrongful convictions — the upshot is that the real terrorists continue to roam freely with the case against them prematurely and misguidedly closed.

Now that trust of the GSS has indeed been shattered. If the GSS chief and his aides lied systematically and with forethought to two judicial commissions of inquiry, who is to say that they will not go on to lie to the courts about something as paltry as suspected terrorists?

For the past few weeks, it is understood, joint GSS-state attorney action on terrorist cases has been impaired because of this rupture in confidence. The state's policy of bringing terrorists to book has already been harmed.

In the wider sense, there is a general feeling that the Augean stables must be cleared out, now, "before it is too late."

Talks With France To Resume on Nuclear Plant Deal

TA090747 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Bernard Josephs]

[Text] Talks with France over the purchase of a nuclear power plant may be resumed soon, sources at the Ministry of Energy say.

The talks were broken off during the French general election campaign. But officials from both sides are expected to resume contacts shortly.

Some nuclear experts have criticized the idea of buying a plant from the French, arguing that Israel would be purchasing outdated technology and making itself dependent on Paris for spare parts and other supplies.

Energy Ministry officials discount this argument. But yesterday a ministry source said that another route for ushering the country into the nuclear power age was coming into favour.

The ministry aims to press the Treasury to provide funds for Israeli scientists to take part in research projects — at home and abroad — on a new generation of "mini" atomic power stations.

These would provide 500 kilowatts of electricity, about half that produced by existing facilities, and could be shut down immediately in the event of an accident. The additional safety factor is seen as a major advantage in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster.

Energy Minister Shahal, addressing the Engineer's Club in Tel Aviv on Friday, said that going for the new-type reactors could delay the introduction of nuclear power by years. Research will probably continue until the end of the century. But he said, the ministry was actively searching for ways to involve local scientists in the development.

He repeated earlier warnings that the country would be "left behind" if it did not become involved in atomic power, which was "the world's technological future."

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From GDR's Honecker

LD061511 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received a cable from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the 23d anniversary of the OAU and Africa Liberation Day. Honecker confirmed his country's absolute support for the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation of the American-Atlantic aggression.

Lebanese Amal Leader Cited on Striking U.S. Interests

LD071135 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 7 Jun (JANA) — Chairman of the Amal Movement and leader of the Hizbullah Party Husayn Musawi has issued a statement in which he says that the Maronite political intelligence and those conspiring against Imam al-Sadr, his movement and his Islamic line lied in saying that a Hizbullah march held high Al-Qadhdhafi's portraits. Musawi further said that the U.S. threat is against us as well as against the Muslim Libyan people, and it will be against all Muslims who reject all the diabolical U.S. solutions if the Muslims fail to stand up firmly to it.

He added that the U.S. aggression against the Muslim Libyan people, the U.S.-Israeli threats against the Muslim Syrian people, and the persistent wronging of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are not to be dealt with through an Arab summit or an Arab conference at any level. Those Arabs are America's Arabs, and not Jerusalem's Arabs. Let us all orient ourselves to hitting all U.S. interests and the U.S. presence in all the Islamic world, if we want an honorable and free life in this world and the hereafter.

Commenting on this statement, the JANA Arab affairs editor says:

We are with this line even if Al-Qadhdhafi's portraits were not held high, although in fact they were held high by the Amal and Shi'ite masses. Political leaders are not to be blamed for washing their hands of this, and it does not anger us. What matters is unity of action in confronting the U.S. imperialist-Zionist enemy.

AFP Reports Envoy in Turkey To Be Withdrawn

NC081029 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ankara, June 8 (AFP) — Libya has decided to withdraw its ambassador from Turkey following the sentencing Friday of two Libyan nationals to five years in prison for involvement in a planned terrorist attack against a U.S. military base here, local press reports said Sunday.

The reports, quoting an Arab diplomatic source, did not say when the ambassador, Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik was to be recalled. The Libyan Embassy would not comment on the reports concerning Mr 'Abd al-Malik's recall, but sources at the mission said 40 embassy staff members were to be sent home in July for "financial reasons".

JANA Editor 'Welcomes' Tunisian Statement on Airspace

LD071735 Tripoli JANA in English 1532 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, Shawali, June 7 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Tunisian Government circulated an official statement through the Permanent Secretariat of the OAU. Text as follows:

Tunisia did not and will not allow the use of its territory or national airspace against any other state.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on this statement saying that this means Americans will not be able to use Tunisian airspace against neighboring Arab and African countries.

On our part we, indeed, welcome this decision and that is what we have been looking for some time from sisterly Government of Tunisia.

JANA on Italian Aid to Tunisia, Economic 'Collapse'

LD061759 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, Ramadan 29, June 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today a shipment of flour estimated to be about 4,400 tons was handed to the Tunisian authorities from the Italian Government.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented by saying: "It was kind of the Italian Government to give a hand-out of a shipment of 4th grade flour to salvage what can be saved from the ghost of famine that is on the horizon. This has revealed once more the extent of the serious deterioration of the wheels of Tunisian economy and made the flagrant social contradiction surface."

JANA's Arab affairs editor noticed that "the total collapse of the Tunisian economy bears within its folds omens of bad luck to the Tunisian authorities which had totally failed to tackle the worsening problems which widened the poverty gap and caused the escalation of popular unrest all over Tunisia."

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on Upcoming Visits to USSR, Egypt, Libya

JN061826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 6 (SUNA) — The Sudan needs a plain language in its foreign policy with all concerned Arab and African sides, said the prime minister in an interview published by the daily *AL-AYYAM* here today.

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has revealed that he would tour several countries including the Soviet Union, Egypt, Libya and the Gulf countries. The prime minister said that the date of his visit to Egypt, Libya, and the Gulf states would be fixed later on, whereas his visit to the Soviet Union would be in July this year.

He further elaborated that his visit to Moscow is within the framework of a national consent, aimed at removing the snow [as received] and the sharp animosity created by the former regime against the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in general.

He pointed to the moves conducted by the transitional government which resulted in the visit of a Soviet delegation to the Sudan where it reviewed with Sudanese officials the bases for improving relations between the two countries. He argued that his visit would be a continuation of these efforts.

This comes within the context of removing the imbalance that crept over the Sudan's international relations and also in the framework of recuperating the balance of Sudan's policy which is based on non-alignment Al-Mahdi asserted.

On his visit to Egypt and the Sudanese-Egyptian relations the prime minister has underlined that the special relation between the Sudan and Egypt should take a new form different from that it had during the defunct regime's rule, but this new form cannot take place but via dialogue on which we agree. He said the visits of some Egyptian party delegations to Sudan to felicitate Sudanese people on the new democratic phase is but a development of the relations between the Sudan and the political forces in Egypt in the new path.

Commenting on his visit to Libya the prime minister has underlined that the visit should have taken place long ago but was postponed due to closure of airspace of Syria and Cyprus before aviation to Libya from Jordan. [sentence as received] The visit was scheduled to take place before the April 1986 general election which put end to the one year old transitional government in the Sudan.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi revealed that he has sent a special envoy to President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya to review bilateral relations because we have made a certain agreement on developing trade relations he had concluded with Libya.

He further went on to say that his expected visit to Libya would review some Arab issues, on top of which the question of the Gulf war, and also examining of the necessity for prevailing peace in the areas surrounding the Sudan.

Contacts and meetings between high level delegations in Sudan and in the Gulf countries are expected to take place, said the prime minister on his upcoming visit to the Gulf countries. He went on, however, to say that this step was a normal thing.

He further explained that the timetable of these visits would be made public by the Foreign Ministry soon after the first meeting of the Constitutional Assembly [as received] mid of current month.

Al-Mirghani Addresses Nation on 'Id al-Fitr

JN071054 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jun (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani affirmed in a speech today on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr that Sudan will continue to carry the banner of Arab and Islamic solidarity and will exert all efforts to champion the Palestine cause. Al-Mirghani renewed the pledge to support the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere and the good-offices committee to stop the Iraq-Iran war.

Al-Mirghani called on all those carrying arms in southern Sudan to place Sudan's interests and territorial integrity above everything. He added that dialogue is the best way to solve that problem.

In his speech, the chairman of the State Council greeted the Sudanese people on behalf of the State Council. He asserted the concern to abide by our values and reinforce righteous Islamic solidarity and relations on strong bases of religion. [Sentence indistinct]

He said that Muslims and Christians should live in (?peace) and [words indistinct] to achieve progress for the Sudanese people.

Government Calls for Dialogue While 'Escalating War'

EA062159 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary entitled: "The Koka Dam Declaration: Testimony to the SPLM-SPLA's Commitment to Peace, Stability and Progress"]

[Text] The recent rapprochement of the Al-Ummah and the Democratic Unionist Party is by no means an accident. (?People should recall) their dominant position in our country's political life. They have welded themselves into an antipeople coalition to defend their sectarian interests. No wonder this alliance is stepping up military preparedness and boastfully calling for either the surrender or destruction of the SPLM-SPLA.

On top of that the coalition appears determined to retain the divisive shari'ah law that it intends to render more palatable to the non-Muslim section of the population by modifying it through some cosmetic changes that will nevertheless leave its essence intact. However, this insidious scheme runs counter to the interests of the vast majority of the Sudanese people whose only true desire is to live in peace.

Evidently the Khartoum regime's ill intention comes from the political pronouncements of the regime. Disregarding genuine peace propositions advanced by SPLM-SPLA, the regime continues to talk deceptively about dialogue. Meanwhile, war preparations continue to mount all the time behind the scenes. If the present regime sticks to this dangerous path, it will become hard to see any prospect of its ability to tackle Sudan's pressing problems. The ruling coalition receives generous hand-outs in cash and weapons from some countries and it tries to vindicate these hand-outs by escalating a war against its own people. The coalition's latest plan to launch an all-out war against SPLM-

SPLA, while at the same time proclaiming that it supports the principles of the Koka Dam Declaration, amounts to no more than a cheap propaganda merchandise that will not find us with folded hands.

It seems that the coalition is counting on an illusion of a military victory over SPLM-SPLA patriotic forces. To us a real hope for genuine peace, democracy, and social progress in our country comes only as a result of constructive dialogue and concrete fulfillment of the Koka Dam Declaration that has won the hearts of millions of Sudanese people and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Nevertheless, the present coalition government wants to strangle it because it believes that nothing less than total war can halt our process of liberation. Their thirst for political supremacy fuels the spread of militarist mania which appears to have become the order of the day in the ruling clique's circle.

However, it should not be forgotten that the Sudanese masses want nobody to exploit and dominate them. We believe that the transformation of our country into a permanent warfare state by the contagious disease of fanatical adventurism the present coalition has contracted would have adverse consequences for the Sudanese people as a whole, something which must not be permitted. The ruling clique driven by militarist frenzy has come up with preposterous pretexts and arguments to justify war escalation and try to depict SPLM-SPLA as a warmonger. As a result of this the clique-controlled media in Sudan is deliberately whipping up tension to justify their bellicose anti-SPLM-SPLA policy.

The military fiascoes of the regimes in Khartoum in war zone one have shattered the myth of the invincibility of Khartoum's so-called national Army. This is a traumatizing blow to Khartoum's doctrine of militarism, a lesson which ought to be learned by the coalition to desert the unprofitable and counterproductive schemes of their predecessors. We are aware that there is a lavish flow of foreign cash into Sudan to prop up the present coalition, mainly for the reequipment of Khartoum's Army and for the staging of terroristic acts against our people.

We hold that the course being pursued by the coalition now is an element of the pernicious strategy against the SPLM-SPLA in which the departed military regime of Siwar al-Dhahab was the prime mover. This policy runs counter to the aspirations of our people fighting for genuine national independence and upholding the cause of freedom, peace, democracy, and social progress.

The question arises: What necessary measures can the democratic and patriotic forces in our country adopt at this critical moment to beat back the harmful schemes and antidemocratic activities of the coalition, to ensure peaceful resolution of national problems? First, by stepping up the struggle of the mass of our people directed by the SPLM-SPLA against antirevolutionary elements in our society. Second by uniting all the social-political forces eager to save our country from catastrophe, to defend democracy from being abolished. Third, but by no means least in significance, to work among the masses and prepare them for a popular uprising.

In this way, it is very important to reiterate our principled standpoint, that we are for permanent peace. By signing the Koka Dam Declaration the SPLM-SPLA confirmed its loyalty to that principle in practice. This goes to demonstrate that our movement is at one with the other peaceloving forces in the country, seeking to prevent it from slipping into an abyss of mortal danger and to reestablish the climate of constructive dialogue and to broaden our national unity. We are aware that differences in political outlook, philosophical and religious views should not be a roadblock in the way for all Sudanese people to come together and tackle their problems.

In conclusion, we are confident that the clear-cut objectives of the SPLM-SPLA and the dedicated struggle of its militants will (?create) the path for the Sudanese people to wrest their fate out of the hands of those who have arrogated to themselves the right of controlling our destiny. Together with other patriotic forces we are certain our movement and people shall win the battle for peace and democracy. This will offer our great country the prospect of (?peace), sovereign and progressive development.

Army 'Source' Reports Clashes With 'Outlaws'

JN061108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA, a responsible source in the People's Armed Forces General Command has said that friendly forces attacked outlaws in (Sukinshal) on 25 May. On the morning of 26 May, the two sides engaged in fierce battles during which the friendly forces managed to drive the outlaws away. The friendly forces took over the outlaws' headquarters in (Jibashi) after inflicting losses in life and equipment.

The source said that outlaws stormed a public school in (Al-Rajaf Sahrq) last Saturday and asked a priest to hand the students over to them [words indistinct]. The priest refused to do so, and (?instead) gave them 500 pounds. The outlaws left the students and the priest closed the school and sent the students to the town of Juba.

Government Vacates District Fearing SPLA Attack

EA061650 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from southern Blue Nile say that government forces at Ora District, 45 miles south of Kurmuk, have evacuated and moved to Madani via Shali al-Fil. According to our correspondent in southern Blue Nile the government soldiers, police and civil servants vacated the area after receiving reports that the SPLA forces were going to attack Ora. The correspondent says that when the SPLA forces arrived at Ora, they found that Ora had been vacated and all the government offices were open and all the documents were either destroyed or taken by the officials, who were forced to leave Ora by the Army.

According to our correspondent accompanying Eagle Battalion, the natives of Ora District were also forced by the government soldiers to leave their homes. In this case the natives reluctantly left and went to Damazin via Shali al-Fil. Meanwhile reports reaching Radio SPLA from Damazin say the Ora natives who were forced out of their area by the government soldiers had staged angry demonstrations against the government. The correspondent for Radio SPLA says that the angry and hungry natives were condemning the government soldiers who forcefully evacuated them from Ora. They also demanded that the government should provide them with food and shelter. The correspondent says that the chances that the government will supply food and shelter to the forced evacuees remain bleak and that some of the natives have started moving back to their homes in Ora.

Government Troops Fail To Leave From Rumbek Town

EA061644 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Rumbek say that Zalan Battalion under the command of Major Andrew (Anieng Malit) succeeded in beating back another unsuccessful attempt by the besieged government troops in Rumbek to come out of the town. A Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Zalan Battalion says that the enemy force was repulsed back to the town after sustaining heavy losses.

TUNISIA

Tunis Radio Counters Libyan Comments on Economy

LD090116 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] JANA reported a news item 2 days ago which is a really discordant note to those who listen to it. The news stated that the Tunisian authorities received a quantity of flour around 4,400 tons, from the Italian Government. JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on this matter by saying that the Italian Government was generous with this gift, a fourth-rated flour cargo, to help relieve starvation which is on the offing. This also shows anew the dangerous deterioration affecting the Tunisian economy which has given rise to some blatant social antagonism.

This news item carried by Libyan radio is categorically false, and even if we concede that it were right, the commentary that followed the news expressed malicious joy. It is hard to believe that it came from real brethren. Even if we suppose however, that we have some economic problems, their real cause lies in freezing Tunisian workers' money who worked in Libya, and freezing funds due our merchants and institutions that dealt with Libya.

We do not want to interfere in the affairs of others and we have always avoided commentaries that might harm the Libyan brother citizens, despite all we could say about the situation in Libya. A neutral committee could be entrusted with the task of visiting both countries to study and compare their economic situations.

Despite the difficult circumstances, which are world-wide and comprehensive, we see that food commodities in Tunisia are still available, in addition to the fact that the price index has gone down during the month of Ramadan.

Nonetheless, we do not want to enter into such altercations and we are trying to avoid them as much as we can. It is our belief, and also the belief of our brethren in Libya, that the Tripoli radio news was untrue and cannot be true, because the economic situation in Tunisia is sound and because those who are managing it are people who endeavor to work in the interests of their country. We hope that we will not find it necessary, in the future, to reply to such allegations.

ETHIOPIA

AFP: Famine Relief Official Defects in New York

AB061747 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] United Nations, New York, June 6 (AFP) — The deputy head of Ethiopia's famine relief body, Berhane Deressa, announced here Friday that he was defecting as a result of political differences with the regime in Addis Ababa.

Mr Berhane's former superior at the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), Dawit Wolde Georgis, disappeared during a visit here late last year and later announced that he had been granted political asylum in the United States.

Mr Berhane, 46, said his decision to defect, which he called the "hardest decision I had to ever make in my life," was the result of growing political differences with the Marxist government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

He said that the effectiveness of relief operations for the millions of famine victims in Ethiopia for which he had been responsible had been "impaired by the growing interference by incompetent party ideologues who have made a mockery of (the RRCs) humanitarian efforts."

Mr Berhane was in New York as part of the Ethiopian delegation to the special UN General Assembly session on Africa's economic crisis.

13 Dergue Soldiers Captured, 1 Killed in EPLA Attack

EA081542 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] and the people's militia who have continued to harass the Dergue army wherever they are, have carried out a victorious commando raid behind the enemy lines in the Adi Keyih area. During the attack on 4 June 1986 at a place called (Serawait) our heroic combatants captured 13 Dergue soldiers, killed one and captured 13 Kalashnikovs. They returned to their base safely.

SOMALIA

Further Reportage on Health of Siad Barre

Leaves Intensive Care Unit

EA071452 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Report from correspondents Ahmad Awkeh and Challe Yasin Ismail in Riyadh]

[Excerpt] SDR Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, has told the Saudi royal news agency and daily papers that SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre left the intensive care unit yesterday afternoon and moved into the general ward, where he will receive visitors. The SDR foreign minister said this is indicative of how the health of the president is constantly improving.

Speaking on behalf of the Somali Government and people, he wholeheartedly thanked the king, government, and people of Saudi Arabia for their help in caring for the SDR president. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre said this is clearly indicative of the deeply-rooted relations between the two nations and brotherly peoples of Somalia and Saudi Arabia. In the visitors room at the hospital, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received visitors. The SDR president met and held talks with Somali leaders.

Receives Visitors, Well-Wishers

GF081118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jun (SPA) — The Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh has announced that the health of His Excellency Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is continually improving. A bulletin issued by the hospital today affirmed that his excellency is resting and receiving visitors and well-wishers on 'Id al-Fitr from 1000 to 1200.

Doctors Report Condition 'Excellent'

EA081905 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] A report has just been received from the SDR Embassy in Riyadh, capital of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that quotes a special medical bulletin on the health condition of SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre. The report released by the medical team treating the president says that his condition is excellent and that he has continued to receive visitors normally.

Rebels Claim Health Deteriorating

EA061505 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Program entitled "What Is Your View"]

[Text] In our program tonight, we shall look into the deteriorating situation in Somalia following the death [as heard] of the dictator who has ruled the country for the past 17 years in a road accident not far from the capital, Mogadishu.

The health of the general who has ruled Somalia dictatorially is deteriorating, although there are many reports saying different things. This has confused the Somali people. Reports by the Somali broadcasting organs which continue to put out hospital bulletins saying that Siad Barre's health is improving, are especially confusing. The true picture is that his condition is deteriorating, and this is being hidden from the Somali people.

Interesting developments in Somalia include the recent interview given to Mogadishu Radio by Omar Jess, the so-called minister for information and national guidance. This man said in his interview over Mogadishu Radio that the health of Siad Barre is improving. This was later quoted by other broadcast organizations. At the same time he conveyed the so-called 'Id al-Fitr message from Siad to the Somali people.

The most surprising thing is that other radio stations quoted this absurd story about Siad getting better. The Somali opposition forces tell the world that this is a fabricated lie.

Another surprising thing is that so-called Mogadishu officials, like the so-called ministers, party functionaries, and regional commanders have gone crazy sending Siad messages wishing him good health and a long life as well as congratulating him on his lucky escape from the recent road accident near Mogadishu. This is viewed as an indication that they are stricken by fear that anyone who does not send such messages will be victimized.

All Somalis know that the tension prevailing in the capital Mogadishu, is increasing following the power struggle reported to have been taking place recently among the henchmen of the dictator. This tension increased after Jess returned to the Mogadishu clique. One was about the condition of Siad Barre and the other report is a confidential one saying that the condition of Siad's health was very grave. [sentence as heard] To sum up the whole situation, the health of Siad Barre is getting worse although this has not been confirmed by the Saudi authorities.

The power struggle is increasing among the ruling clique in Mogadishu. Reports confirm that Ali Samantar [first vice president] has started to strengthen his position and has taken over state organs which were exclusively controlled by dictator Siad Barre. At the same time, groups which are very close to Siad Barre led by Khadijah [Barre's wife], are struggling to take over the running of the Mogadishu regime. Khadijah has been encouraged by the emergence of several women around the globe who have come to the fore in running governments. Khadijah has been likened to Imelda Marcos who shared power in the Philippines with Marcos. Khadijah is known to have headed the underground struggle in Somalia which devastated and uprooted the country's democratic foundations.

We await the outcome of the struggle among those in Mogadishu who are vying to take over the running of the state.

The position of the Somali opposition forces is clear because whether Siad Barre dies or not we see no change in Somalia. We do not want a change of guard. What we want is a complete and drastic change in Somalia, particularly in powersharing. Without this the Somali opposition forces will continue to strengthen their struggle until they achieve their objective, which is the sharing of power in Somalia.

DFSS Commander Urges Power Transfer

EA072255 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Address by Captain 'Abd al-Razak Omar Haji, commander of the forces of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia; date not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] in the name of god, the most gracious and most merciful, I would like to convey greetings to all the Somali people. I would like to take advantage of this opportunity tonight to address the Somali people on the very important opportunity that the Somali people now have.

To start with, the current situation in Somalia is being closely monitored by the whole world. The opportunity which presents itself to the Somali people today is very great one. The people of the world at large will judge the intelligence, understanding, and experience of the Somali people based on how they conduct themselves — that is, whether they do away with the dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre and his henchmen and replace it with a democratic, power-sharing, and just rule, which is in the interest of the majority of Somalis; or whether they retain the rule based on feelings of ignorance, tribalism, and the divide-and-conquer method of Siad Barre, and worse still, a rule which will eventually lead the Somali people into civil war and a bloodbath for the country.

Other nations, like Uganda, have come through that type of rule where the order of the day was hunger and war; but Uganda cannot be compared to Somalia, because Uganda's land is very rich. Those Ugandans who survived the bullets returned to their farms, where there was plenty to eat; but our country is very different. If there is a civil war in Somalia, no one will survive, because of the country's economy. Somalia will face a most dangerous situation, in which no one can save its people.

We are aware that Mohamed Omar (Jays), who was the man who took Siad Barre to the Saudi hospital has returned to Mogadishu. (Jays) has the final medical report on the condition of Siad; It clearly states that Siad's condition is hopeless. (Jays) was waiting for the final medical report on Siad, and anyone who has a little common sense will realize what Siad Barre's condition is. No Somali has dared to say that Siad Barre's situation is hopeless, and therefore (Jays) has had to wait for the final written report by foreign doctors and present it to Siad's henchmen.

The remnants of Siad's power are worried about what to do next, and in the near future we shall hear what they have decided. They might make a grave mistake and attempt to prolong the same rule against the interests of the Somali people.

God has acted on our behalf, and Siad is lying on his deathbed waiting for the almighty God to judge his sins; No one can come to his assistance. This means that he is gone. He is now regretting his past sins.

I would like to address and advise the Somali population. In my first piece of advice, I would like to talk directly to the henchmen of Mohamed Siad Barre, who are still using the gun to cling to power in Mogadishu and are now sitting down to make decisions for when Siad is no more. Let me tell you people that there are no crimes that you could commit against the Somali people like the ones you have committed. You have been serving the intersts of an individual and he is gone. We know that Mohamed Siad Barre was the father of knowledge; we put all the blame on him, but now he is gone. The matter is now in your hands. The truth is that, Mohamed Siad Barre is gone; therefore, the answer is in your hands.

My advice is to transfer power to the people and those who are struggling for the rule of the people. If you attempt to continue clinging to power. no one will trust you. No one will believe what you say. Even if your promise to transfer power to the people in a very short period, no one will believe you. You are similar to a donkey and his two ears [a Somali proverb]; You are known for the lies Siad taught you. my advice to you is this. There are still knowledgeable people in the country, elders and religious leaders. Let the people air their opinions. Do not underestimate them. We know that many people have been killed. Others have been imprisoned, while many others have fled the country. If you don't let the people air their opinions, the struggle will be intensified. If you are still harboring Siad's ideas and beliefs, and if you think that you can outmaneuver the opposition forces, you are merely wasting your time. What triggered Siad's latest initiatives was the result of an internal uprising.

This was a product of mass murder, indiscriminate arrest, and subsequent imprisonment. Such a hopeless situation can help no one. The Somali opposition forces, with the support of the Somali masses, have resolved to see that they either get what they want or else let Somalia burn. The masses should get what will make them forget the misery they have suffered.

I am earnestly advising you remnants of Siad Barre to closely examine this. The power belongs to the people. Therefore, you should put it before them; you should not be the ones to grab power. It would be an unfortunate affair for another dictator to assume Siad's role and follow in his footsteps by depositing money outside the country just as Siad did, killing as many people as he did, and then taking over his seat. I regret to inform you that we will not allow that situation to happen, nor will the masses. It is said that time for decision comes your way once, and now is the time; so decide.

I would like to say a few words to members of the Armed Forces and the police force, be they officers or privates. Members of the forces, you have been through quite a process. You were a national force; your duty was to protect the Somali people against their enemies. You were living off the blood of the Somali people. Today we know how you live. The unfortunate Siad regime which has mishandled you, as it did the people, which has killed you, which has forced you into defensive positions, which has subjected you to the sun and hunger, and which has forced you to live a life worth just two cigarettes or accept a salary worth about two packets of cigarettes, is today no more.

Today, every Somali must make a decision. You, the Armed Forces, must also make a decision, just like the masses. Stand up with the masses and guard against being used against the masses. If the remnants of Siad Barre decide to follow his footsteps, join forces with the masses and give them your support. If you don't do that, take note: your numbers are limited. Somalis number between 5 and 6 million people. You are outnumbered; every one of you will be faced by several thousand Somalis. Bullets do not reduce the size of the population. Many people have won out in similar circumstances and have defeated colonialists and their stooges. We call upon you not to be used. If you allow yourself to be used, then you will suffer the fate which Siad ought to have suffered.

I call upon the religious leaders to heed the following. Many people here have not yet started to follow the principles of Islam. We are all aware of the way the loudmouths [Afwayneh] trampled on Islam here. We have yet to sacrifice our lives for our religion. We have yet to offer our lives in God's cause. It is God who halted Siad Barre today. We have been undergoing trying times. Today I call upon the Somali people, those of you who are Muslims, to intensify your struggle. If you are believers in Islam, sacrifice your lives for a just cause, die while fighting for the protection of God's name. so that you may wipe out Siad Barre's remnants. Let us be those who god says will not die. Make your choice.

We know what Siad Barre has been doing in Somalia [words indistinct] and life after death is waiting for him to answer for the crimes he committed against mankind and from which he cannot escape.

My other call is to workers, students, and young people, you also have a role to play. Although you have also been castrated like the rest of the people, make up your minds and decide. Follow your people, the masses, and get rid of Siad's lies and propaganda. Siad was the one who yesterday caused us misery and untold suffering. His recent motto was: The new party programs and the reviving of the revolutionary ethics. You, students, workers, and the young, are today the backbone of the country's strength.

A bullet in an AK [AK-47] and the 120 bullets that are in the guns carried by the soldiers patrolling the streets of Xamar make no difference. [as heard] How many of you are in those houses in Xamar? You can easily disarm the soldiers who are patrolling your streets in groups of four or those driving vehicles in the streets. Follow your people and your opposition movements; put down your tools. Who are you working for? Who takes away what you produce as a result of your work? You students, who are supposedly learning: What are you learning? Let us fight and liberate ourselves and build our society.

I would here like to stress that Somalis have been divided for the past 17 years. They have being divided along clan lines. During all those years they were being incited against each other. Siad had reached the stage of inciting son against father, man against wife. Today, if you are led to believe in clanism, you are doomed. Let us unite as in the days when we were fighting the colonialists. We can only achieve victory through unity. We defeated the British and the Italians through unity. If you remain divided, if you allow the loudmouths' ideas of divide-and-conquer to prevail over you, then the fate of the loudmouths truly awaits you. If clanism had any benefits, the loudmouths would have been the first to benefit. My advice to you is, regroup and unite to manage your own affairs.

We, the opposition movements, wherever we may be, are committed to liberate our people from this unfortunate situation, and we will continue with our fight. We have entered the country and the fighting will intensify. It is going to be a bitter battle and the only ones who will be spared are those who join the masses. We are going to protect the masses; we don't want anything to happen to them. The united opposition forces have resolved that today the people will decide, not the remnants of Siad.

We are now inside the country. The fighting will be intensified. The fighting will be bitter, and the only people who will survive will be those who side with the people. We shall stand by the people and will not allow anyone to harm the general public of Somalia. He who harms the Somali people, directly or indirectly, has harmed us.

The united Somali opposition forces are today ready to ensure that the remnants of Siad Barre will no longer harass the Somali people. The decision belongs to the Somali people; whatever decision you arrive at in your meeting today [as heard] should be in the interests of the Somali people. Whatever pleases the Somali people, pleases us; if you make a decision which displeases the Somali people, rest assured that the Somali opposition forces will redouble its efforts.

Finally, a word to the Somali people. Have faith in the Somali opposition forces, which have always had the upper hand on the battlefront against the dispirited forces loyal to Siad. Those members of the Somali Armed Forces who continue to protect the dead body of Siad Barre are doomed. May I therefore ask you, the Somali public, to support the Somali opposition forces with all your material, physical, and moral strength in order to wrest power away from the remnants of Siad.

Let us take advantage of this opportunity which has presented itself to wrest power from the remnants of Siad. Let us pull our resources together. Let us, all Somalis, put our efforts together in the interests of the future generations of Somalis. With this I conclude my talk. Thank you.

Samantar Gives ‘Id al-Fitr Speech on Barre's Behalf

EA081653 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Somali First Vice President and Defense Minister Challe Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, this morning participated in ‘Id al-Fitr prayers with religious leaders and members of the public living in and around the capital Mogadishu at the Islamic Unity Mosque in Mogadishu.

In a brief speech, First Vice President Challe Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar, speaking on behalf of Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, congratulated the Somali people and the world's Muslim community on successfully completing the holy month of Ramadan on the occasion of ‘Id al-Fitr prayers. He added that the holiday was a festive day on which it was the duty of all Muslims to harbor feelings of love, brotherhood, unity, and cooperation toward one another and avoid greed and envy. Lt Gen Mohamed Ali Samantar told the ‘Id al-Fitr congregation that the health of Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre is excellent and that he received representatives of the Somali community living in and around Riyadh as well as Saudi officials in his general ward, where he continues to make excellent progress.

UGANDA

Government Condemns RSA Attack on Angolan Port

EA061850 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 CMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Uganda has condemned the latest South African attack on Angola and called for strict mandatory economic sanctions to be imposed on the racist Pretoria regime.

In a press release issued in Kampala this afternoon, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said those still backing the South African regime must wake up to the realities of the barbarism of the Pretoria rulers and condemn them without reservation. This attack, the statement said, comes as no surprise to those who have watched the military arrogance of the racist South African regime. After the barbaric attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, it pointed out, the racists boasted that they would do so again.

The unprovoked attack by South African racist forces on the Angolan port of Namibe coincides with the increased successes recently scored by the Angolan Government forces against South African-backed UNITA rebels in the southeast of the strife-torn country. The statement said that in one incident the South African aggression yet again can be seen as an attempt to relieve the pressure on the rebels. It is also an attempt to show the rebels that South Africa has not abandoned them.

40,000 Refugees Return From Sudan After Attacks

EA061127 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Reports from Moyo say that more than 40,000 Ugandan refugees have returned home in Moyo district following the recent attacks on their camps on the Eastern Bank in the Sudan. A number of refugees, according to medical reports, are suffering from worms and others from sleeping sickness. Repatriation of the remaining Ugandan refugees from the West Bank is expected to start soon through (Yumbe). Meanwhile a tsetse fly control team has arrived in Moyo to combat the spread of sleeping sickness in the district.

CHAD

Habre's Fourth Anniversary in Power Celebrated

AB071800 Paris AFP in French 1556 GMT 7 June 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Jun (AFP) — The fourth anniversary of the accession to power of President Hissein Habre was marked by a military ceremony on Saturday in Moundou, a prefecture in Logone Occidental, southern Chad.

President Habre, leading a high-powered government delegation made up of members of his government and about 20 ambassadors and representatives of international organizations accredited to Chad, under a heavy downpour attended the parade which was followed by a decoration ceremony.

In an address to the nation on the eve of the event, the president expressed the view that the year 1986 was marked in Chad by "the expansion and consolidation of national unity and the pursuit of national reconstruction and development efforts." Speaking about the security problem in southern Chad, the Chadian head of state stated that "today, the Codos [commandos] have been or are in the process of being integrated [into the government forces]Furthermore, Mr Habre paid tribute to Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo who organized last March the abortive meeting between him and Mr Goukouni Oueddei, the president of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government, the armed opposition in Chad). He attributed the failure of this roundtable meeting to the "little dictator of Sidra" — Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi — who, according to him, "sabotaged the meeting by keeping his men of straw at their posts."

According to the head of state, "the country's economic health is of constant concern" to his government. In this connection, he spoke of the "grave" situation of Cotonchad which "has a deficit of over 18 billion CFA francs" as a result of the fall in the price of cotton on the international market and because of "mismanagement." This company is scheduled to close down many of its factories.

GABON

Africa No 1 on PRC's 'Hostile' Behavior to Africans

AB080806 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] In China, following the incidents resulting from the demonstrations by foreign students who are mainly African, the Beijing government is planning on building a special hostel for foreign students. The aim of this decision made by the Chinese authorities is to cut foreign students off from the rest of university life. This is a banal way of saying: you are henceforth in your own domain, and too bad for anyone who looks for trouble outside this special residence. In other words, this decision is racist to an extent, even though it is a security measure. This leads us to wonder about the future of African students in China. It is a fact that no one can develop alone and in addition it is almost certain that Africans will no longer be able to learn much from Chinese civilization. To know a civilization one must integrate oneself within it and even became an internal element of the human group, but if foreigners are barricaded in a foreigners' compound they will automatically fail to learn about the Chinese way of life.

Who knows whether the Chinese authorities will not manipulate the education given the African students and prevent them from achieving their main objective, which is to attain universal knowledge and specialize in Chinese culture and science, which is very important for doctors, for instance.

This attitude of the Chinese authorities leads to the questioning of cooperation between China and Africa. This is regrettable because Africa least expected this rather hostile behavior on the part of the Chinese at a time when South-South cooperation is becoming a priority, and China was counting a great deal on Africa to bridge its economic, industrial gap in the face of Japan. This means that if Africa's partners continue to cut the ties of cooperation which are beneficial to all, the African Continent will have to turn to the Western world which appreciates its true value and exploits it economically.

ZAIRE

Secretary of State for Defense Ends Visit to ROK

AB081106 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Jun (AFP) — General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, returned to Kinshasa last night at the end of an official visit to the ROK from 23 May to 2 June at the invitation of the ROK Government. This visit enabled the secretary of state to appreciate the high quality of Korean hospitality during the various meetings he held with various high-ranking political and military authorities, with top military units and officers, and with firms which testify to the dynamism of the young Korean economy.

Gen Likulia, who received a warm welcome from the Seoul authorities, visited the ROK military academy, the headquarters of the special parachute and commando unit at Songak, the Pusan Naval base, and the Samshin cooperative industries of international standing.

The secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, who was conferred with a high honorary distinction, the security medal of the ROK, held fruitful talks during his stay in that country with Prime Minister No Sin-yong, National Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek and Deputy Defense Minister Hwang In-su on the revitalization of military cooperation between the ROK and Zaire.

GHANA

Reportage on Visit of Burkina Faso's Sankara

Welcomed by Rawlings

AB071352 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The head of state and leader of the Burkina Faso revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, is in Accra for a brief visit to Ghana. He was welcomed at the airport by the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and a party made up of Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC member responsible for foreign affairs; Kwamena Ahwoi, acting secretary for foreign affairs; and the secretary for information, Kofi Totobi Quakyi. Also at the airport was the Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Mrs Maimouna Ouattara.

Speaking to newsmen shortly after his arrival, Capt Sankara said his current visit is within the framework of the periodic discussions between himself and Chairman Rawlings. He remarked that the June 4 anniversary celebration was equally marked in his country. To a question about relations between Burkina Faso and Mali following the recent clashes between them, Capt Sankara said all efforts are being made with the assistance of Algeria and other African countries to ensure peace between the two countries. He said there is no need to waste energies on either side as they need strength to pursue their revolutionary courses. He said the case of the two countries would be heard at the World Court in the Hague this month. In the meantime, he said, the two countries are in the process of reopening their embassies in each other's country.

A jounalist in Capt Sankara's entourage asked Chairman Rawlings the state of affairs in the country with the reported activities of mercenaries. Chairman Rawlings assured him that any such plots just make Ghanaians more and more resolved to pursue their course. He emphasized that any such attempt would continue to fail. He said the present visit makes Ghanaians know the rising solidarity in the ranks of the peoples of the two countries. He said international manipulators and their local collaborators would continue to fail, as their acts only strengthen the hands of our people more and more against them.

The talks between the two leaders will be at the Castle behind closed doors.

Concludes Visit, Departs

AB071828 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The head of state and leader of the Burkina Faso revolution, Captain Thomas Sankara, has emphasized that all efforts are being made with the assistance of Algeria and other African states to ensure that peace prevails between his country and Mali. Captain Sankara was answering a question in Accra on relations between the two countries during a day's visit to Ghana.

Chairman Rawlings saw the Burkina Faso leader, Captain Sankara, off at the airport after a working session. Also at the airport were a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi; the secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi; and Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, a lecturer at the University of Ghana, Legon. The Burkina Faso ambassador to Ghana, Madame Maimouna Ouattara, was also at the airport.

Government Condemns RSA Attack, Urges UN Sanctions

AB061937 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Ghana has again urged the Security Council to take all appropriate measures, including the imposition of mandatory sanctions, against the Pretoria regime, for the open aggression committed against Angola. The call is contained in an official statement issued in Accra today in which the government condemned South Africa's latest attack on the Angolan port of Namibe. The statement said this latest act of aggression provides yet another undeniable proof of the racist regime's determination to step up aid and comfort to discredited bandit groups in Angola and Mozambique, in total violation of agreements signed with these states. It also shows that the apartheid Republic is determined to continue its wanton acts of destabilization against the Frontline States in order to force them to give up their right to offer asylum to victims of apartheid who are courageously struggling for human dignity and independence.

The statement noted that the latest aggression by Pretoria is an act of desperation of a regime clearly on its last leg. This misguided display of arrogant power is made possible by the support, both direct and indirect, which the racist authorities enjoy from certain Western powers which have persistently thwarted action by the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria for continuing to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its neighbors. The statement recalls with regret that it was only very recently that Britain and the United States jointly vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling for punitive measures against the racist regime for its unwarranted attacks against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The government pledged the country's wholehearted solidarity with the people and government of Angola at this difficult time when its territorial integrity has been violated with such dastardliness, and calls on South Africa's supporters to previal on her to pay adequate and effective reparation for the damage caused. The government finally calls on the allies of South Africa to join the international community to impose punitive sanctions against the Botha regime.

Trade Secretary Leads Government Group to Havana

AB071020 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A 5-member government delegation led by the secretary for trade, Kofi Djin, has flown to Havana, Cuba, at the invitation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade. Speaking to newsmen before leaving, Mr Djin said the visit will enable the two countries to promote trade between them. He said the delegation will explore ways of extending trade relations. Mr Djin said Cuba has completed research into cocoa production which will benefit Ghana.

Other members of the delegation are Flight Lieutenant Joe Atiemo, deputy chief of operations, Cocoa Board; J.B. Amponsah of the Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo; B.K. Agblekah, chief director of foreign trade; and Nana Amo of the Ghana National Procurement Agency.

AFP: Two Businessmen Arrested for 'Subversion'

AB071033 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Accra, June 7 (AFP) — Two Ghanaian businessmen suspected of subversion have been (?arrested) here, according to official sources.

The detention of the two, Adjec Brempong and M.E. Teye, comes after last week's arrest of a group of alleged dissidents, led by former military intelligence officer Capt Edward Adjai Ampofo, whom the government said had infiltrated the country from neighbouring Togo.

GUINEA BISSAU

Military Tribunal To Try 17 October Plotters

AB061612 Dakar PANA in French 1335 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Bissau, 6 Jun (ANC/PANA) — The persons implicated in the plot of 17 October last year in Guinea Bissau and their leader, Paul Correia, are to be judged by a Bissau military tribunal. The communique issued on this occasion by the authorities of the court presided over by Colonel Humberto Gomez states that the trial began yesterday and is being held at the air base of the Guinea Bissau Armed Forces.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Doe Amnesty to Coup Suspects

Doe Addresses Nation

AB062149 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe today delivered a nationwide radio address on the political, social, and economic life of Liberia. President Doe, speaking at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, began by specifically referring to what he called the prospects for economic recovery in the country.

[Begin Doe recording] I am pleased to note, fellow citizens, that we have already begun to trace some positive (?facts), and prospects of our economic recovery are good. [Applause][Passage indistinct] an improvement in our economy in the second half of this year. [Applause] I should add quickly that this favorable outlook will require that all Liberians redouble their efforts and work harder than ever before.

Therefore, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, in order to pursue the goals of hard work and self-reliance, we are endeavoring for the first time to ensure that the [words indistinct] on our own revenue intake. Accordingly, I have directed the director general of the budget, to tender the budget (?technical) account on our own resource capacity. I am appealing to all Liberians, to give priority attention to the green revolution, for that is the only way out of our economic problems. At the same time, I wish to remind the businesses operating in the country that government expects nothing less than full support for measures undertaken to stimulate recovery and ensure the (?progress) of the nation's economy. (?Apart from that) we recognize that in order for our economic situation to improve, peace and stability must reign within our nation. These two factors, in my opinion, are very crucial in our effort to build this nation. Consequently, we have reviewed [words indistinct] as we strive to bring peace, stability,and progress for our nation. [Applause] It is absolutely necessary, therefore. that we all come together and endeavor to promote unity among our people. In order for our economy to develop, we as Liberians must shun all acts of (?divisiveness) while (?leaving) no place for laziness and gossip. [Applause][End recording]

The president then sounded an appeal to the people of Liberia to continue to work for peace and unity as they strive to build their country.

[Begin Doe recording] I am therefore appealing to all our citizens to continue to work for peace and unity while we strive together to build our native land. Many of you will agree that as one of the oldest independent nations in Africa, we should have come a long way on our path to development. However, because of our inability to move ourselves forward, we have come to rely on assistance from abroad. We have not given the required attention to the development of our agricultural sector, and continue to depend on imported rice and other food items which could be produced locally. Our administration will therefore continue to accord top priority to the development of agriculture, [applause] so that over the long term our people will be able to feed themselves.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, fellow citizens, you will recall that during the month of November 1985 our nation experienced what many have come to regard as one of the greatest tragedies in our history. On the morning of November 12 (?the evil hands) of ambition, selfishness, disunity, and disloyalty were set into motion resulting in the loss of lives of many of our citizens and destruction of property. Since that time Liberians and all those within our borders have been witnesses to undue tension and hardship which have been brought upon on all people by that ugly event. We use this occasion to once again extend heartfelt sympathies to all those who lost relatives and loved ones, and who were within one way or another affected by that unfortunate incident.

I must add that events such as this one will certainly add to our economic problems. [Words indistinct] and generally result in loss of confidence in the economy. Nevertheless, we remain undaunted in our commitment to achieve economic recovery and, at the same time, restore peace and confidence in this nation. [End recording]

Then came the emotional part of President Doe's speech — the granting of complete and unconditional pardon to all those implicated and detained in the aftermath of the November 12 invasion of 1985.

[Begin Doe recording] Not only because of our commitment and sincerity to national reconciliation and to further enhance the nation-building process, and consistent with power invested in me as president, (?I hereby) [words indistinct] extend the complete and unconditional pardon to all persons implicated and detained in the aftermath of the November 12 invasion of 1985. [Applause]

The minister of justice is hereby directed to release all those involved from further detention without delay. [Applause]. In taking this action today, we are doing it out of sincerity of heart and call upon all Liberians at home and abroad to join hands with government so that together we can build a strong and viable nation for (?Africa) and future generations. As we once more demonstrate our sincerity to foster genuine reconciliation by our action today, we wish to admonish all those released that the granting of this general amnesty is based only and fully on our own love for our people and our commitment to the continued growth and development of our economy. [applause]

Therefore, anyone who wishes to undermine our efforts, and resort to activities which tend to disrupt the peace and stability of our land, will be (?paddling) into security law. [Applause]. Our security forces have been called upon to remain ever vigilant, to ensure the safety and security of the state. We here wish to thank the men and women of our armed forces and other security forces who stood firmly in defense of the nation on that fateful day of November 12, 1985, and we wish to assure you that we shall stand ready to defend against any force brought against this state. [applause]

My fellow citizens, in making this announcement today we are aware of accusations and counter accusations regarding our court system. We believe that our courts must ensure that justice is properly dispensed to all alike, and that no individual is allowed to take the law into his or her own hands. While government may have facts and proof regarding those implicated, the world [word indistinct] the reason why we should continue [word indistinct] our concern about the economic well-being of the nation and our desire to demonstrate that we have no evil intention against any fellow citizen, including those who may wish us ill, as we turn out to show this act of mercy. [Applause] [End recording]

Press Secretary Comments

MB070908 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia's head of state, Samuel Doe, has personally announced the release of a number of people detained in connection with last November's attempted coup that followed highly controversial general elections. The detentions, and particularly the trial of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of the Liberia Action Party, caused an international outcry, particularly from America, and there has been speculation that America has been withholding money to put pressure on President Doe. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked the president's press secretary, (Patrick Kume), if everybody detained in connection with the coup attempt had been let out:

[Begin recording] [(Kume)] Yes, Robin. The clemency blanket covers all those who were implicated and detained in the aftermath of the failed coup. These include Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf of the Liberia Action Party. That also includes Mr James Holder, president of the Liberian Business Caucus; Major Anthony Marqueet who was also a member of the invading forces; and members of the military and paramilitary officers who were involved, who have been in detention since November last year.

[White] So as of tomorrow there should be no more political prisoners being held at all?

[(Kume)] Definitely. The minister of justice has been giving the directive to release all these people immediately, without delay, and I will suspect that at the moment I am talking to you these orders are being carried out and after tomorrow there should be no one in prison to be detained as a result of his involvement in the 12 November invasion.

[White] Now, I gather there were great celebrations in Monrovia today after the announcement was made.

[(Kume)] Yes, obviously, Robin. Those who have relatives and friends who have been detained should be in a joyous mood to see that they are being reunited once again with their relatives and friends. So there is what one will call a mixed feeling here, perhaps you will like to say celebrations, and mixed feeling of joy, mixed feeling of gladness, and a mixed feeling that people are being reunited since 12 November. You will know that since 12 November some of these people left in the morning and never returned to their houses and now they have the opportunity to go back. It should be an occasion for reunion, one that should be embraced with oneness one that is filled with joy. This is the scene around in Monrovia.

[White] Why has President Doe announced clemency today? Is it because he has been under pressure, perhaps, from the American Government to do so?

[(Kume)] The president has decided that it is time to grant an unconditional clemency to these people not because he has been pressurized from the United States of America, but because the president is committed and sincere to national reconciliation and also believes that the only way we can have peace and stability in our nation is to make sure that we have reunion in the country, that those who are in jail because of some misunderstanding somewhere are released. I mean there is definitly no pressure from the United States of America.

[White] Do you think having taken this step President Doe might take yet another step and perhaps call for a fresh round of elections?

[(Kume)] The question of reelections I wouldn't like to discuss now. We had our elections in October 1985. The results were announced, and we have gone through the process of inauguration. So, I don't think it will be proper at this time to call for reelection. I mean it's the president's prerogative to call for reelection, but I don't think the president will do that at all at this time. I mean since things are moving on very well.

[White] Do you think he might come up with fresh offers of government jobs for the opposition, though?

[(Kume)] Well, Robin, as you are already aware, during the meeting with the opposition quite recently, several points were advanced by the opposition which they say should be met. We are still optimistic that the present dialogue going on between the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] and the other opposition parties through the guidance of the Liberia Council of Churches will continue , and I cannot rule that possibility out, but the question is whether the people in the opposition will accept these jobs when they are offered these jobs. That is the question for the opposition not for me, Robin.

Teachers, Students Released From Detention

AB080854 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Nimba County Superintendent Steven B. Daniels has released from detention 17 students and 3 teachers, who were detained for their alleged involvement in a recent demonstration in Nimba. About 2 weeks ago students of the Bong High School staged a demonstration in support of their teachers' demands, leaving more than 10,000 public and private properties damaged.

The students and teachers were released Thursday [5 June] following a meeting between Superintendent Daniels, the president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, Mr (Sal Phillip Joe), Nimba County Chief Education Officer John E. Ninwa, and heads of security organizations in that country. During the meeting the superintendent admonished the teachers against using students to achieve their aims. He also urged students in the country to remain law-abiding and to devote more time to their lessons.

AFP: Opposition Deplores Regime's Stance on Strike

AB071642 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, 6 Jun (AFP) — The Grand Coalition of four Liberian opposition parties condemned President Doe and his government for the "lack of understanding" they have shown for the health workers' strike. The strikers, who are in the 5th week of their protest, are claiming salary arrears, transport allowances, and better working conditions.

In a communique issued on Tuesday the coalition pointed out that the government "has played ostrich for too long in ignoring the problems of the health sector." The coalition called on the government to treat the issue with maturity as "it is the health of the entire country which is at stake."

The Grand Coalition is made up of the Liberian Action Party (LAP), the Liberian Unification Party (LUP), Unity Party (UP), and the United People's Party (UPP).

MALI

Traore Conducts Major Government Reshuffle

AB061534 Dakar PANA in French 1502 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text]Bamako, 6 Jun (AMAP/PANA) — Mali President General Moussa Traore carried out this morning a major reshuffle of the government which he has chaired since 1 January 1985.

Here is the list of the members of the new government, which also includes a post of prime minister:

President of the Republic	Army General Moussa Traore
Prime Minister	Prof Mamadou Dembele (new post and transfer)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Modibo Keita (transfer)
Minister of Health	Mrs Sidibe Aissata Cisse (new)
Minister of National Education	Oumar Ba (new)
Minister of Information	Mrs Fatou Gakou Niang (unchanged)
Minister in Charge of State Companies and Enterprises	Mamadou Wague (new)
Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture	Bakary Traore (new)
Minister of Planning	Ousmane Diallo (new)
Minister of Agriculture	Lieutenant Colonel Issa Onguiba (unchanged)
Minister of Justice	Django Cissoko (unchanged)
Minister of Territorial Administration and Development of the Infrastructure (base)	[name not given] (change of name but minister unchanged)
Minister of Industry and Tourism	Driss Keita (new)
Minister of Defense	Sekou Ly (Brigadier General, transfer)
Minister of Natural Resources in charge of Rural Development	El Hadj Oumar Tall (new)
Minister of Transport	Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani (transfer)
Minister of Employment	Hama Ag Mahmoud (new)
Minister of Finance	Djanka Kaba Diakite (unchanged)

Following this reshuffle we note the departure of former head of Mali diplomacy Alioune Blondin Beye and the return of Drissa

Keita, former secretary general of the West African Economic Community.

NIGERIA

Further on Aftermath of University Student Crisis

NLC Headquarters Remains Guarded
AB071822 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 7 (AFP) — Nigerian police continued to guard the headquarters of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) here Saturday, four days after they arrested a number of NLC leaders and prevented a meeting called to protest the May 23 police shooting of students in the northern city of Zaria. A junior staff member at the NLC building said many congress officials were in hiding following Wednesday's arrests of senior leaders, including NLC President Ali Chiroma, and several of his aides.

(In Geneva Saturday, the head of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), John Vanderveken, said he had sent a letter of protest to Nigerian authorities over the arrests of some 50 Nigerian labour leaders.

(Mr Vanderveken, who was in Geneva for a meeting of the International Labor Organization, said he had called for the immediate release of the detained trade unionists.)

Nigeria's military government has accused some NLC members of "subversive activities," but has not identified those labour leaders being interrogated. NLC Deputy President Ibrahim Alilu, who had earlier claimed that more than 20 labour leaders were being held, repeated an appeal for their release on Friday. He denied reports that the NLC crisis had been taken before the ILO meeting in Geneva, which was being attended by Nigerian Labour Minister Patrick Koshoni.

Schools in Oyo State Reopen
AB052141 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Primary and secondary schools in Ibadan municipality and Araniyo local government area of Oyo State, closed as a result of student crisis, reopened today. The order for the reopening of the schools was given yesterday in Ibadan by the state governor, Colonel Adetunji Olurin. According to the governor, the government decided to reopen the schools in view of the return of normality to affected areas.

Reportage on Akinyemi Tour of Frontline States

Promises Suppport for SWAPO
AB061259 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has charged nationalist fighters of the South-West African People's Organization not to relent in their struggle until Namibia becomes free. Addressing more than 600 Namibian freedom fighters in (Viana), southern Angola, yesterday, the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi told them not to be disturbed by the terrorist activities of the Pretoria regime. Prof Akinyemi said that SWAPO's struggle was for Africa and all black people and pledged the federal government's diplomatic, economic, and military support to the liberation movements fighting for independence in southern Africa.

The administrative secretary of SWAPO, Mr (Melvis Garet), told the minister that his visit was a great inspiration to the freedom fighters. He remarked that in spite of distance, Nigeria had always been regarded as a Frontline State. Mr (Garet) said that transportation was the biggest problem facing SWAPO. Prof Akinyemi is expected to hold talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos before leaving Angola for Namibia in continuation of his tour of Frontline States.

Visits Zambian Refugee Camp
AB061708 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, yesterday visited the UN refugee camp near Lusaka, which was bombed by the racist South Africa during an unprovoked raid on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe last month. The project administrator of the camp, Mr Paul Tambo, said that 86 refugees from South Africa, Namibia, and seven independent African countries were in the camp when it was bombed. The seven countries are Zaire, Mozambique, Uganda, Ethiopia, Angola, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. One person was killed and eight others injured during the raid.

Professor Akinyemi was in Lusaka in continuation of his tour of the Frontline States to express Nigeria's solidarity in the wake of the raids and to (?confer) with their leaders

Urges UN Group Tour
AB080844 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has called on the UN Security Council to send a delegation to tour the Frontline States recently invaded by apartheid South Africa. The idea is to convince the world body that the racist forces attacked civilian targets and not ANC bases as they claimed. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, made the demand after visiting the scene of the South African raid at (Mogo Beshani), near Gaborone, the capital of Botswana. Professor Akinyemi described the raids on the three Frontline States as a show of cowardice and an act of terrorism because only innocent civilians were attacked.

Earlier on arrival, the minister had delivered a special message from President Ibrahim Babangida to Botswana acting President Peter Mmusi, who stood in for President Quett Masire now on a tour of Europe. Professor Akinyemi has delivered similar messages to the leaders of Angola, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in the course of his tour of the Frontline States.

At their talks in Zimbabwe both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Professor Akinyemi agreed that Nigeria should start attending meetings of the Frontline States as in the past. The minister is yet to visit Mozambique and Tanzania before concluding the tour.

Further Reportage on Angolan Vice Oil Minister Visit

Meets Petroleum Minister

AB061647 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Angola is seeking Nigeria's cooperation in the areas of petrochemicals, exploration and production of crude oil, refineries,and internal marketing of petroleum products. The country will also want Nigeria's assistance in the training of its technicians in the petroleum sector. The Angolan vice minister of petroleum, Dr Desiderio da Graca, told the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, in Lagos yesterday that if his country's proposals were accepted they would strengthen relations between the two countries. Alahji Rilwanu reassured the Angolan minister of Nigeria's continued cooperation.

Possibility of Joining OPEC

AB080857 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan vice minister of petroleum, Desiderio Costa, says he has learned a lot from his current tour of oil installations in Nigeria. He told newsmen in Kaduna that he was now convinced that Angola will benefit immensely from Nigeria's experience in the training of indigenous manpower in the oil and petrochemical industries. On the possibility of joining OPEC, Mr Costa said his country would first strive to stabilize its oil industry before considering the matter. The Angolan minister said that his recent call for the establishment of an organization of oil-producing countries in Africa should not be seen as wishing a break-up of OPEC. He explained that the new organization would provide a forum where oil-producing countries in Africa could exchange ideas before attending OPEC meetings.

SKETCH Condemns Treatment of Students in PRC

AB070734 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jun 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *DAILY SKETCH* condemns the recent manhandling of some African students in China and says the attack was racially motivated. The daily paper believes that the Chinese authorities have no hand in the incident and believes that the government stands the risk of being accused of sanctioning the violent attack if it does not move fast to put a stop to such things. The *SKETCH* [word indistinct] the Chinese Government to ensure protection for its guests including African students at all times.

SENEGAL

Opposition MP Resigns, Cites Lack of Democracy

AB080935 Paris AFP in French 1239 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Dakar, 7 Jun (AFP) — Fara Ndiaye, member of parliament [MP] of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS — opposition labor party), and deputy leader of that party, informed AFP today of his resignation from the Senegalese National Assembly and from his party, as well as his decision "to stop all political activity and devote his time exclusively to his own business."

Mr Ndiaye explained his resignation by the fact that "the basic political and legal conditions which he considers to be necessary for pluralist democracy worthy of our country are absent." "I have therefore decided to cease political activity and to devote my time exclusively to my own business," Mr Ndiaye said, adding that he has submitted his resignation to the speaker of the National Assembly and informed PDS National Secretary Abdoulaye Wade, of his resignation from the party and from all the posts he held within it.

Fara Ndiaye, who was the first PDS national deputy secretary general since its creation in 1974, also asserted that his "decision was neither directed against the first national secretary (Abdoulaye Wade), nor against the PDS." "It is an individual personal act."

Fifty-one-year-old Fara Ndiaye, an engineering consultant and sociologist, asserted that he has no relations with PDS dissidents who resigned last October. The resignation of three out of eight PDS MP's created a serious crisis within the party, the most important member of the Senegalese opposition which comprises 15 parties.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP: General Elections Result in 'Confusion'

HK080522 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 8 Jun 86

[By Rod Mac-Johnson]

[Text] Freetown, June 8 (AFP) — General elections in the West African state of Sierra Leone 10 days ago, billed as the launch-vehicle of new President Joseph Momoh's rule, have resulted in confusion and disappointment.

Due mainly to charges of voting irregularities, it was difficult to say how many people voted in the May 30 poll. Neither could the elections office agree on how many people it had registered.

In last October's presidential election, when Gen Momoh, a 49-year-old former army chief, was endorsed as the successor to aged President Siaka Stevens, 3.7 million people were said to have cast their votes. But two months later, the government census office said the population was only 3.5 million.

The voters' register was found to contain inaccuracies. One newspaper reported that many people were listed to vote up to 10 miles away from their addresses and nearby polling stations.

Election officials also hesitated to publish results. Some candidates were said to have won and a few hours later were told they had lost.

The state radio said elections in the seven constituencies of Kailahun, 300 miles (480 km) from here, were postponed. Six hours later, the elections office said the results of two of them had been accepted. Last Thursday, the day of the new poll in the other five, it was announced that voting would be on Friday instead.

Nine other constituencies were named Friday as having been sites of violence during the elections. New voting will take place there next Tuesday. So far, three women have won seats in Parliament for the first time in the country's history.

More than half of the outgoing MP's were defeated and observers point to the ample cash available to the winners during the campaign.

In the new voting Friday, former Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma was elected. On May 30, businessman Paul Bangura had the upper hand over Mr Karim Koroma, but was later accused of violence and barred from standing again.

ANGOLA

Cuban Group Discusses Revolutionary Vigilance

MB061222 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] which arrived in Angola last Thursday met with officials and members of the Angolan People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] yesterday. At the meeting held in the African League of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples' Session Hall, the two delegations exchanged views on the existing cooperation between the two people's defense organizations. Colonel (Jesus Benino), a member of the CDR directorate, expressed his organization's desire to support the BPV toward training its members and sharing battle and ideological experience as well as doing everything necessary (?for the defense of Angola). The CDR member appealed to BPV members to fight with increasing tenacity and patriotism for the triumph of the Angolan revolution. He added that the organization needed more women's involvement since, according to him, they are as revolutionary as men. The delegation is expected to leave our country today after a 1-week working visit.

33 'Bandits' Killed in Benguela Province

MB061444 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and securirty forces stationed in the 7th military region are achieving successes in their struggle against the puppets in the pay of Pretoria regime.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] Our defense and security forces stationed in Benguela Province launched several operations last month against UNITA puppet bands in the pay of international imperialism operating in some areas of the province. According to reliable sources, our defense and security forces inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and destroyed materiel of imperialist origin. Our forces killed 33 bandits and captured 1, seized 16 weapons and 3 cartridges from the South African lackeys, and destroyed 48 huts. During these operations, 172 civilians were released from the yoke of the UNITA bandits and another 15 surrendered to our authorities. We must stress that the UNITA bands continue to use the colonial currency, the escudo, in the dealings with the misled populations who are under their control. As an example, our forces retrieved 92,335 escudos. This was a report from Benguela. [end recording].

UNITA Captures Malanje Town; 3 Reported Dead

MB070712 (Clandestine) KUP to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Jun (KUP) — UNITA forces on 30 May at 0545 overran the town of Quizenga in Malanje Province, killing three FAPLA soldiers, capturing one, and seizing war materiel. This was revealed in a war communique distributed to the press in Jamba, UNITA's provisional capital, yesterday. The communique stressed that FAPLA forces were forced to provide food for the civilian population which showed signs of weakness and malnutrition. The communique ended by saying that UNITA forces did not suffer any casualties.

UNITA Ambushes Vehicle, Kills Two in Bie Province

MB090759 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 9 Jun (KUP) — UNITA armed forces ambushed a vehicle on 30 May in the Chinguar area in Bie Province, killing 2 and injuring 21 FAPLA soldiers and Chinguar people's policemen, according to a report by the local KUP correspondent. The correspondent emphasized that the vehicle was ambushed following a tip from a UNITA member. The injured are being treated at Jamba hospital in UNITA-controlled territory. The correspondent ended by saying that UNITA suffered no casualties during the ambush.

BOTSWANA

Nigerian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

MB061831 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Nigerian minister of foreign affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, who is touring Frontline States, arrived in Botswana this afternoon from Harare, Zimbabwe. Professor Akinyemi was met at the Sir Seretse Khama Airport by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, who is also acting minister of external affairs; the Nigerian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Omotoye; and senior officials from the high commission. He later presented to the acting president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, a message from the Nigerian president, Ibrahim Babangida. The message is addressed to the president, Dr Quett Masire, who is now out of the country on an official visit to Belgium, the EEC, and Demnmark. Professor Akinyemi, accompanied by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Kedikilwe, toured the scene of the South African raid on Mogoditshane 2 weeks ago. He also addressed a press conference a few minutes ago in the studios of Radio Botswana. Dr Akinyemi is scheduled to visit the Dukwe refugee camp tomorrow before leaving for Maputo.

Decries RSA Raids

MB062016 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1910 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Balaji Akinyemi, has described the recent South African commando raids on neighboring independent states as an act of cowardice and a disgrace. Speaking during a press conference in the studios of Radio Botswana this afternoon, Professor Akinyemi said he was astounded by the acts of terrorism committed by the white regime on innocent women and children of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. He said he has visited the scenes of the raids in each of the countries and was convinced by what he saw that the South Africans only attacked places occupied by innocent people.

He said it was his belief that no decent soldiers would engage in the kind of terrorist acts perpetrated by the South African army against innocent people on neighboring states. Professor Akinyemi noted that the South African raids were intended to intimidate African states, but instead they have made both African states and the OAU Liberation Committee more determined in the struggle to dismantle apartheid. He said his visit to Botswana and the other Frontline States was to show solidarity with the brotherly states. He pointed that at its next meeting the OAU Liberation Committee, of which he is the chairman, he will have at the back of his mind the determination to intensify the liberation struggle.

Professor Akinyemi was accompanied at the press conference by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, and the Nigerian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Omotoye.

Commends Botswana Struggle

MB090602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Gaborone, June 8, SAPA — The Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has commended Botswana for resolutely carrying the burden of helping in liberation struggles in southern Africa despite "intimidation from the South African white minority regime." Prof Akinyemi, who was speaking in Gaborone yesterday before his departure for Maputo on the last leg of his seven-nation tour of the Frontline States, said every opportunity should be seized to acknowledge and recognise the sacrifices the people of Botswana were bearing in the cause of freedom in the sub-continent. He said that since its independence Botswana had carried the burden of seeking freedom not only for herself but for other African countries. Although it was known that freedom would soon come to South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia, this was not going to be easy.

"Some years back African countries had some faith that one day freedom would come to South Africa and Namibia but today it is a certainty that freedom is around the corner. South Africa is now going to be more desperate and reckless as it sees itself losing the war, and we should not allow ourselves to get confused because we have now come to a very crucial stage," Prof Akinyemi said.

He said following the May 19 raid on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, the Nigerian Government had contributed 10 million U.S. dollars (about R25 million) to these countries as a material expression of appreciation for their role in the struggle for freedom on the continent. The Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee, of which he is chairman, would meet soon in Arusha, Tanzania, to evaluate the situation in southern Africa in the light of the latest SA attacks, Prof Akinyemi said.

Speaking at the same ceremony, the Botswana acting foreign minister, Mr Kedikilwe Ponatshego, said no matter how much intimidation and harassment was exerted on Botswana, the fact would always remain that apartheid was wrong, immoral and evil. Intimidation and harassment would not change the determination of the black people of South Africa to want to determine their own destiny and Botswana would continue to accept people who fled to the country from South Africa as genuine refugees. He said despite the pretext used to follow them in other countries, the blacks in South Africa would ultimately triumph "with or without the ANC (African National Congress) or the PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress)."

LESOTHO

Government Asks Illegals To Report to Ministry

MB070650 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The government yesterday said that certain people have entered Lesotho unlawfully and such people should report their presence at the Ministry of Interior before 17 June, failing which they must return to their countries of origin. The warning does not affect Lesotho citizens who have returned from exile under the general amnesty announced by the government about 3 months ago.

In the meantime, the Ministry of the Interior has advised some 46 people to report at the ministry.

46 ANC Reportedly Await Deportation

MB070655 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Lesotho Government has asked 46 members of the ANC to report to the Department of Immigration in Maseru as soon as possible. According to Radio Lesotho, the group will be deported to Kenya and Zambia within a week. The move was the second mass expulsion of ANC members by the military government which seized power in Lesotho in a coup in January. The Lesotho Government sent more than 100 ANC members out of the country soon after taking power.

Border Problems With South Africa Discussed

MB061144 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Lesotho News Agency reports from Leribe that problems of crossing at border posts between Lesotho and South Africa were discussed at a meeting in Ficksburg on Wednesday by customs officials of both countries. The agency quoted a senior passport officer in Leribe, Mr P. (Pouri), as saying that the problems discussed included the question of people crossing without proper documents and that of those who overstayed their period in each country. Mr (Pouri) said it was agreed that visitors who find they have to stay longer than they had applied for should ask for an extension before the expiry of their time of stay in each country.

BBC Interviews Opposition Leader 6 June

MB080938 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 6 Jun 86

["Focus on Africa" program]
[Text] There has been mounting criticism in Lesotho of the military government headed by Major General Lekhanya that toppled Chief Jonathan in January. At first, opposition parties gave their support to the new regime, but late last month they issued a statement accusing it of being tyrannical, of suppressing free political activities, and of digging in for a long period of military rule. In Lesotho, Julian Borja asked one of the opposition leaders, Mr Nqojane, what they wanted form the government.

[Begin recording][Nqojane] We wanted, in the first place, to give attention to the government that we are worried about the proficiency, how they run things. We had a meeting with the Military Council and agreed that we are sharing the same view, that things should be put to normal, and it was for the king now at this juncture to call all political parties, the heads of churches, trade unions, businessmen, at least the crosssection, to discuss the political crisis in the country.

[Borja] But shouldn't you give the military government a bit more time? I mean, they have only been in power for a few months.
[Nqojane] Well, I think they have had enough time. It is a (?firm duty) of the politicians to see how the economy of the country, the politics of the country, run, and two, to see that the defense ... [changes thought] that the people are secure.

[Borja] So you think that the military government is now going beyond its brief?
[Nqojane] Exactly.

[Borja] What makes you think that the military government will listen to you?
[Nqojane] I think the military government is bound to listen to us because all I have preferred and what I could say is, they owe allegiance to the people, they are servants of the people. As the representatives of the people and one of,representing one of the main five parties which were opposition parties, which are now called the big five in the country, we have, we have a very strong support, very, very strong, that the military can not do anything if they want to without the (talk). [sentence as heard]

[Borja] But it seems that they haven't been bothered to talk to you for quite a long while now?
[Nqojane] Yes, they are having a problem I think, because apparently in the office there are characters which are manipulating them to their own interests because it is surprising, the first meeting we had with the Military Council, we had a very frank, peaceful, and you know, good discussion with them, but now they want to avoid us. In fact, it is what the general said at the Pitso [meeting] at Leribe, that certain politicians want to have the talks with him, he is not taking anything from them, and they should go to their chiefs. Now we are surprised to why he said that.

[Borja] Are you saying that certain people are manipulating this government to their own interests? What kind of people?
[Nqojane] Those who are the enemies of the country.

[Borja] You say, people outside the country?
[Nqojane] Not exactly. Well, they are people in the government mainly, and outside, well, I don't think this one, makes... [changes thought] It will have to answer to you very directly, but there are those people who are really running this government you know, by a sort of, you know, claiming for the Military Council as to what they should do and what they should not do.

[Borja] Are you saying these are people who were not in public view?
[Nqojane] Exactly.

[Borja] Businessmen?
[Nqojane] Well, pseudo-politicians.

[Borja] How do you mean? What is a pseudo-politician?
[Nqojane] Well, one who is supposed to be a political figure in the country but is just an armchair politician, who is not known, who does not lead any political movement.

[Borja] You talking about people in Council of Ministers, in the Military Council, in....
[Nqojane, interrupting] Some of those characters are there in the Council of Ministers. [end recording]

MADAGASCAR

New Defense Minister, Intelligence Chief Appointed

AB061606 Paris AFP in French 1448 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Antananarivo, 6 Jun (AFP) — Colonel Christopher Raveloson Mahasampo, who was promoted Brigadier General on 1 June, has been appointed minister of defense in place of Rear Admiral Guy Sibon, who died on 24 May in the accident of the DC-3 plane of the Malagasy aeronaval forces, Radio Madagascar announced at the end of a joint meeting of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the government in Antananarivo yesterday. During this meeting Colonel Claude Rasamoely was raised to the rank of brigadier general while Lieutenant Commander Rolland Ratsimandresy was appointed the new director general of the National Military Bureau for Stragegic Industries (OMNIS) to succeed General Hubert Andrianasolo, who also died in the DC-3 plane accident. OMNIS is associated with some American companies in oil exploration in Madagascar. The new defense minister, Gen Raveloson Mahasampo, who is a brother-in-law of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, was for many years the head of the General Directorate for Investigation and Documentation (the Malagasy intelligence service) after having held the post of military governor of Toamasina Rpovince (formerly Tamatave Province on the east coast) in 1975 and the office of minister of territorial development.

MOZAMBIQUE

Soviet Delegation Arrives in Maputo for Talks

MB080850 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A high-powered delegation from the Soviet Communist

Party has arrived in Maputo at the invitation of the Frelimo Party. The delegation is headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in the Soviet Union, Pavel Petrick. They were received at the Maputo's international Mavalane airport by the Frelimo Party Central Committee member, Bonifacio Gruveta. Shortly after his arrival, Mr Petrik said his visit was within the framework of existing relations between the Soviet Communist Party and the Frelimo Party.

Mongolian Party Official Arrives 6 June

MB070833 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] (Pavel Padrik), member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, arrived in Maputo this afternoon on a working visit to Mozambique. (Padrik) told our correspondent soon after his arrival that the visit is in the framework of the existing relations between his party and the Frelimo Party on the exchange of delegations. Aboard the same flight was Aurelio Manhica, secretary for defense of the Maputo city's party committee, who attended the 20th MPRP Congress.

FPLM Operations Against 'Bandits' Detailed

MB090827 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Voice of Combat" program]

[Excerpt] During the last 5 months, the Mozambican armed forces have killed 217 armed bandits in Zambezia Province in operations carried out in several districts. The FPLM captured 8 bandits and released 552 civilians who had been forced to live with the bandits. Large quantities of war materiel and some stolen goods were seized. Five bandits surrendered to the authorities and 58 head of cattle were seized in the armed bandits' camps destroyed by the FPLM. Still in Zambezia, 10 armed bandits were killed and 17 others were wounded when a bandit group tried to assault Lugela, in Mocuba district. The prompt response of our combatants thwarted the bandits' designs and they were forced to flee. In Chapala, Alto Molocue district, the FPLM assaulted and destroyed a bandit camp where they released 120 women and 10 children who were living with the bandits.

In Maputo, on the night of 2 June, a group of armed bandits which had infiltrated Matola district was detected by our combatants and forced to flee. In the ensuing shootout, five bandits were killed and one was captured. The attacks carried out by the armed bandits in Matola, Machava, and Liberdade regions aim to create instability in these areas and to spread terror and panic among the local population. In Mossurize, Manica Province, our combatants destroyed a camp of the armed bandits. This operation was possible due to the vigilance of the local population which, after having discovered the hideout of the criminals, promptly informed the FPLM. In the operation five civilians who had been forced to live with the bandits were released.

SOUTH AFRICA

8,000 Reported 'On Rampage' in Crossroads/Nyanga

MB091029 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — Renewed unrest in the Crossroads/Nyanga area this morning has sent relief organisations withdrawing from the embattled area where more than 40 people have died and 30,000 have been left homeless over the past weeks. According to a police spokesman up to 8,000 people are on the rampage and the SAP have sent in reinforcements when attempts to disperse people failed. The KTC squatter camp is ablaze and according to reporters on the scene police were using teargas and buckshot. Spokesmen for St Johns Ambulance said at least two people have died and SACLA clinic is taking in wounded people. All relief organisations held crisis meetings this morning and most appear to be evacuating the area. Zolani Centre, the main relief point in Nyanga, has been burnt to the ground as well as two Red Cross tents nearby. St Johns spokesmen said six of their nursing staff were trapped inside the burning centre which was set alight by "Witdoeke." They managed to break out and escape the fire, however. A PFP [Progressive Federal Party] team including MP Mrs Helen Suzman, ws trying to get in to the area this morning as observers.

5 Bodies Found; Journalist Arrested

MB091316 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The death toll is rising and the situation appears to out of control as fighting between conservatives and radicals continues at the Crossorads squatter camp near Cape Town. Beattie Hofmeyer has the latest.

[Hofmeyer] Five bodies have been brought out of the area where conservative witdoeke are fighting against Crossroads refugees. Hundreds of refugee shacks in and around Crossroads are burning and police appear to have lost control of the situation. Dozens of armored vehicles are in the area but witdoeke broke through police lines to invade the KTC squatter camp. Police have arrested a television journalist and closed the area off to all outsiders including Progressive Federal Party member of parliament Helen Suzman. A car of the Argus Newspaper was shot at by witdoeke and white men in plain clothes. The death toll is expected to rise dramatically.

Security Forces Claim Control

MB091341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1339 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 9, SAPA — The following is an interim unrest report on Crossroads from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria: "On 1986/06/09 at approximately 10h00 two large groups of blacks, allegedly the so called 'witdoeke' [white scarves] and the 'comrades,' congregated outside the

Administration Board offices at Nyanga. The police warned the groups to disperse but they ignored the warning and started fighting, while moving in the direction of the KTC camp. At the KTC camp a number of structures were set alight and the fire, because of a strong wind blowing at the time, soon spread to adjoining structures. The community hall and three marquee tents at Julani centre were also destroyed in the blaze. Security forces are at present in control of the situation. The only known casualties at this stage are two black men, one of whom was fatally wounded. Both have bullet wounds." End report.

Government Delivers Ultimatum on Security Laws

MB081229 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[By David Breier]

[Text] The Government has delivered an ultimatum to Parliament: unless the two controversial security Bills are passed in time for June 16, a state of emergency or even martial law will be declared. "This is blatant blackmail," said Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on law and order. The Bills which provide for 180-day detention without trial and give the police sweeping powers in "unrest areas." The Government is determined to rush them through in time to give it more powers to deal with possible disturbances on the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising on June 16. Organisations such as the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation are challenging in court the Government's ban on meetings commemorating June 16. But both have said they will go ahead with their meetings anyway and a major confrontation is on the cards.

The Government warning to Parliament to pass the Bill was revealed this weekend by Mr Don Mateman, the Labour Party spokesman on law and order, who is playing a major role in trying to water down the Government's Draconian Bills. Mr Mateman said the Government had made it quite clear in discussions that if the two Bills could not be passed in time, the state of emergency applied last year could be re-introduced. Or even worse, martial law could be declared. He said the aim of the majority parties in the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament was to water down the Bills. If these houses simply opposed the Bills as the PFP was doing, the President's Council, with a National Party majority, would pass the tough original versions of the Bills. The Labour Party, which is the majority party in the coloured chamber, is opposed in principle to detention without trial as some of its most prominent leaders have themselves been detained in the past. But the party believes total opposition would result in a more severe law being passed by the President's Council.

The Government has accepted some of the Labour Party's amendments to water down the Bills, but is digging in its heels on others. The Labour Party wants to scrap the clause which gives the police indemnity in unrest areas declared in terms of the Public Safety Amendment Bill. The Government is still determined to give police indemnity. The Labour Party also wants to reduce the scope of regulations which the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, could introduce under this Bill. Mr Mateman pointed out safeguards might be introduced in the 180-day law, but these could be made useless if unrestricted etention was introduced under the regulations. He said the crux of the Labour Party's stand was that it wanted to introduce personal safeguards into the Bills. The Government has already agreed to certain amendments such as allowing detainees access to doctors, lawyers, family and clergy. The Labour Party also insists detention be for prevention and not interrogation and detainees have access to a magistrate within 48 hours and to a judge within 14 days. The Bills will be discussed formally by the joint parliamentary standing committee on law and order on Tuesday.

Preparing 'Very Important Decisions'

MB081245 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government is preparing to take "very important decisions" in connection with June 16, anniversary of the 1976 uprising in Soweto. Prospects of a peaceful commemoration are poised on a knife edge this weekend. Black protest movements have called for a national stayaway on the day, and several groups have hinted that they might defy the Government's ban on meetings during the anniversary period. In some quarters there was speculation that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, might re-impose a state of emergency. Others believed that hundreds of known activists might be detained en masse (as they were in 1977) and that a number of radical organisations could be banned. Government sources said one thing was certain: the authorities would not hesitate to clamp down hard to control unrest during the next few weeks.

Commentary Warns of Tough Measures Against Unrest

MB090617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The signs that radical groups in South Africa are planning violence and disruption of community life of a wide scale later this month are too abundant to be ignored. The efforts that have been under way for some years to turn 16 June and, more recently, also the 26th into emotional mileposts in fostering the liberation myth have taken on a more sinister aspect. The ANC has already instituted plans for focusing attention on itself with dramatic acts of subversion. In the circumstances, it is inconceivable that preemptive action would not be taken by the forces required to maintain law and order during this period.

Indeed, the state has a fundamental obligation at all times — but especially when society is under threat of violent upheaval from a totalitarian minority — to ensure that public order and the safety of the individual are protected. That means that the measures that are necessary to be able to act effectively against the threat must be made available. It is an unfortunate fact that such measures have at times to include a degree of curtailment of the normal democratic freedoms. That, as other countries have also discovered, is unavoidable when society is faced with an onslaught that has as its aim the destruction of virtually all democratic values.

It is sometimes said that strict law enforcement will not help solve South Africa's real problems. Depending on how this is interpreted, it is either a statement of the obvious or an absurdity. It is a statement of the obvious inasmuch as law enforcement itself does not address the genuine grievances — political, social, and economic — of South Africa's disadvantaged communities, grievances that provide fertile soil for radical propaganda. These are matters for the political arena, for negotiation among representative leaders and practical reform initiatives. The statement is false, however, insofar as it expresses an assumption that there is no connection between public order and the political process. A connection between public safety and order and democratic politics is straight forward. The one is an essential condition for the other. The intimidation practiced by radical groups has the effect — has already had the effect in the black community — of silencing many democratically disposed leaders. And their political inaction due to fear of violent retribution paralyses the whole process of reform through open negotiation.

Democratic politics, which by definition eschews violence as a means of political persuasion, can exist only in a society in which violence to settle political disputes is repressed firmly by the state. In that sense, therefore, proper law enforcement does make a material — an indispensable — contribution to the solution of the country's problems by peaceful and democratic means. The democratic idea will not triumph in South Africa without a struggle. The extent to which its supporters are prepared to make a stand for their beliefs will determine the outcome.

Continuing Reportage on Reaction to Meetings Ban

Not Applicable to Church Services

MB061310 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An official spokesman says the government ban on meetings connected with the Soweto uprising or the Freedom Charter does not apply to bona fide church services. The spokesman from the Ministry of Law and Order was commenting on calls by numerous church leaders to defy the ban. He has not, however, spelled out exactly what would be considered as bona fide services.

Clergymen Call for 15 June Prayers

MB061214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 6, SAPA — Church ministers in Soweto have called on township residents to attend church on Sunday June 15 to pray for the end of apartheid, a statement from Ministers United for Christian Co-Responsibility said today. Following a similar call by the SA Council of Churhces to turn all June 15 church services into prayer services, the ministers' statement asked Soweto residents to go to church on that day to "remember their dead, their brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers who are in jail and those in exile." They were also asked to pray "for the destruction of apartheid to replace it with a just governemnt." "We feel it is our duty as Christians to commit ourselves to meaningful prayer duirng these trying days in South Africa," the statement said.

UDF, AZAPO Set for Challenge

MB061321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 6, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and the United Democratic Front [UDF] say they will challenge the June ban on public meetings. An advocate and AZAPO member, Mr Imrann Moosa, said he was instructed by AZAPO president, Mr Saths Cooper, to prepare papers today for the Supreme Court. UDF attorney Mr Krish Naidoo said the ban would be challenged in the Supreme Court next week. The chairman of the Black Sash in Cape Town, Mrs Ann Colvin, said it was the Sash's policy to defy "unjust laws." She said: "I cannot see many progressive organisations abiding by the ban — and if there are any meetings and rallies we would be glad to participate."

Court Favors UDF Application

MB061932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 6, SAPA — The Rand Supreme Court this evening ruled in favour of an urgent application brought by the United Democratic Front [UDF] to hold a series of public meetingsin June calling for the unbanning of the African National Congress. The SAP undertook at the hearing in chambers not to interfere with the intended meetings provided the UDF organizers ensured the meetings adhered strictly to the stated purposes. Papers in support of the application declared the proposed meetings to be outside the ambit of the extraordinary gazette of June 4 prohibiting any political meeting commemorating the June 16 Soweto uprising.

The urgent application against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Witwatersrand divisional commissioner of police was brought before Mr Justice R.C. Vermooten specifically in respect of a UDF meeting prohibited for June 5. The secretary of the UDF's Transvaal division, Mr Mohammed Valli, asked the court in his supporting affidavit to overrule prohibition of the meting re-scheduled for June 10. He claimed that the meeting scheduled for June 5 at the central Methodist church had to be cancelled when two police officers told the caretaker that morning that it was banned in terms of the gazette. He successfully asked the court to declare this meeting and any other meeting in any building scheduled for the same purpose not in contravention of the gazette. He said calling for the unbanning of the ANC could not be considered a commemorative event.

EPG Announces Early End to Mediation Efforts

MB071126 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The London-based Commonwealth Group, the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is ending its 6-month attempt to mediate between the South African Government and black opposition movements. A Commonwealth spokesperson, Patsy Robertson, says the 7-member group has told the South African Government it doesn't plan to returning to the country for further talks. She said the group is meeting in London this weekend to review drafts of a final report to the heads of governments of the Commonwealth. The group's findings are expected to be made known to the general public in a fortnight's time. Mrs Robertson said the wrapping up of the EPG's affairs could be seen as giving up an attempt to mediate.

President's Spokesman Reacts

MB081126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa has made it clear to the Commonwealth Contact Group as well as other Western governments that violence should be renounced by all parties who want to participate in discussions with the South African Government. A spokeman for the state president's office in Cape Town was reacting to a statement in London by a senior Commonwealth secretariat spokesman who said the contact group had informed South Africa that it would not return for another visit. The spokesman told our political staff this morning that the government found it strange that sources outside the so-called Eminent Persons Group [EPG] were commenting on communications between the government and the EPG. The spokesman said that the government was still studying the latest reply from the EPG and would be furnishing it with the response as soon as the matter had been considered thoroughly. He said the government was not aware of any deadline set for its reply to the EPG.

Black Opposition to Sanctions Said 'Conclusive'

MB061151 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] Proof that the majority of black people in South Africa oppose sanctions against this country has now become so conclusive that no sanctions campaigner within South Africa or abroad can claim with any credibility that sanctions are sought by the majority of South Africa's black people. The results of yet another opinion survey have been disclosed, and it is significant to note that this survey was carried out by the Institute for Black Research at Natal University. This institute is headed by Professor Fatima Meer, who is extremely active within the radical United Democratic Front [UDF] organization.

What the survey shows is that more than 73 percent of black people are not prepared to support disinvestment or sanctions against South Africa if this should lead to greater hardship among blacks. This figure falls in line with several other surevys which have been carried in the country. For example, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University has found that 76 percent of black people oppose sanctions and disinvestment. At the time of publishing the results of that survey Prof Schlemmer was severely criticised by Prof Meer, who questioned its accuracy. Now a survey by the professor's own institute has by and large confirmed the results of the Schlemmer survey, something of an embarrassment for Prof Meer for two reasons. She has proved herself wrong and secondly, the UDF organization which she supports is actively involved in the sanctions against South Africa campaign. However, these were not the only surveys on the issue carried out among black people. The Human Sciences Research Council, which prides itself on the scientific nature of its opinion surveys, has found that 68 percent of black people are opposed to any form of sanctions against South Africa.

Businessmen Propose Guidelines for Reform

MB080642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0618 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — More than 600 top business leaders have devised a unique programme of wide-ranging political and economic reforms in a bid to halt unrest and bolster the system of free enterprise in South Africa. The programme, contained in a report released today by Project Free Enterprise, is being billed as the most comprehensive attempt ever by the business sector to put forward solutions to the country's political and economic problems. The report, entitled "Economic Participation in South Africa — Strategy for Survival and Growth," consolidates the thinking of management from 103 of South Africa's leading business organisations, said Prof Martin Nasser, chairman of the project and professor at UNISA's [University of South Africa] School of Business Leadership, in a statement. "More than 620 managers spent a total of more than 2000 man-days in formulating a strategy for a stable and prosperous free market economy in South Africa," the report said. The report said this strategy was made up of two main components — one dealing with the "macro" changes needed at a political level and the other with "micro" changes that businessmen must implement within their organisations. It stressed that only an integrated implementation of both sets of reform will rescue free enterprise from South Africa's current crisis. The report notes that many political factors hamper "the individual's (especially black) ability, right and motivation to participate in the free market system" and recommends the following political reforms to correct this:

— Introduction of genuine freehold for all and equal access to property for all individuals.
— Direct political representation and participation by blacks in central, regional and local government to be achieved by negotiation with recognised black leaders and the eventual holding of a referendum based on universal franchise. The report contains a strong preference for a devolution of powers rather than a unitary state in a future democracy.
— The creation of a single ministry of education and greater private sector involvement in education.
— The removal of the Group Areas Act and the opening of CBDS [Central Business District] to people of all races.
— The removal of influx control.
— The development of small businesses to promote black entrepeneurship. This would require the removal of legislative restrictions on licensing, business hours and minimum wages, working hours and health and safety conditions in such businesses.

However, it is "imperative that the businessman within South Africa acknowledges that he has a key role ... to ensure that the workforce perceives business as being a process which offers substantial benefits to the worker," the report said. It recommended the following "micro" strategies to achieve this:

— The implementation of schemes that promote full participation of workers in the production process in order to promote efficiency and a commitment to free enterprise amongst workers. These schemes include quality circles, in which workers on the factory floor are encouraged to suggest improvement to their conditions of work and the quality of their products, and small briefing groups in which management directives are discussed at all levels of the organisation.
— An intensified effort to promote black advancement, especially to top levels of management. This involves implementation of education schemes and the promotion of workers within the plant rather than employing skilled personnel from outside the workforce.
— The need to devise systems whereby workers who display a concern for quality and efficiency during production receive incentive rewards.

In order for its programme to be successful the report stressed that "each of these elements must be viewed as interdependent facets of one holistic strategy." "The endemic instability in South Africa serves to emphasise that it is not possible to address economic issues without addressing political issues," it said. The package of reform proposals is the culmination of nine months of research, think tanks and workshops involving hundreds of managers which were coordinated by the School of Business Leadership (SBL) at UNISA. The businessmen decided to launch the project after an SBL report in 1984 showed that most workers saw the free market as highly exploitative and of very little benefit to them.

The 1984 report showed that most workers believed profits are used to pay management salaries and government taxes and that businesses are funded from limitless capital granted by banks and the government. These negative perceptions were seen as a major cause of law productivity and the cycle of stagflation, unemployment and unrest. "Against this rather bleak background of worker perceptions ... South Africa, in comparison with major trading partners, recorded the lowest gross domestic product per capita," the rpeort noted. The antagonism of black workers to business has also resulted in a substantial level of covert sabotage in many industrial plants. The report cited go-slows, the dropping of metal objects into machines, derailment of transport vehicles, the ripping of kilometres of conveyor belts with a sharp object and the incorrect labelling of scheduled medicines as recent examples of industrial sabotage that undermined economic productivity.

According to a black manager quoted in the report, "the social frustration that we (blacks) are experiencing due to years of discrimination is now being vented on the companies. The latest reforms have done nothing to alleviate this frustration." Because the government's current reform programme is being conducted in an "ad-hoc and incremeta" way, it can only lead to "greater resistance, fragmentation of effort, radicalisation of splinter groups, increased emigration of highly skilled labour and an escalation of crisis," the report said. This ad-hoc approach to reform would merely drive insecure whites to join right-wing organisations that preach violence or frustrated blacks into left wing radicalism. "Even the potentially positive statements made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the opening of parliament in January 1986, and in the subsequent well publicised advertising campaign, have fallen far short of providing sufficient goal clarity to prevent the erosion of the centre moderates," the report said. "Incremental change which does not serve to alter strategy fundamentally will only have further negative impact ... the solution and strategy for economic survival and growth require the investigation of an entirely new socio-political and socio-economic dimension."

The proposals of Project Free Enterprise have more chance of breaking the country out of its cycle of political polarisation and economic stagnation because they represent "a holistic-integrated" pattern of change. The report also noted that its proposals are different from the government's approach because they do not stop at abolishing apartheid. "If the solution to South Africa's problems were that simple, then the countries to the north of our borders would not have encountered major economic problems, major resistance to the free enterprise system after the removal of discriminatory practices and legislation," it said. Businessmen had to realise that it was also imperative for them to initiate changes in the workplace that will encourage workers to believe in the system of free enterprise. The report urged the immediate implementation of a coherent strategy of reform to break the pattern of instability being experienced by the country. In the short term it saw immediate negotiation with "recognised" black leaders as neccessary to prevent a "Muzorewa option," where moderate black leaders will lose credibility by the time they achieve power, from taking place in South Africa.

At the same time as these talks take place, a statement of intent should be porduced which outlines a "guide plan of what South Africa should be like in the near future," the report said. "The urgency of our current situation necessitates that such a statement be achieved ... by January 1987." The report also endorsed the business charter drawn up by the Federated Chamber of Industries as the framework around which such a statement of intent could be structured. The report said that it was crucial for the business sector to act as an intermediary to give credibility to this process of change. "The government has lost credibility to both the left and the right ... for this reason it has become necessary to supplement the negotiations with formalised extra-parliamentary and traditionally apolitical processes. The business sector through its various mechanisms and experience is best positioned to take up this role of intermediary."

Mandela Lawyers Say Buthelezi Remarks in Error

MB061208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT
6 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 5, SAPA — Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela has "flatly rejected" an offer by KwaZulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to visit him in Pollsmoor Prison, according to Mr Ismail Ayob, who recently visited Mandela. The Mandela family lawyer said in Johannesburg today he had sent a telex — on Mandela's behalf — to Chief

Buthelezi. Although the telex was "couched" in diplomatic language, Mandela's reaction to reports that Chief Buthelezi was interested in visiting him was "a flat rejection," Mr Ayob said. The telex reads:

"Dear Sir, I have just returned from visiting Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for an obtained permission to meet him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views on the contemplated visit to him. Mandela believes strongly the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and, ideally, when his other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him, and suggests that, in the interim, you communicate with the ANC in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them."

The object of the telex, said Mr Ayob, was to discourage Chief Buthelezi from "imposing himself on Mandela." Chief Buthelezi said this week Mandela had asked for a meeting with him "after his release" — a suggestion rejected by Mr Ayob as "misrepresentation." Meanwhile, ANC sources in Lusaka have indicated they might meet Chief Buthelezi if he approached the organisation.

Buthelezi Claims ANC Exploitation

MB080533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 7 Jun 86

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Excerpt] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the ANC mission in exile of exploiting Nelson Mandela and disclosed that there was "every indication" that it wanted him kept in jail. He warned that what he called irresponsible and unscrupulous political capital would be made out of the fact that Mr Mandela wanted to defer meeting him until his release. Earlier this week Mandela lawyer Ismael Ayob sent Chief Buthelezi a telegram at the former ANC leader's request in which Mr Mandela conveyed greetings, thanked Chief Buthelezi for his efforts to secure his freedom and said he believed that the best time for them to meet would be after his release.

Yesterday, after this had been published widely here and abroad and had reportedly caused some conern in Lusaka, Mr Ayob issued a statement claiming that Mr Mandela's goodwill message had been misinterpreted and that it was really a rejection of Chief Buthelezi. However, in a speech to Inkatha Central Committee here today, copies which were available before Mr Ayob's press statement, Chief Buthelezi predicted that Mr Mandela's goodwill message "will be construed as a refusal to meet me, which it certainly is not." He added: "It is my wish that we do not add to Dr Mandela's burdens and increase his suffering by involving him in a wrangle with his colleagues in the ANC mission in exile about me and Inkatha. Dr Mandela has spoken as a statesman in his understanding of the situation as he perceives it from jail." Chief Buthelezi said that the relationship between Inkatha and the ANC mission in exile could not be sorted out in a round table conference between himself and his people on the one hand and ANC caretaker president Mr Oliver Tambo on the other. Mr Tambo's prime responsibility was to try to present the image of the mission as though it was a single entity. He in fact presided over what were really three very distinctively different organisations: the true ANC mission in exile, the South African Communist Party [SACP] and Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The South African media forgot that Umkhonto was an organisation within an organisation and was not bound by decisions made when the ANC's National Executive met in Lusaka. Nor did those in Lusaka know a great deal about what Umkhonto and the SACP were doing. The relationship between the ANC mission in exile and Inkatha was also determined to a large extent by "glib media analysis" in this country, and it was the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], which attempted to give black political legitimacy to the conflict between the two. Chief Buthelezi said Mr Tambo and his executive erred badly in trying to further their organisations own legitimacy by boosting the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The mission in exile could now be held to ransom by the UDF and COSATU and it would as a result become nothing were these two organisations suddenly to disown it.

Says ANC Policy Will Fail

MB080602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 86

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said here today that he believed attempts to produce a conflagration of all-consuming violence in South Africa would fail. He told the Central Committee of Inkatha that the failure of attempts by the ANC mission in exile to produce such an explosion would be to the gain of Inkatha's policy of negotiation. As a practitioner versed in black politics, he knew that the mission could achieve this aim only if it were possible in the relatively short term. In order to succeed it would have not only to spread violence throughout the country infinitely more than was now the case but it would have to do so with the "absolutely essential requirement" that it controlled the violence. But it neither controlled nor directed it. It merely fuelled the escalating violence and would be totally incapable of stopping it tomorrow even if it wanted to.

Chief Buthelezi said that the longer the present struggle went on, the more the "petty powermongers wielding violence" would question ANC mission in exiles strategies and begin dictating to it. The effect on ordinary black people of the consequent intimidatory, coercive "starvation-making and community-destroying" violence would, sooner rather than later, be total disgust. When disgusted people started counting the cost of futile violence they would swing to Inkatha as had happened in 1977 and 1978. Many people committed to the principles of the old, now-banned ANC (as he was) now supported the external organisation. When the mission in exile floundered and was rejected in disillusioned anger, Inkatha would be their natural home. Just as something had perhaps to happen to the National

Party so that it broke with its right wing, perhaps something had similarly to happen to the external ANC before President P.W. Botha could really claim to be in a position to begin negotiations.

Chief Buthelezi said he was aware that there were even important Inkatha members who were intimidated by the mission in exile and who believed he should soften his approach and that "we too should be trotting oft to Lusaka, making subservient noises." He knew, however, that the external organisation could not win. If it ever did come to power through force it would be shattered out of existence by a joint black-white backlash which would not tolerate "yet another dictatorship in this country." It simply could not produce a democracy by the methods it was using. In the end it would die by the sword. "You cannot necklace people into becoming democrats," he said. " ... We will only have a democracy in this country one day if today we set about reconciling black and white in the process of eradicating apartheid. This the ANC mission in exile cannot do and this Inkatha is already doing."

ANC's Nzo Urges Mandela's Unconditional Release

MB061239 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The international community has been urged to intensify the demand for the unconditional release of the imprisoned leader of the ANC of South Africa, Comrade Nelson Mandela. The call was made by the ANC's secretary general, Comrade Alfred Nzo, who arrived in Harare yesterday accompanied by Zeneni, Comrade Mandela's daughter. The two will attend the University of Zimbabwe ceremony to confer honorary degrees on former Tanzanian Presient Comrade Julius Nyerere and Comrade Mandela. Comrade Nzo said the University of Zimbabwe honorary degree award to Comrade Mandela is testimony of Zimbabwe's support for the liberation struggle in South Africa. He added that it is also a personal honor to Comrade Mandela who has never wavered in his revolutionary commitment to a known racial society in South Africa. The ANC secretary general said the award to Comrade Mandela comes at a significant time when the apartheid regime is facing an all-round political and economic crisis.

On the recent South African bombings, in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Comrade Nzo said the unprovoked aggression demonstrated the unpreparedness of the Pretoria regime to resolve it problems through peaceful means. He said the raids also demonstrated the Botha administration's desparate attempt to prolong its lease of life. Comrade Nzo commended Zimbabwe for its stand against apartheid, Zionism, and imperialism.

Commentary Views Soviet Goals in Southern Africa

MB090834 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Onslaught on Southern Africa"]

[Text] In Angola, the long-expected Marxist military campaign against the UNITA movement is in full swing, with a three-pronged advance on the rebel stronghold in southern Angola. The illegal MPLA regime, backed by up to 45,000 Cuban troops and hundreds of Soviet advisors, have already captured one UNITA-held town. UNITA is resisting the MPLA because it took over power in Luanda when the Portuguese pulled out a decade ago and left it to the three local political movements to hold a fair election. The elections never took place, and the Marxist MPLA seized power with the help of the Cubans. The MPLA is bent on defeating the American- and South African-backed UNITA forces because they stand between them and South-West Africa/Namibia. With UNITA out of the way, the MPLA-sponsored SWAPO terrorists will have direct access to South-West Africa/Namibia, with their Cuban and Soviet backers. Gaining control of South-West Africa/Namibia is one of the Soviet Union's main objectives in its drive for control of southern Africa. Its other main objective is control of mineral rich South Africa.

On Thursday evening, an internationally manufactured television film was screened in South Africa, in which the Soviet KGB's aims in southern Africa were explained by defected former senior KGB officers in the United States. They pointed out that the Soviet delegation at the United Nations was nothing less than a hive of intrigue and espionage. The former Soviet deputy secretary general of the United Nations explained that the KGB's chief Africa expert, Mr V.G. Solodovnikov, was transferred from the United Nations to Zambia, where he initially masterminded the terrorist and international onslaught on what used to be Zimbabwe/Rhodesia.

Since the takeover of Rhodesia by the Marxist Mugabe government, it has been Solodovikov's main task to organize the takeover of South Africa by the alliance of the South African communist Party [SACP] with the ANC. This is being done with the full knowledge of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, where Solodovnikov is the Soviet ambassador. President Kaunda also hosts the southern African headquarters of the ANC-SACP alliance. It is because Lusaka is a hotbed of intrigue against South Africa that South Africa recently was forced to carry out a preemptive strike against ANC-SACP centers in Zambia.

The Soviet alliance has already caused a complete collapse of the economies of Angola and Mozambique in southern Africa. It has now set its sights on South-West Africa/Namibia and South Africa. African and Western states should be under no illusions about what will follow, should the Kremlin achieve these aims.

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Lesotho Statement

MB080651 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The South African Government has welcomed Lesotho's latest statement on people who are in the country illegally. The spokesman for the office of the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reacted to a report broadcast by Radio Lesotho calling on 46 people illegally in the country to report to the Department of Internal Affairs. The military government also made an appeal to illegal immigrants either to report to the department by 17 June or to return to their countries of origin. The statement coincides with a report from Maseru that more than 60 South

African refugees, including members of the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have been asked to leave the country. Apparently they are to be deported to Zambia. A spokesman for Mr Pik Botha said the South African Government welcomed the Lesotho Government's standpoint that it would not allow the country to be used for the planning and execution of violence against its neighbors.

Pik Botha Appoints New Ambassador to Ciskei

MB061219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 5, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has announced the appointment of Mr Christiaan van Aardt as the new ambassador, from the end of July, to Ciskei. According to a statement in Cape Town, Mr van Aardt will succeed Gereral P.J. van Deventer, following his request to terminate his ambassadorship.

Police Commissioner on Broadening Security Powers

MB060845 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Interview with Commissioner of Police General P.J. Coetzee in Johannesburg by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, general, and welcome to "Network." We appreciate your presence here tonight. I would, first, like to talk about the police in general before we come to the more critical questions. I think we could begin with the fact that the railways police are now merging with the SAP, which will be getting wider powers, and that the role of the police internally is changing in that soldiers will now be doing border duty while the police will be withdrawn to the interior where they will concentrate their operations. What, specifically, was the reason for this?

[Coetzee] I think the main reason is an awareness of the fact that the SAP is one of the smallest police forces in the world. As you know at present — although we have grown during the past 3 years — we have something like 1.7 policemen per 1,000 members of the public. Compare this to the Western world where the norm is something like 2 policemen per 1,000 members of the public, even 3 in certain countries. I know of countries behind the Iron Curtain where there are 6 policemen to every 1,000 members of the public. This awareness resulted in the belief that because of the demands of the present time not only in unrest situations but also in technological development, the police should not only be expanded numerically but the railways police should merge with the SAP so their logistical support could be coordinated, their modus operandi could be the same, and the techniques and tactics employed against crime could correspond. The police are being withdrawn from the borders because numbers are necessary in order to control unrest inside South Africa. You know, comparatively speaking, in Britain when police are confronted with a homogeneous group of strikers, that police force would use four to five times more policemen to stop the unrest than the SAP. This has resulted in the police being withdrawn from the border where the task is more suited to the system used by the SADF. At any rate, this gives the SAP more men to tackle the unrest situation internally and allows the SADF to operate here too in support of the SAP. It is a matter of numbers.

[Robinson] By withdrawing so many police from the borders and using them internally with the railways police, do you believe the SAP are in a better position to handle the unrest situation internally or is the police force still too small?

[Cotzee] Well, the ideal for the SAP set by us and accepted by government is, as I have said, about 2.6 policemen per 1,000 members of the public. That would be an ideal number which would be valid in a country which has a fairly homogeneous character as far as the population is concerned. Naturally the ideal for South Africa could be higher but one must limit one's needs to one's physical capability to train people, finance, etc. We believe that if we get greater numbers then we would be in a better position to control unrest within South Africa.

[Robinson] General, while we are talking about unrest, tomorrow in parliament a legislation program will begin to give wider power to the police in unrest areas, and there is already controversy surrounding this. This concerns the fact that the police will be empowered to detain people for 180 days. I don't think we should talk too much about the legislation itself, but the principle of detention without trial, that is something that South Africa is being criticized for. Do you believe in those principles?

[Coetzee] Well, you see, the SAP have given wide-ranging evidence on this issue before a commission of inquiry at which not only ourselves but also other experts presented evidence. So, before one can express an opinion on this, one has to say that it had to be accepted that one should examine the nature and extent of the onslaught against South Africa. Those who have declared war on South Africa — and that is indeed what they have done, because they want to change the country totally, its economy, its political system, its social system. They do not want amendment, but they want to destroy the country and they believe that out of that chaos a different, new state will rise which will be a socialist people's republic. So one has to examine the nature and the extent of that onslaught. In which areas is one being attacked? Then one had to ask the simple question: If you are being attacked on so many sides — I do not want to enumerate all the areas, but you can just think about the various areas in which South Africa is being not only criticized today, but bitterly criticized; indeed, it is said that the country has to be destroyed in all these areas — then you can ask the question: Is the legal arena the only arena in which you can face up to that kind of onslaught? Should you not also use other forms of defense against that kind of total onslaught, which itself is many faceted? Now, I do not want you to deduce from this that detentiom without trial is necessarily the alpha and the omega of the answer to those problems, but ....

[Robinson, interrupting] But does it help in any way?

[Coetzee] But of course, if one is dealing with a population in which a fear psychosis has been ingrained as a result of certain dramatic methods of intimidation — and you know about those — when there is such a fear psychosis in the population that one is compelled to use methods to dismantle or unravel the situation, to return it to normality ....

[Robinson, interrupting] So the purpose, then, is to remove people

from the community, people whom you would identify as instigating unrest?
[Coetzee] Right. But then, also, one has to add that it is not an arbitrary measure through which a policeman will deliberately arrest a person because he does not like that person. It is done only if certain mechanisms apply, mechanisms which ensure that the freedom of the individual is guaranteed, and that people who are not associated with the police have the final decision on the detention. So, to put it differently, it is called detention without trial, but that is not really the case. In many instances, those people will be put on trial. In many cases, it is just that a trial is not necessarily the offshoot of detention. It is a basic correction process to an unrest situation. That is what it is all about.

[Robinson] You mentioned the rights of the individual. Let us go into that straight away. Let us be a bit philosophical. I know if one discussed this subject with you, we could talk for hours. But just briefly, where do the rights of the individual end and where do the rights of the state begin? And is there an overlapping somewhere along the line? This is rather a difficult thing, but can you give us your view briefly?
[Coetzee] I think that one should state that our law assumes — and I support it, it is wholly valid, because it is one of the fruits of democracy — that it is better that a thousand guilty persons are allowed to remain free, if one cannot prove their guilt, than that one innocent person be imprisoned. That is at the foundation of our democratic perception in the application of the law. The other side of the coin — and there are some who believe this — there are those who say the state is such a powerful force that the rights of the individual have to be totally ignored. But surely the answer lies in the state facing this type of onslaught through a synthesization of these two views, so that one would have to accept that the onslaught has so many facets, the only way to get the situation back to normal is by the use of certain executive powers — certain powers which place the policemen in a position to arrest such persons who are visibly instigating violence, creating a climate for violence, disturbing the environment in a manner which leads to a climate which is detrimental to us all who would like to live an orderly existence. In an position to arrest such persons, and detain them in prison, with, I might add, certain guarantees, until the situation has returned to normal.

[Robinson] General, why is it so — and this week I have been looking at newspapers again and extracting a few reports — why is it that there are always allegations that the police act outside their powers? There was, for instance, an incident at Crossroads this week, when it was said the police simply arrived at the home of a certain woman, kicked open the door, and turned the whole place upside down, and started shooting. Why do these things happen? Is it always distortion by the press, or do these things happen?
[Coetzee] Let me say right away that the SAP, as an institution, cannot be above criticism. Indeed, because they have a monopoly on the maintenance of law and order, they have to be very sensitive to criticism. This is because a person who has a weak case against the SAP can only turn to the police themselves, or their superiors, or their political head, to have his case listened to. But let me ask you two counter questions. Do you think that organizations or people who are bent on the destruction of this country and all that this entails, organizations which claim that this is an illegal regime, a state which has no right to exist, would these people recognize such a state's police force, its primary organ of authority, as an impressive, well-disciplined force? Of course not.

[Robinson] In other words, what you are saying is that there is a definite campaign against the police?
[Coetzee] The other point I want to make is that there is a strong correlation between the criticism of the state... [changes thought] the more dramatic the criticism against the state, the more vehement the criticism against the SAP. So, there is a very strong correlation between these two matters. Now, the question is, of course, how is one to distinguish in a responsible way between criticism which is valid, which has substance, which is made by persons who have no ulterior motives, neither political nor criminal, and criticisms which do have these intentions these ulterior motives? That is the dilemma, because in such cases, one has to undertake a superhuman task in order to discover what kind of criticism it is.

[Robinson] On that same point, general, the blacks sometimes say — I have met people who say this, and one also reads about it — that the police are the main arm of the state they are in contact with. And they have had a lot of dealings with the police, especially when the influx control measures still applied, not so? And the complaint is often made that the police behave in such a manner towards them that they do not see the police as an objective force but a force which is racist in its attitude towards them. What do you say to that?
[Coetzee] I have said I accept that in a force like the SAP, there are certainly individuals who on occasion overstep their powers. But having said that, let me say that the people who then have to take action against them are their own colleagues. The people who ensure that they appear before the court, that they are charged with assault or whatever, are their own colleagues. But then, let me also say you have to accept that any legislation, any regulation, regardless how well meant for the general good of us all, of the whole community, is in essence discriminatory. It may be laughable, but take the example of having to prevent a person who wants to steal from stealing. That is discriminating against what that person feels he would like to do.

[Robinson] His freedom?
[Coetzee] His freedom to do so. That is the root of the matter in some cases. Now, the SAP have to act after the laws have been made. And the legislators examine all sides to see if a law is necessary, that it should apply at that particular stage of the country's history. Take for example, the liquor laws. At a certain time in our history the legislators felt that liquor should not be available to people of color. These people felt it was discriminatory. And the police had to see to it that no liquor was made available to them. So, you can see that — I do not want to keep pointing out exceptions, but in every case it is true that when the police act, there are two sides to the matter. And what is more, emotions have been aroused. Then, add to that potpourri the strong political motives, radicalism, extremism, and you are getting closer to the true nature of the criticism which is sometimes fired at the police.

[Robinson] General, our time is running out fast. I just wanted to ask you briefly about the unrest situation. It is said that the ANC is busy trying to make the country ungovernable, and we

at "Network" are busy with a documentary program on this, which we may even be able to broadcast this week some time. We have found, myself included, that in certain black residential areas of the country, things are very bad. How would you sum up the situation? Is there still a measure of control in some of the worst areas, especially in the eastern Cape, or is it true that they have succeeded in taking some areas under their control?
[Coetzee] Let me put it this way. You know, one could formulate the goals of the ANC in very great detail. But let me sum up for you in three short sentences. Their goal is to cause confrontation between the various race groups of the country. Second, they want to drain all loyalty to the state from among blacks. Third, they want to isolate us from our natural friends in the West. They say quite openly that their goal is to make South Africa ungovernable, and the situation, which you tried to describe, is the realisation of their ideal. But let me say right away — and I do not want to hide the fact that in some cases law and order has been disturbed — that it is difficult to maintain law and order, and the SAP are being confronted with serious problems. Let me not minimize that. But I must say too that the whole matter is being dramatized greatly for their own political goals, to create the impression that the country is already totally ungovernable. But it is not so. And I can assure you the SAP are in complete control of South Africa despite its geographical size.

[Robinson] General, I would have loved to continue talking with you for as long as possible and asking more questions, But our time has run out. Just one last question. I have been to your office a few times and it always seems to me things are in a frenzy. But as a person, how are things with you? And the road ahead, are you optimistic?
[Coetzee] Yes. I think that is one of the characteristics of South Africans — their optimism. It is true that we have all totally accepted that our solutions will in the final instance be found here in this country, by dialogue, by debate, and in that sense, from all I have got to know about all the population groups, it is a fact that our black moderates especially are prepared, even in difficult situations, to come forward and help the police. And you did refer to the terrorist onslaught. You know, if it was not for their help, these moderates, in so many areas, then I think things would not have been going so smoothly. But let me end by saying someone has claimed that the ANC, after more than 2 decades, is one of the greatest failed terrorist organizations in the world. Let me add to that, that it is also true they are dealing with one of the most formidable free police forces in the world today. Thank you very much.

[Robinson] Thank you, general.

10 Dead, 115 Injured in NUM-UWUSA Fighting

MB080526 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Fighting at the Hlobane Coalmine near Vryheid has left 10 miners dead and at least 115 injured, 3 critically. The fighting broke out on Friday between supporters of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and the Inkatha backed United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA]. The fight started when the NUM called for a strike in demand of higher wages and better working conditions. Within minutes the fights flared up and ended abruptly. Three miners died instantly and seven died yesterday from injuries received in the dispute. Police say between 3,000 and 4,000 workers were involved in the battle. Hundreds of NUM members at the mine have now decided to leave. (?They are) being discharged.

Black Youth Gangs Bomb Kempton Park Businesses

MB080823 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Damage estimated at nearly 1 million rands was caused this morning when armed black youths petrol bombed businesses in the Central Business District of Kempton Park. There was pandemonium in the city center as hundreds of people fled when the youths launched their attack.

[Unidentified reporter] The fist attack took place shortly after 11 o'clock this morning when an unknown number of black youths stormed into a clothing shop and hurled what is believed to be a petrol bomb into the back of the shop. As they fled, the burning shot they fired shots at the petrified people inside and also attempted to stab a young white boy. People walking in Pretoria road fled in terror as some of the youths who were armed fired shots at random. A policeman who happened to be in the area gave chase and the fleeing youths also started firing at him. He returned the fire. Screaming people ran for cover and at least one bullet hit a shop window. As the youths ran from the scene of the blazing shop, they hurled petrol bombs at several other businesses. The bombs failed to ignite but broke shop windows. Police recovered several bombs; others lay broken on the side of the road. Members of the South African Police and the Railways Police were at the scene within minutes. The owner of the shop which was destroyed in the blaze, Mr Alan Michael, told TV news what happened:

[Begin Michael video] There were about 30 people in the store as one man came in an knocked one of my staff over and threw a canister towards the back of the store. There was a bit of panic here. Smoke came out it and then it burst into flame. People tried to get out of the store and there were a couple of other gunmen there. One man with two pistols started firing all over the store. The fire took approximately 10 minutes to really sort of get going. [end video]

Top level investigations are underway.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 6 June

MB061717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 6, SAPA -- Following is the 7pm unrest report as issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom a man was wounded and arrested when members of the Development Board used a round of birdshot to disperse a mob that gathered illegally.

"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a liquor store, a supermarket and a pharmacy were looted. In other incidents five buses and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Matsulu near Witrivier the charged body of a man was found. At KaBokweni in the same area a delivery vehicle was destroyed when set alight.

"At Tembisa near Kempton Park a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight. In another incident a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when men were robbed of their money.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark the SAP dispersed a mob with tearsamoke when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Sakhile near Standerton three delivery vehicles as well as a private vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight. In another incident a liquor store was looted. The SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire and tearsmoke when a beerhall was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Daveyton in the east Rand vehicles of the Development Board were stoned. A man was fatally wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire when a private vehicle was set alight. Tearsmoke was used to disperse mobs when they gathered illegally on three occasions.

"At Walmer near PE [Port Elizabeth] the SAP were fired at twice. They defended themselves by using shotgun fire. During one of the incidents a homemade 303 rifle was found."

7 June

MB070717 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 7, SAPA — Following is the SA police 8am unrest situation report, received at 8.34am:

"The following incidents of urnest were reported overnight:

"At Motherwell, near Port Elizabeth, two charred bodies were found. Another charred body of a black man was found in the white residential area Erasmia, near Pretoria. In the latter incident indications are that the body may be that of a policeman.

"At Sakhile, near Standerton the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot and tearsmoke when a vehicle was stoned.

"At KwaZakele and Soweto, near Port Elizabeth, incidents occurred where three delivery vehicles were destroyed when set alight.

"A similar incident occurred at Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] where a delivery vehicle was set alight.

"At Daveytone in the east Rand the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot when a delivery vehicle was looted. A woman and a man were wounded. The man was arrested during the incident.

"At KwaNdengezi, near Durban, a dwelling was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria a former minister of Swaziland and a woman were killed at his home when they were shot at with an AK-47 rifle. Another woman was slightly injured in the incident."

8 June

MB080758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0751 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 8, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest report issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

At Bophalong near Vanderbijl Park, three dwellings, one of them belonging to the Development Board, were extensively damaged when petrol bombed.

At Everton near Vanderbijl Park, the Development Board police dispersed a mob with revolver fire when the mob tried to hijack a vehicle.

At Mamelodi a man was killed when he was set alight after petrol had been thrown at him. A hostel was also extensively damaged by arsonists.

During the petrol bomb attacks that occurred in Kempton Park yesterday, a policeman fired shots at a black man who was firing shots at people standing around. It is unknown whether anyone was wounded.

In the same area a petrol bomb was hurled at a furniture removal vehicle but no damage was caused.

At Tembisa near Kempton Park, a policeman was dragged from his car and assaulted. His vehicle was then set alight. His pistol and money were taken from him.

At Vosloorus near Germiston, a dwelling was petrol bombed.

Minor incidents of unrest also occurred in KwaNobuhle, Walmer, Hankey, Lingalihle and Alicedale in the eastern province.

At Mbekweni near Paarl, a shot was fired at an SADF vehicle. Nobody was hurt.

A similar incident occurred when an SAP vehicle was shot at. A man was arrested when an SAP vehicle was stoned. A policeman was injured in this incident.

At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, a dwelling was damaged by arsonists.

At Despatch two men were arrested when the Development Board offices were stoned. One of the arrested men fled and was fatally wounded when the Development Board police used a round of shotgun fire to try and stop him from fleeing.

At Alexandra near Johannesburg a charred body was found at the hostel of the South African police. It is unknown who killed him or who he was.

At Guguletu near Cape Town, a man was arrested when a mob gathered illegally after a funeral. Several incidents occurred where illegal gatherings were dispersed with tear smoke. Two incidents occurred where shots were fired at SADF vehicles. In another incident a vehicle was destroyed when set alight.

At Nyanga near Cape Town, vehicles of the SAP were stoned and at one stage shot at. The SAP used birdshot to disperse their attackers.

6 PM, 8 June

MB090548 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 8, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period 8am to 6pm today as issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"At Tswedilang, near Wolmaranstad, a woman was arrested when people were intimidated.

"The charred body that was found at Matsulu near White River on June 1 has now been identified as that of a black policeman.

"At Daveyton, near Benoni, a private dwelling was extensively damaged with petrol bombs. Tearsmoke was used by the police to disperse the mob. In another incident at Daveyton a vehicle of the city council was stoned.

"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a shot was fired at the police by unknown persons with an unknown calibre firearm.

"In other incidents at KwaZakele a private dwelling and a vehicle were damged when set alight."

9 June

MB090706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0627 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria follows:

"At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Lynville, near Witbank, a black policeman who was a spectator at a soccer match was stoned to death and his body burned.

"At Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a large group gathered at a school where they were instructed in the manufacture of petrol bombs. Police dispersed the group with tearsmoke and arrested 15 men. Petrol, material and documents were confiscated.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a mob attempted to burn a black woman in her car. Police dispersed the mob. The woman was slightly injured.

"At Daveyton near Benoni, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Actonville, near Benoni, a garage was destroyed by arsonists. A woman died in the blaze.

"At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, mourners at a funeral were stoned. The coffin was removed from the grave and burned by the mob. At Soweto, (EP) [eastern province], a man was stoned to death and his body set alight.

"At New Brighton (EP), police found the charred bodies of two black men.

"At KwaZakele (EP), a private home was petrol-bombed. Police arrested a youth in connection with this incident. In another incident, a shop was slightly damaged by arsonists. Police arrested two men and two women. Shots were fired at the police vehicles by unknown persons. No-one was injured. In the same area, a councillor and a municipal guard were slightly wounded when shots were fired at them."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CAPE TIMES on Citizenship

"The draft legislation restoring South African citizenship to some black people arbitrarily deprived of it by homeland independence is welcome," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 5 June says in an editorial on page 10. However, "the measure should go much further." Blacks living in the independent homelands "should now be offered the choice of citizenship they were not offered at independence. This choice, after all, was offered to white residents of those homelands. It is only fair that it apply to black residents as well. They — and not the government — should decide whether or not they keep their South African citizenship."

Apartheid in Health Services

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper notes that the "Indian and coloured 'own affairs' health ministers both called last week for a single health department for all races," thereby challenging the government's insistence on maintaining apartheid in health services. While the fragmention of health service is the "sort of apartheid nonsense" which might "pacify the right wing and give jobs to bureaucrats," "it is costly, inefficient and ultimately unworkable." However, "it is perhaps wishful thinking to hope" the government is prepared to drop "the racially based 'own affairs' divisions in health, education and other services which cost the country so dearly."

U.S. Position on Terrorism

Commenting on the U.S. reaction to terrorism and its condemnation of the South African raids into neighboring countries in a column on the same page, Simon Barber notes senators' moves to block an extradition treaty for IRA terrorists and concludes: "The moral here for Pretoria is that it should give up trying to persuade the outside world between attacks to see a parallel on American GI's at a Berlin disco and Christmas shoppers at Amanzimtoti. If the U.S. Senate won't accept that provos who kill British troops and police are terrorists, and to be condemned accordingly, it is scarcely going to give the label to anyone who does the same to South Africa, even if he has been trained in Libya."

'Rough Time' in Mines

Although there have been predictions of an "all-out confrontation" between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) for the past 2 years, "if this year's wage negotiations ever get off the ground, 1986 stands a better chance than either of the past two years of exploding into a black miners' 1922," Phillip van Niekerk writes in a column on the same page. "The NUM is much stronger than last year, there has been a militant mood on the ground this year which has seen a record number of strikes in an already strike-prone industry and the political climate has penetrated the once isolated hostels of the country's 750,000 black miners." Furthermore, the gold mines have been doing well and miners want some of the windfall to be passed on them. There are also difficulties in wage negotiations with the chamber. The main factor that will determine the likelihood of a strike, however, is "the mood on the ground. There have been some 130,000 workers out on strike this year, new strategies such a half-shift strikes and underground sit-ins have emerged and several hundred thousand workers participated in the May Day stayaway. The forthcoming June 16 stayaway could be a further indicator. If the current level of worker militancy is anything to go on, we could be in for a rough time this year."

Nel Supports Police Presence

In a letter to the editor on the same page on a *CAPE TIMES* editorial of 2 June criticizing the police presence at a National Party meeting in Uitenhage and calling on the police not to intervene unless real violence occurs, Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel writes: "The Pietersburg fiasco has taught us a lesson. That violence can erupt and that extensive damage to property and even injury to people can result when disruption of a political meeting is pre-planned, was proved in Pietersburg. The fact is that certain political elements have announced a strategy to illegally disrupt political meetings. This was also planned at Uitenhage. The police presence served to prevent violence from taking place. The mere fact that no damage to property or injury to people occurred is proof of the effectiveness of the preventive role of the police and makes nonsense of the contention that they should not have been there."

CITIZEN Criticizes PFP

"We wonder how the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and its Press can so easily dismiss the Government's publication, talking to the ANC, which gives some details of the ANC's background, composition, aims and objectives," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 6. "The Prog Press complains that the ANC is not given an opportunity to put its case, but who in heaven's name expects a terrorist organisation to be treated as if it is a participant in an democratic, public debate." It is time the PFP realized that "we are facing an insurrection" and revolutionaries cannot "be fought under the Queensbury rules." The "doubts and suspicions cast on the Government, both with regard to its handling of the unrest and its reforms play into the hands of those who are trying to destabilise and take over this country." "What we may soon be engaging in, if the present troubles are not ended, is a life or death struggle that would tear this country apart. Everybody, including the PFP, should be working to avoid this. But it cannot be avoided by being soft on security."

SOWETAN on Meetings Ban

"The howl of outrage that has greeted Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange's announcement that all meetings linked with June 16, 1976 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter are banned is inevitable. What is amazing is the hamhandedness of the announcement at a time when tensions are high," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 4. "We can safely tell the Government that this ban will probably spark off not only outrage but ways in which to circumvent the ban. People are already exploring ways to challenge the Government's ban on meetings between June 4 and June 30. The fact that many employers have already agreed that June 16 be taken as a paid holiday also makes nonsense of the ban placed on meetings."

'Focus' on Citizenship

"The Government's offer to restore South African citizenship to blacks will not drastically change their status from what it is now. The Government is still fully committed to the bantustan policy," Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" column on the same page. The fact that blacks living outside the "independent bantustans" will have to apply in writing to have their citizenship restored "suggests that some applications will be accepted and others rejected." The idea that blacks have to meet certain standards before they can acquire South African citizenship will "be unacceptable to blacks." Furthermore, "the fact that those who will be successful in reclaiming their South African citizenship will still remain citizens of bantustans is committed to the concept of separate States for blacks. It also shows the Government's determination to ensure that so-called urban blacks do not lose their links with bantustans with which they have been aligned by virtue of belonging to particular ethnic groupings." The "independent bantustans" and their leaders have little popular support among blacks. The only solution to the citizenship issue blacks will accept "will be the scrapping of the Homeland Citizenship Act and other laws such as the Land Act of 1913."

Indian, Colored MPs Should Resign

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange "has done SA a great disservice at a time when the country is going through turbulent time," Percy Qoboza writes on the front page of Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 8 June [date as published]. His ban on 16 June meetings "has provoked an unprecedented outrage — and shown people how insensitive the government is a time of great emotional trauma." After the House of Delegates' refusal to pass the security bills, Le Grange responded "by demonstrating that he can circumvent the right to freedom of association and the freedom of speech by banning legitimate and peaceful gatherings." This is so serious that "we are now calling on members of both the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives to resign their seats in parliament until such time that the government can assure democratic processes take place in this country." If they remain in parliament, "these people will be seen as rubber stamps for the cruel suppression of the nation's rights. This country must hang its head in shame."

Booklet Seeks To Discredit ANC

Commenting on the booklet *Talking With the ANC* in his "Percy's Itch" column on page 4 of *CITY PRESS*, Percy Qoboza writes:"What *Talking With the ANC* is all about is a monumental attempt to defame a movement that can hardly defend itself in a court of law. Nor can it answer the sometimes ridiculous charges levelled against it. The book is also an attempt to drive a wedge between our communities and the ANC." However, discrediting the ANC is no way to solve the country's problems. The government "must surely have come to realise that unbanning the ANC and allowing free debate is the only way meaningful debate and then negotiation can take place. Let Mandela talk for himself. Let Tambo talk for himself. As long as that is not happening, the production of even 'Talking to the ANC, Part II,' will lack the credibility of letting people judge for themselves on the basis of information readily available."

BUSINESS DAY on Growing Fatalism

"The decision to ban all meetings commemorating the tenth anniversary on June 16 of the Soweto riots carries, like the raids into neighbouring counries, the deeply worrying implication that government is discounting foreign opinion," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 June says in an editorial on page 6. The government has become increasingly fatalistic about the inevitability of sanctions while "the flight of foreign capital, the rising clamour to emigrate, the sanctimonious washing of hands by companies that have made immense profits here, all rest upon a similar fatalism." It has become clear that reform cannot restore short-term confidence in the political system or the economy. "Between the missionary zeal of foreigners, and the fatalistic defiance of the government, there is a great potential for events to go out of control. For that reason alone, South Africa should nurture and protect its relationships with the great democracies which alone have the strength and experience to temper the wind. In other words, no matter how bad it gets, play for time."

Colored, Indian Opposition

"The coloured and Indian Members of Parliament have, in stopping the passage of two draconian security laws, performed for the first time the sort of service that might make the tricameral parliament an instrument of change rather than an obstacle to it," *BUSINESS DAY* says in a second editorial on the same page. By delaying the passage of the security bills, the Houses of Delegates and Representatives "have shown the effectiveness of opposition. Perhaps the time has come for some members to decide whether they do not have more in common with the PFP than with the Nationalists."

Economic Growth Strategy

"Powerful voices in industry, finance and government have united in calling for a joint long-term strategy for the economy as the only way to recreate the confidence required to set off SA's incipient economic recovery," Arnold van Huyssteen writes in a column on the same page. A long-term economic growth strategy similar to those found in Japan, South Korea, or Taiwan would help restore confidence and lead to new investment. According to Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Jan Lombard, " 'SA's own institutions have been playing a big part in disinvesting from SA.' " The result in that South Africa " 'has apparently become a capital-exporting country — not to developing Africa but to Europe and North America.' " According to Lombard, "insufficient capital creation has therefore become the single most important factor in SA's low economic growth record." The economy has the potential to grow twice as fast as has in fact occurred. This means that over the past 10 years, total income could have been 10 percent higher and government spending could have been 20 percent, rather than the current 25 percent, of the income base of the economy. Lombard believes that the reason for the lack of growth is that until recently investment has only been concerned with "First World oriented SA." What is needed is "a fundamental change in outlook and philosophy. 'The simple truth about the SA economy is that its growth potential in increasingly linked to the potential and needs provided by the indigenous masses. The identification of this mass (black) demand and mass supply, aiming at its early fulfilment, is an essential element of the economic growth strategy for SA.' " This type of economic strategy " 'must be closely linked to, and also support the socio-political reforms taking place in SA,' " Lombard says. Former Afrikans Trade Institute President Donald Masson has called on businessmen to promote the free enterprise system " 'amongst the less privileged communities,' " and asked: " 'Have we done enough not only to promote people of colour into managerial positions, but also to train them?' " Trust Bank Managing Director Chris van Wyk has also called for a partnership between the government and big and small business, noting that this " 'would go a long way towards restoring confidence.' "

Night Riders of KwaNdebele

In his column on page 8 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 June, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert cites a book by Omar Badsha and Francis Wilson called "South Africa: The Cordoned Heart," which gives photographs showing scenes of poverty in South Africa. This shows vividly how influx control has hurt South Africans, with extreme crowding and an estimated 1.5 million people squeezed off commercial farms. In KwaNdebele, the population has risen to 300,000-500,000 with the government subsidy to the private bus company, Public Utility Transport Company, of R2,000 a year for each commuter totaling more than the homeland's gross domestic product. The shortest bus ride to Pretoria takes an hour and 45 minutes and some take 3 hours, while some workers must take onward transportation to get to work. Some leave as early as 2:30 am, returning as late as 9:30 pm. It is therefore not surprising that residents reject the government's position on influx control, saying that: " 'We are a lot of twisted, gnarled and warped people because of your worthless system. And our children are angry, with us and with you. They do not ride the buses. They ride the townships. What can we and you offer them?' "

BEELD on Meeting Ban

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 June says in an editorial on page 12: "We must accept that the minister of law and order has disturbing information available to him which made him decide to place a ban on all gatherings in commemoration of the 1976 riots and the acceptance of the so-called Freedom Charter. Bloodcurdling rumors of what the radicals are planning for those days (16 and 26 June) have been circulating for months. One can assume that most of it is fabrication, but in this — yes, say it — revolutionary climate which is gripping the country, anything is believed, and no chances can be taken. If only a few of these rumors become real, the government will be accused of failing to protect the nation. Yet it is a great pity that the minister found it necessary to go so far. Surely this does not contribute towards a solution. It only increases bitterness and puts a spoke in the wheels of negotiations, preparations for which are being made with great difficulty." The newspaper continues: "We cannot 'ban' our problems forever. Too often in the past we have resorted to this kind of action. And unless there are drastic changes in attitudes, it will be the same again next year."

BEELD on University Disturbances

A second editorial on the same page points out that Minister Gerrit Viljoen warned last year that university authorities should get rid of people who use the educational system of the universities for hidden political motives. "We agree with that. Too often it happens that elements on campus under the cloak of the student body act in a way which does not fit in with the character and tradition of the university as a place of education. Lawless elements undermine the effectiveness of these institutions, which are supported to a great measure by subsidies from the taxpayer. Classes are disrupted and even examinations are interrupted, as happened last week at Witwatersrand University. Healthy student politics is no crime. Indeed, it should be encouraged, but where it leads to clashes with the law — as at Wits — the university authorities should examine themselves before seeking fault elsewhere. And the authorities at that institution should not complain if the police take action on the campus to maintain law and order. Although the university is an autonomous body, it is still subject to state authority."

BEELD Explains Trust

In a third editorial titled "Trust," the newspaper says on the same page that mutual trust, or rather, the lack of it, remains one of the major stumbling blocks on the road to negotiation, both internally and abroad. The paper says the state president referred to this in his warning to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to maintain confidentiality in view of leaks about sensitive communications between the two sides. Referring to the nature and content of the leaks, the editorial concludes: "It seems as though the leaks were made in order to make sanctions acceptable and then blame South Africa for the failure of the latest peace initiatives. Time will tell whether the violation of confidentiality was a pure accident of a calculated tactic by the Wise Men in a moment of lost wisdom."

Political Censorship

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 June says in a page 8 editorial that while the government pays lip-service to basic freedoms, it "has a miserable record when it comes to upholding them." The National Party has long believed in censorship to protect morality or the status quo. The Publications Amendment Act now being debated by parliament does nothing to reduce censorship, as two Progressive Federal Party members of parliament have pointed out. "It is a fallacy to believe that debate can be controlled by restricting the free flow of ideas or by ensuring that only certain material is available." One example is the ANC, about which South Africans know little because of the ban. "The country is already paying a high price for political censorship, but the costly lesson is ignored. South Africans must be able to base today's decisions on facts and open debate — not on misinformation and ignorance."

Treatment of Youth

In his "Undercurrent Affairs," column on the same page, Rex Gibson says that one thing can be said for the youths: "They didn't create the mess we're in. Made it worse sometimes, but mostly just inherited it from the rest of us." When Law and Order Minister Le Grange said he was not sorry that so many young people had been arrested while few had been found guilty of anything, he was undoubted thinking of the "lawless, undisciplined children who have taken to killing and mindless violence with dreadful enthusiasm. They are the doomed ones without education, skills or hope," although not all are like that. A total of 5,000 children were being held in jail at the end of January and a campaign has been begun to combat the disproportionate sentences being given for public violence. On the incidents at Witwatersrand University this week, he says they showed that "the presence of television eye had no inhibiting effect on police action. And a few more young people have become casualties of our violent society, burdened with mental scars that will remain when the sjambok marks fade."

Stormy Seas

David Braun writes in his "Political Commentary" on the same page that "one of the truly remarkable things about the National Party is that it continues to steam ahead regardless of what happens in the world about it." Little that happens is a result of pressure of sanctions or domestic turmoil but was rather due "to the revolution within the ranks of the National Party, especially since Mr P.W. Botha took the helm." This explains why the leader remains arrogant and self-assured despite the crisis. At this point, sanctions are probably inevitable and "senior ministers have been muttering for some time now that the world might as well impose sanctions and be done with it." Another suggested that future trade links will be more with the East. "There is a growing feeling that once the West shoots its bolt on the sanctions issue, it will have lost whatever remained of its inlfuence with the Government. 'Then we can get down to running our country the way we want to,' says one official. South Africans should be under no illusions as to what this could mean." Some in government are suggesting that elections will be held for any group for quite a while, and "there has even been a whisper that if sanctions are universally applied and the unrest continues to escalate, the Government could suspend what democratic processes there are for a decade or more — until all groups are ready to accept a system which offers a free and democratic society based on group autonomy." This means that the National Party is not changing directions, and whether or not it can see the icebergs ahead, no one knows.

'Alternative' Press

Irwin Manoim, coeditor of Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English, writes on page 10 of the 6-12 June edition about the development of an "alternative" press at a time when the South Africa press is suffering economic woes. Many say the "alternative" press is "a no-hoper. Small little fringe papers are condemned either to die young or to grow old in obscure and penniless insignificance far away from the mainstream." However, there are three things favoring it: "First, the vulnerabilities of the monopoly press; second, the nature of the new technology; third, the changing nature of South African society itself." The established papers are weak because they cater to the "average reader," although there is no such thing, particularly in a very diverse country. The small press can cater to the people who do not fall into these categories. Second, the technological revolution is bringing about "desk top publishing" so that a group of small computers can produce a product similar to the larger computer, and it can also be linked with other sophisticated equipment, allowing relatively few people to perform functions performed by many elsewhere. The third factor is there is no alternative. The country is changing fast and old assumptions are being eroded. There is a new generation of newspaper readers "out there in the wings, just waiting for a press they can all their own, one which reflects their own, very different values. The potential is enormous." Although the "alternative" press is poorly staffed and financed, they are building for the future.

AWB Hate List

Patrick Laurence writes on page 11 about the Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] and its head Eugene TerreBlanche, who is "clearly emerging as the generalissimo of the ultra-rightist coalition." As such he not only is a threat to the National Party but also to the Conservative Party [CP] and the Reformed National Party [HNP]. The AWB's ultimate object is the establishment of a Boer state in which "all political parties will be prohibited," even those with impeccable white supremacist credentials. The size of the AWB is hard to estimate because of overlapping membership with the CP, which raises the question of who is using whom. The AWB-CP links are much warmer than the AWB-HNP links, perhaps because TerreBlanche is a failed HNP candidate. The AWB aims to resurrect the 19th century Boer Republics and "free them from 'spiritual and economic enslavement by Anglo-Jewish money' and its servile press." The

AWB says only "'Afrikaner national socialism'" can unite whites and sees the Westminister parliamentary system as "a breeding ground for a 'socialist-communist takeover.'" Its program of principles is "infused with an insidious anti-Semitism" as it links the Afrikaner fight to "'white Christian self-preservation' "and the battle against the" 'anti-Christ.'" "Jewish capitalists, and 'particularly the Anglo-American corportation,' are blamed for the inflow of blacks into white-designated cities and rural areas by putting profit before ideology. Karl Marx is linked to 'political Zionism' and accused of confessing in a letter to a 'fellow Jew' that his real aim was not the creation of a new social order but the 'dethroning of God.'"

'Talking With the ANC'

Jean Le May writes in his "In the House" column on page 13 that while there had been rumors that the government would leak its reform plans to the Eminent Persons Group [EPG], instead it chose to publish the extraordinary document *Talking With the ANC*, which "could be the silliest thing the government has ever done." It was a calculated brush-off for the EPG, and the government's "strong" position that violence would have to cease before talking could begin was eroded. In the past few weeks, the government's position has hardened. "The hawks are in the ascendance, and the government has obviously decided that talking to the ANC at the moment is out and that it will go it alone when it comes to constitution-making." The booklet may have been aimed at conservative whites, in which case it "will frighten the daylight but of them — and achieve very little else." "But a large number of very influential radical blacks, whose goodwill is absolutely essential in the current crisis, may be permanently turned off. And if it was aimed at 'moderate' blacks, its ultimate effect could be nothing short of disastrous."

Economic Problems

In an article on page 14 and 15 of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, Alexander Camargue reports that business circles have been speculating on the government's new measures to stimulate the economy. Various possibilities have been proposed. The government could repay a loan or reduce taxes hoping people will spend more. "The problem is that few are in a position to go on a spending spree. Consumers are still reeling from a drop in their real disposable income since mid-1984." The new measures need to instill confidence. "Virtually no productive investment is taking place. Most money is going into the stock market — unproductively — while capital continues to pour out of South Africa." Stimulation is a danger for inflation. Inflation is not the result of excess demand but of high production costs as a result of the low rand. "Inflationary expectations are also contributing to the price spiral as companies and workers push for more in anticipation of higher inflation." "Capacity utilisation of the capital stock has dropped to 84.2 percent. It is clearly not only foreign companies that are contributing to the dismantling of the economy." Furthermore, services have accounted for the meager growth. "But the most frightening indicator of structural constraints is that in real terms, gross domestic fixed investment has declined every year since 1982 — a total decline of over 15 percent." Worse still, it is estimated that over 60 percent of the investment has been to replace equipment rather than to expand productive capacity. "Economists agree than an overall strategy is needed as a matter of extreme urgency. The government seems to lack direction, tackling each crisis as it comes, with no long-term plan. There is no reason to believe the forthcoming package will be any different."

Defense of State Control

Duncan Innes argues on page 14 that while there are valid criticisms of state-owned organizations, this does not mean that "state ownership itself should be scaped. On the contrary, a case can be made that the way to secure a more democratic and efficient economy in South Africa is by extending and developing the notion of state ownership." He says that South Africa cannot avoid state involvement in the economy. For one thing, if trade barriers were lifted, the country would be swamped with exports and industries would be ruined and people thrown out of work. Although allowing market factors free rein might work in a strong economy, in a weak one such a strategy would cause capital and resources to move off elsewhere and "often it is only direct state intervention which can prevent economic collapse." An argument against state intervention is that it creates large monopolies with no competition and thus inefficiency. One way to overcome this is to have private companies working side by side with the state agencies to provide competition. Another way to increase productivity is to increase the democratic participation of the workers. Latin American scholars found a correlation during the Allende period between increased democratic participation and increased productivity and "no major study has ever found a negative correlation between the two." He suggests that low levels of democratic participation in economic institutions might account for low productivity seen in South Africa and concludes that "by giving people a chance to share in owning the country's resources and enabling them to participate directly in decision-making, we might even find that they are willing to give more in return."

ZAMBIA

AFP Reports Politician Arrested in Coup Plot

AB071658 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 86

[Text] Lusaka, June 7 (AFP) - - A Zambian politician has been arrested with two accomplices for allegedly plotting a coup with South African backing against President Kenneth Kaunda, the semi-official *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* reported Saturday. The newspaper said Peter Chiko Bwalya, 26, was arrested May 15 and was being held in Kamfinsa Prison in Kitwe, northern Copperbelt Province. He is accused of forming an opposition group, the People's Redemption Organisation (PRO), to overthrow Mr Kaunda's government. The paper said prosecutors alleged Mr Bwalya travelled in March to the Caprivi Strip, in the South African-controlled territory of Namibia, where he met with members of the South African military to draw support for his movement. It identified the two accomplices as Henry Kalenga and Joseph Chitalu, who were allegedly trying to draw support for the plot from students at the University of Zambia. Mr Bwalya has been an active member of President Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP), the country's sole legal political party. In the 1983 general election, he tried to contest a northern constituency, but his name was not adopted by UNIP's Central Committee. His supporters, mostly young people between the ages of 15 and 23, caused a stir by demonstrating against the party's refusal to endorse him.

'Dispute' Arises With Romania Over Mine

MB061344 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Differences in opinion between Zambia and Romania have held the reopening of the Mokambo copper mine in Mufurira. The mine is jointly owned by the two countries, and it was closed in 1970 for unspecified reasons. Charge d'affaires at the Rumanian embassy (Dimitru Selbotshali) confirmed the existence of a dispute between the two parties over Mokambo mine. He said there is something the two parties have not agreed upon and declined to give further details, saying he did not have the facts readily available as he has been in the country for only less than 5 months. He referred questions to Geomin, a Romanian co-holding company for Mokambo mine, who said the Zambia-Romania joint permanent commission of cooperation is scheduled to meet in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, in September to discuss, among other things, the future of the mine.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Says MNR Opens Office in Washington

MB061250 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 6 June (AIM/PANA)-Zimbabwe's information minister, Nathan Shamuyarira, last night repeated his accusation that the United States administration has allowed the bandits of the South African backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) to open an office in Washington. Dr Shamuyarira was speaking at a reception to launch a new book produced by Zimbabwe Publishing House which details South Africa's destabilization of its neighbours. The book, entitled *Destructive Engagement: Southern Africa at War*, deals in particular with the history of the surrogate forces used by Pretoria, such as the MNR in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola.

The minister first mentioned the MNR office in Washington a week ago, at the opening of a meeting of the inter-governmental council of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA). The American Embassy in Harare replied on the same day, claiming that the office had been opened by an American citizen claiming to represent the MNR and that no authorization was required for this. Last night Dr Shamuyarira poured scorn on the embassy justification. The fact that they do not close down the office of the MNR shows that they want it to be maintained there, he declared. He doubted that similar tolerance would be shown to foreign communist organizations wanting to set up offices in Washington. He noted the open support that the Reagan administration is giving to the Angolan counter-revolutionaries of UNITA. The opening of an MNR office in Washington, he accused, showed that they are extending sympathy and support in that direction as well.

The minister praised the magnificent research that had gone into the book, which is edited by David Martin and Phyllis Johnson, directors of the Zimbabwe Publishing House. The book makes out a comprehensive case for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. But Dr Shamuvarira warned that "if sanctions are to be implemented, there must be the political will to make them work." He regretted that such a political will seemed to be absent in many Western nations. He argued that "those who do not want to implement sanctions should say so, instead of inventing excuses," such as the alleged damage that sanctions would do to the Frontline States. The claim was regularly made that sanctions would victimise the Frontline States, "but we are already victims," said the minister. "And we are already calling for sanctions." [sentence indistinct] The contention of the book's authors that South Africa is in fact applying sanctions against the Frontline states, and pointed to the extra costs imposed on the Zimbabwean economy by South African action against transport routes in the region.

The book contains a forward by the former president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, who notes the hypocrisy of the Western nations' approach to "international terrorism." "When is terrorism not terrorism?" asks Julius Nyerere. "Apparently when it is committed by a more powerful government against those at home and abroad who are weaker than itself and whom it regards as a potential threat or even as insufficiently supportive of its own objective." The real offence committed by countries such as Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe has nothing to do with their supposed role as rear bases for freedom fighters of the African National Congress, aruges the former Tanzanian president. Their real offence in the eyes of Pretoria "is their existence as proudly independent African states."

Minister Announces Implementation of Draft

MB090726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 8, SAPA — The minister of state (defence) and the ZANU-PF secretary for youth, Mr Ernest Kadungure, today announced the introduction of compulsory national service for youth. Speaking in Harare at the closing session of the two-day ZANU-PF national assembly of the youth league, Mr Kadungure said the assembly had made a resolution for the introduction of compulsory national service "in order to guarantee more gainful employment opportunities", ZIANA NEWS AGENCY reports. The assembly, which was attended by 100 delegates from the nine party provinces, is the ultimate authority for supervising and implementing policies and directives of the party for the youth. Mr Kadungure also said the acquisition of youth league farms and skills training workshops to create more jobs for the youth would be a priority conern of the assembly. He stressed the need for a disciplinary code "to reinforce the existing guidelines on the conduct of the youth in the party."

UK Representative Confirms Sanctions Opposition

MB061618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 6, SAPA — Britain today re-stated its opposition to mandatory sanctions against South Africa for fear of "hurting" Frontline States, in particular Zimbabwe, ZIANA reports. The minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in Harare today that Zimbabwe would "suffer greatly" in the event of blanket sanctons and her government would have no influence on the regime. "We continue to believe that the Commonwealth group of eminent persons will find a way; anything short of that will create chaos for the region." Pressurised to elaborate, Mrs Chalker said it was her government's belief that Zimbabwean industry would face a "real problem."

She said Zimbabwe was already suffering but this was nothing compared to when effective blanket sanctions were imposed. She disclosed that she had differed "in principle" the sanctions issue. "He (Mr Mugabe) believes that South Africa must move quickly to the ultimate situation we all want to see. We do not agree on that. That is the difference of opinion but it is the most crucial issue," Mr Chalker said.

As a show of its opposition to apartheid, Britain was applying its own form of sanctions by cutting off any military cooperation, enforcing the Gleneagles sporting treaty and refusing to enter into any non-essential trading agreements with South Africa. I fact, she said, her government was stepping up assistance to South African black sin terms of scholarships and official contacts with the African National Congress [ANC). She however, said her government was opposed to any form of violence preferring dialogue instead. Mrs Chalker has since held talks with the foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the opposition ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, with whom she condoned South Africa's recent raids on Gaborone, Lusaka and Harare saying they were "indefensible acts of aggression." "There is no excuse for what South Africa has done; it must have been to disrupt the work of the group of eminent persons."

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

Fierce fighting continued between Amal and Palestinian gunmen despite the mediation efforts of visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. A Palestinian spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said 10 people were killed and 70 others were wounded in renewed shelling of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Besharati told Amal officials that Iran "demands that a final end be put to the fighting," which has been triggered by "invisible hands" that are "hostile to Islam," according to an Iranian Embassy statement reported by Beirut radio. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio said Besharati held talks with a Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation, while IRNA disclosed that he met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami and with leading Muslim theologians including Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, who has been linked with Hizballah. Besharati's talks with Hizballah leaders focused on the issue of the French hostages in Lebanon, according to political sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon, but the Iranian official nevertheless stressed in remarks reported by the new Voice of National Resistance radio that Iran "cannot simply order the release of the kidnapped Frenchmen," despite its strength in Lebanon.

Iran-Iraq War

One of two Iranian F-5's attempting to violate Iraqi airspace in the Al-Faw area was shot down by Iraqi antiaircraft fire 10 June, according to an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio. In other action the same day, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by the radio claimed that Iraqi naval units unleashed an "effective" hit on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast. For Iran's part, a military report carried by Tehran radio stated that Iran repulsed a "desperate" Iraqi attack in the Mehran area 9 June, killing or wounding hundreds of Iraqis and knocking out 12 Iraqi tanks. The report also said Iranian bombers raided Iraqi positions in the Al-Faw sector that day.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni addressed officials in an 'Id al-Fitr speech broadcast by Tehran radio, stressing the need to maintain "equality" between the authorities and the people, who should be allowed to participate in running the country. Shortcomings should be pointed out, he said, though the government, legislature, judiciary, and clergy "should not be weakened in the process" and no attention should be paid to "satans who are trying to create discord" in the cities. Acknowledging that "there was a time when the situation was chaotic and everything was in ruins," Khomeyni said everything is now "proper and right" with "all aspects" being "taken care of."

The Mojahedin-e Khalq opposition group stated that its military buildup on the Iranian border is linked with preparations for a "general uprising" throughout Iran, KUNA reported.

Iraq-France

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond in Paris, Voice of the Masses radio reported, noting 'Aziz's statement after the meeting that Iraq welcomes Iranian opposition leader Mas'ud Rajavi's arrival and residence in Iraq because of his calls for good neighborliness between Iran and Iraq. Speaking on French television the same day, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac affirmed that France's attempts to "normalize" relations with Iran "would not harm" Iraq, AFP reported.

In a separate development, an "informed French source" revealed to the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* that France and Iraq signed an agreement in March for Iraq's purchase of French military helicopters, WAM reported.

Syria

A 10 June report by Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* stated that President Hafiz al-Asad will visit Moscow shortly to hold talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and to sign the military contracts agreed on during Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit, according to QNA.

Libya

Libya "might allow" the Soviet Union to set up military bases on Libyan territory in the "near future," according to Mario Capana, secretary general of the Italian opposition Democrat Proletaria Party in a statement cited by KUNA. Capana, who recently returned to Italy following a 1-week visit to Libya, disclosed that a "senior-level" Soviet military and political delegation will arrive in Libya shortly to discuss bilateral relations.

In another development, JANA castigated Jordan's King Husayn for meeting "Mosad agent Reagan" in Washington, urging the Jordanian people to prevent Husayn from returning "from his master's den."

Athens Shooting

The DFLP holds Israeli intelligence agents responsible for the assassination of DFLP Central Committee member Ahmad Nazal in Athens 9 June, Radio Monte Carlo reported. However, Athens radio reports on the shooting said the victim was an Algerian and did not link him with the DFLP.

DRA

A BAKHTAR political observer denied XINHUA's "fake and slanderous" report alleging that PDPA General Secretary Najibullah was wounded during a "conflict" in Kabul.

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DFLP Official Reported Assassinated in Athens

JN100847 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The DFLP Central Committee has mourned Khalid Ahmad Nazzal, Central Committee member and a colonel in the DFLP revolutionary forces. Two Israeli intelligence agents assassinated him in Athens in yesterday evening. The two Israeli agents, according to the front, opened fire on him and fled on a motorcycle.

PLO Renews Call for Cease-Fire in Beirut Camps

JN091903 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued in Tunis yesterday, the PLO appealed once again to Arab leaders and nationalist and Islamic forces in Lebanon to work for halting the barbaric attacks against the Palestinian camps. The statement said that the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps have been intensively shelled and that the agent gangs continue to attack civilian citizens, a large number of whom have been wounded. The PLO statement denounced the assistance some Arab parties are giving to the suspect elements for the attainment of their objective of liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The statement urged all parties to abide by the cease-fire agreements to evacuate the wounded and send foodstuffs and medicines to the besieged inhabitants.

'Arafat: End 'Treacherous' Attacks

JN091832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated that Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs revealed their real ugly face when they attacked Caspas, (Al-Rawati), Al-Barjawi, Abu Shakir, and the University of Beirut. In a speech at a celebration of Palestinian students in Tunisia yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar reiterated his call for speedy action to halt the treacherous attacks against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

'Arafat Criticizes Jordan in Italian Interview

LD091119 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Rome (KUNA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has unabashedly criticized Jordan's sole Middle East peace effort and said in a thinly-veiled warning that King Husayn would be under an illusion to believe he could go ahead with this drive without the PLO. 'Arafat, in an interview published Monday [9 June] in the *CORRIERE DELLA SERA* newspaper admitted that his 1985 accord with King Husayn on searching jointly for a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question has in effect been laid to rest.

The Palestinian leader stressed the Jordanian Government would be "miscalculating" if it was pondering driving a wedge between the PLO and the West Bank Palestinians "by continuing to pursue a hostile policy toward the organization."

'Arafat's flaming remarks coincide with talks in Washington later today between King Husayn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan as the two leaders are expected to review Middle East peace chances. Reagan and Husayn are also expected to talk about the Jordanian monarch's efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria amid growing signs that an eventual Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement would significantly change the Middle East map.

'Arafat was equally critical of the U.S. President who, he said, was only interested in protecting Israel, Washington's staunchest ally in the Middle East. Reagan, according to 'Arafat, is now playing for time because he has no clear plan for a Middle East solution.

The Palestinian leader denied there was any coordination between the PLO and Lebanon, but admitted that "some" Palestinian fighters have returned to Beirut to join their families "which is their right." Palestinian fighters were forced out of Beirut during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. 'Arafat, meanwhile, accused Syria of backing and inciting the ongoing onslaught against the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut at the hands of the militias of the Shi'ite Amal movement. The camps war is part of a design to Balkanize Lebanon and the Middle East in general," said 'Arafat.

He said he cannot understand Syria's sudden change of heart as the attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps followed intensive contacts with Damascus which were hoped to lead to high-level reconciliation talks between Syria and the PLO. 'Arafat underscored the right of Palestinians to armed struggle against the occupation forces and at the same time dissociated the PLO from terrorism. He described Palestinians who carry out terrorist attacks as "agents for foreign powers," and recalled that the Palestinians as a nation have been the first victims of terrorism.

Fatah's Abu Iyad Denies Plans To Return to Lebanon

GF101022 Doha QNA in Arabic 0848 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 10 Jun (QNA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee, has denied press reports about a Palestinian-Lebanese agreement on the entry of weapons to Lebanon through the port of Juniyah and the use of this port as a Palestinian base.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *AL-BAYA*, the Palestinian official denied Palestinians would side with any ethnic group against another in Lebanon. He said: Some parties have sold the Palestinians cheaply, regardless of Palestinians leaders' sacrifices. He affirmed that Palestinian leaders do not intend to return to Lebanon, noting that the Cairo agreement has not been abrogated by the Lebanese Government or the Palestinians.

Abu Iyad denied recent press reports that the Lebanese authorities have given 6,000 passports to Palestinian leaders on instruction from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. He said: What was published on this is untrue and is designed to undermine Palestinian relations with some Lebanese parties. Salah Khalaf harshly criticized Amal for the camps war. He affirmed that this movement wants to limit commando operations by the

Lebanese national resistance movement and the Palestinians against the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon.

Concluding, Abu Iyad emphasized that Syria is able to stop Amal's military operations against Palestinian camps.

Sources Ponder Post-Reconciliation Mini-Summit

GF090814 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jun (QNA) — Arab diplomatic sources speculate that an Arab mini-summit will be held after the success of Jordan's current efforts to reconcile Damascus and Baghdad. The mini-summit would include His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan; Iraqi President Saddam Husayn; and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Quoting these sources, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that the likely possibility is that this summit will be held in Al-Ta'if after complete crystallization of the reconciliation efforts and that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi would probably be invited to the summit to give it a wider Arab nature.

Combat Group Attacks Israeli Patrol in Gaza

JN091800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating in the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist patrol with hand grenades and incendiary grenades in Gaza Square in the occupied strip the day before yesterday, wounding and killing many of the patrol members. Zionist security forces beseiged the scene of the operation from all directions, carried out a search campaign, closed several shops, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Despite the enemy's measures, our combat group safely returned to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Vote on Arms Signals 'Weakening Friendship'

GF091120 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
9 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Weakening Signal of Friendship"]

[Text] By the narrowest possible margin U.S. President Reagan finally succeeded in getting approval for his arms sales to Saudi Arabia. His administration had argued that the sale was needed to send a signal of continued U.S. support for moderate Arab states and to deter Iran from spreading the war in the Gulf. In particular President Reagan wanted the approval to confirm "America's commitment to a security relationship that has served both the U.S. and Saudi Arabia well over the past 40 years." The narrow vote in the Senate last weekend, which sustained Mr Reagan's veto of an overwhelming congressional resolution prohibiting the sale, must have appeared as a very weak flickering flame of friendship from Riyadh and other capitals in the region.

Saudi Arabia has hitherto relied almost entirely on Western countries for its defence needs, and it has spent more than $44 billion since 1971 buying arms from the U.S. alone. Unfortunately, every time Riyadh or any other Arab government has submitted a request for arms to defend its national interests, Western countries have tried to impose unacceptable conditions, and have acceded to the request only when it served their own interests, and what is worse, the interests of the Zionist entity. Last year West Germany attempted to get Saudi Arabia to recognise Israel as a condition for arms sales to the kingdom, a condition that Riyadh rightly described as flagrant "rudeness", an intervention in the country's internal affairs and an infringement of its sovereignty. As a result the deal fell through. A year before that U.S. Congress tried to impose similarly humiliating conditions on a $220 million arms deal with Jordan which King Husayn described as insulting, and Amman was denied the defensive weapons.

In the latest case Riyadh had originally submitted a request for a $3 billion package which had included advanced fighters, helicopters, infantry vehicles and sophisticated electronic equipment for U.S. warplanes they have already purchased. The request was progressively trimmed until last weekend when only a $265-million deal, less than 10 per cent of the original, was approved. The last and perhaps cruellest cut of all was the removal of 800 Stinger missiles because opponents said they could fall into the hands of terrorists, implying they could not trust the Saudis to take care of their weapons without producing a shred of evidence to support their insinuation.

Even as this emasculated arms package goes through another fight seems to be looming later this month when the first of five AWACS radar planes is expected to be delivered to Saudi Arabia. The $8.5 billion deal was signed in 1981 of which Riyadh has already paid $3 billion. According to *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY*, these AWACS are equipped with special devices which will allow both Israel and the U.S. to jam their radar systems. Moreover, the deal was approved by Congress only after Mr Reagan agreed to the demand to certify before delivery that Saudi Arabia has made a major contribution to regional peace, which to them means supporting the Camp David process. Congressional opponents of the current arms deal, who still include an overwhelming majority in both houses, allege that Saudi Arabia has not only withheld support from Camp David but also gives political and financial support to the PLO and Syria, adheres to the boycott of Israel, and sided with Col Al-Qadhdhafi in the latest American attack against Libya. If these be crimes, which Arab would want to plead not guilty?

The treatment meted out supposedly by a friend should be a bitter lesson to those who may have placed too much trust in a country which identifies its interests in the region entirely in terms of the requirements of the Zionist entity. Such people are an endangered species in the Arab world which is now developing a more even-handed foreign policy and diversifying its sources of arms to preserve its own legitimate interests. Jordan did not hesitate to buy arms from the Soviet Union when the U.S. refused, and Saudi Defence Minister said two weeks ago that if the arms deal with the U.S. was blocked, the kingdom could acquire them from any country "irrespective of whether we are bound to that country with diplomatic relations," which was an obvious allusion to the Soviet bloc. Indeed the Soviet Union has already offered to supply as many SAM-7 missiles, which are comparable to the Stingers, as Riyadh wanted. It will not be in arms that the Arab world will be found wanting in a world that has an enormous arms surplus; but many will feel the loss of a friend who has been proved again to be unreliable.

Somali President's Health Continues To Improve

LD092320 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2230 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Officials at the Armed Forces Hospital in Riyadh explained that the health of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre continues to improve daily. The medical bulletin that was issued by the hospital today on the health of the Somali president said that his excellency received visitors today from 1000 to 1100.

Lack of European Political Influence in Mideast Noted

LD100851 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The foreign ministers of the EEC member-states have decided to urge the United States to revive its concern for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. After the Ministerial Conference of the EEC member-states in the Netherlands which lasted for 2 days, differences between European and American policy have emerged concerning a number of issues of tension in the world including the Arab-Israeli conflict issue. This, however, does not mean that the Europeans are ready to adopt a policy which is independent from the American standpoint towards this conflict; a matter which makes one rule out the adoption of a new European initiative. As is known, the West European standpoint vis-a-vis the question of searching for a formula for a just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict has remained, and still remains, an expression of a desire lacking any effective and influential action. This approach has robbed the European collective standpoint of any influence, and today the fact of the European Community urging the United States to revive its concern for a solution seems to reflect an increasing feeling that the Europeans are still unable to make an independent choice to raise them to the level of their growing economic interests with the Arab world.

This approach casts some doubts on the credibility of the European role in dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict. This role takes one step forward and then takes tens of steps backward. This has caused increasing Arab indignation because the size of the European interests in the Arab worid imposes the adoption of a European standpoint characterized by the necessity to protect these interests. Thus, the new European Community call on the United States about the necessity ro revive the American role perpetuates the feeling that the Europeans are unable to take an independent standpoint which might lead to a European choice expressing the independence of such a standpoint. For this reason the failure of the European meeting to reach agreement on dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict issue was no surprise, considering the fact that the European Community seems unready to adopt an independent policy, and this perpetuates the feeling of Arab indignation as long as Europe does not adopt an independent policy which would raise it to the level of its interests with the Arab world, and which would be remote from the sympathizing which has up to now been to avail because it does not stem from true convictions.

Crown Prince Leaves for Switzerland on Private Visit

GF091151 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 9 Jun (SPA) — Crown Prince, His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, left Al-Ta'if for Switzerland at 1100 today on a private visit.

Cairo Press Reacts to Waldheim's Election

NC100956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — The newspapers *AL-AKHBAR* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* describe Dr Kurt Waldheim's victory in the Austrian presidential elections as a setback to all of Israel's attempts to distort the man's image. They add that his triumph is testimony in favor of the Austrian people, who refused to give into any form of tutelage or to respond to Israeli pressure at the expense of their country's interests.

In its editorial today, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes that the goal of the ferocious Zionist-Israeli-U.S. campaign against Waldheim was not understood until the world's collective memory went back to 1974, when Waldheim headed the United Nations. At that time, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat delivered a historic speech before the UN General Assembly, in which he explained the Palestinian issue and the Palestinians' legitimate rights to the world. Israel and the United States never forgave Waldheim for that.

The paper notes: As usual, Israel showed neither shame nor restraint when it interfered in the domestic affairs of a European state like Austria to influence the decisions of voters there.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the election results are a further assertion of people's instinctive rejection of foreign influence. The Austrian public's decision was made freely, away from all Zionist Israeli-American attempts to contain it. The paper concludes by saying that Waldheim's success is evidence that Arab causes can find backers in the outside world, who are ready to provide their support to protect the principles of justice and humanitarianism.

In an editorial on the same subject, *AL-AKHBAR* writes that when Waldheim was UN secretary general, he adopted honorable stands on those causes he thought were truly right. He did not give in to any adverse propaganda. During his term of office, he showed a great deal of understanding on the question of Arab rights, particularly the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East conflict. The paper adds: These positions apparently gave rise to the hatred borne against him by Zionist organizations and Israeli circles.

The paper states that from the moment Waldheim was nominated, everything turned upside down, and a smear campaign began to take shape. The instrument used in this campaign was the World Jewish Congress. It issued a statement accusing Waldheim of involvement with Nazi occupation forces in World War II

AL-AKHBAR points out that if the Israelis have used this matter to confirm and deepen Europe's sense of guilt over what happened to the Jews at the hands of the Nazis, Waldheim's success came as a setback to all of Israel's work, and was testimony in favor of the Austrians, who refused to give in to any type of tutelage or to respond to Jewish pressures at their country's expense. *AL-AKHBAR* concludes by saying that Israel has succeeded in erasing the facts of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It has taken advantage of the Arabs' weaknesses to plant false information about the conflict in the minds of the world public. However, Waldheim knows the plain truth, and is aware of the Arabs' rightful causes. This is the underlying secret of the ferocious Israeli campaign, for they want leaders who do not know the truth.

Cairo Airport Boosts Security at Airlines' Request

NC091605 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jun (MENA) — Additional security precautions will be taken at Cairo Airport to ensure safety to the aircraft of some international companies that have requested such measures. This was stated by Brigadier General Midhat Mus'ad, chief of operations of the airport's police.

The Spanish Airline Company, British Airways, and Israel's El Al all demanded extra security at the airport. This includes examination of luggage once before it is admitted into the customs area and again before it is allowed in the luggage compartment. The companies also demanded that explosives experts examine the luggage. The Cairo Airport police agreed to arrange for these measures, which have been requested to ensure additional safety for these airliners and which will be applied over and above the regular security precautions usually observed in the airport.

AL-Baz Visits UK for 'Important ' Meetings

For reportage on the visit to the UK by Dr Usumah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, for political meetings with British officials, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the United Kingdom section of the 9 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UAE Paper Says Military Agreement Signed With France

GF100905 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Jun (WAM) — An informed French source has stated that Iraq and France signed a military agreement in March to supply Iraq with a number of Super Puma helicopters worth 1.8 billion French francs.

Quoting the source, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that these helicopters are highly effective in attack missions and can be equipped with missiles, projectiles, or guns.

The agreement was signed with the French company Aerospatiale. However, the company has not fulfilled the agreement, waiting for matters relating to the settlement of the amount.

The French source stated that Iraq would pay 20 percent of the amount in cash, with the rest to be settled a few months after the delivery of the first batch of mortar guns at the end of last April [as received]. The mortar deal is worth 500 million francs. Iraq is also trying to obtain the Mirage-2000, the most advanced and versatile French combat fighter planes.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Ground Defenses Down Enemy F-5

JN100728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0704 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Two enemy F-5 planes tried to penetrate our international border in the VII Army Corps sector on 10 June. Our ground defenses confronted them and succeeded at 0643 [0243 GMT] in hitting one of the planes and exploding it in mid-air. Its pilot was seen falling inside Iranian territory.

God bless the heroic men of our ground defenses who, thanks to their bravery, have kept the battle's airspace closed to the Khomeyniite scoundrels.

[Dated] 10 June 1986

Navy Hits 'Large Maritime Target'

JN100734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0706 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Navy, the faithful defender of the Arab Gulf waters, has recorded a new great deed in its continuous efforts to cut off the supply lines of the regime of charlatants. At 0400 [0000 GMT] today the brave lions of the Navy scored a precise and effective hit on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. They then returned with their units safely to their bases, God be praised.

God bless our loyal Navy men. Thanks to God for His success.

[Dated] 10 June 1986

Lloyds Says Liberian Tanker Hit

JN081258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] London, 8 Jun (INA) — The British Lloyds Insurance Company has stated that an oil tanker flying the Liberian flag was hit by missiles off the Iranian coast last night. Lloyds informed the INA London office a short while ago that the tanker, the *(Energy Mobility)*, whose engine room was hit, has sent rescue calls.

Lloyds explained that the tanker, weighing 103,163 metric tons, was built in 1972 and is managed by the Hong Kong-based (Orient Overseas) Company.

Communique No 2,254

JN091631 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,254 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces are continuing their heroic confrontation of the aggressor cliques, inflicting further losses and imposing their control over all operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force is continuing to cut off the supplies of the Iranian regime which is insisting on war, discord, and ruination. At 0605 [0205 GMT] today our planes launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. After scoring an accurate and effective hit, our brave eagles of the air returned safely to base with their planes. Praise be to God.

2. Our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened intensive and concentrated artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions opposite them, killing about 40 of the Khomeyniite scoundrels and wounding others. Several enemy ambulances were seen evacuating losses.

3. The brave VII Army Corps soldiers continued to strongly pound enemy positions opposite them. They managed to achieve the following: four shovels destroyed, five ammunition dumps destroyed, two machine guns destroyed with those manning one of them killed, two enemy soldiers killed, two vehicles destroyed, three infantry positions destroyed, and one machine gun emplacement destroyed.

4. Some enemy soldiers tried to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Fire was opened on them, killing three and forcing the rest to flee. In other places of the same sector the enemy sustained the following losses: two soldiers killed, five others wounded, one Kalashnikov rifle captured, one vehicle destroyed and its occupants killed, and two ammunition dumps and three infantry positions destroyed.

5. One tank was damaged and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector. One tower and four infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. The forces of the clique of backwardness ruling in Iran shelled Khanaqin, Al-'Uzayr, and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1986

Tariq 'Aziz Visits Romania, Meets With Officials

For Bucharest AGERPRESS coverage of the visit to Romania by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq 'Aziz, including his meetings with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva as well as the communique issued on the visit, see the Romania section of the 9 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Visits France

For reportage on the activities of Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz during his visit to France, including his talks with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, see the France section of the 9 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn Meets With Reagan, Bush in Washington

JN091907 Amman Television Service in English 1845 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] His Majesty the king met at the White House in Washington today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, Foreign Minister Tahir Al-Masri, and Muhammad Kamal, Jordan's ambassador to the United States. It was also attended by top U.S. Administration officials, including Secretary of State George Shultz.

His majesty the king later met with Vice President George Bush. Mr Bush hosted a luncheon in honor of his majesty the king and the accompanying delegation. Mr Shultz attended the meeting. In the meantime Mrs Bush gave a luncheon in honor of Her Majesty Queen Nur.

His majesty arrived last night, our local time, at Andrews Air Base near Washington D.C., where he was welcomed by high-ranking officials in the U.S. Administration and Arab ambassadors to the United States. Meanwhile, his majesty is scheduled to receive at his residence in Washington later today Mr Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Talks Begin at White House

JN100617 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Washington — The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the U.S. side led by President Ronald Reagan held official talks at White House yesterday evening. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Ambassador in Washington Muhammad Kamal. They were attended on the U.S. side by Secretary of State George Shultz and a number of senior U.S. officials.

King Husayn also met with Secretary of State Shultz. King Husayn received in his place of residence in Washington yesterday evening Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and a number of senior U.S. officials. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim.

Prince Hasan Receives Bahraini Minister

JN061148 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this morning Bahraini Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, who conveyed a message addressed to His Majesty King Husayn from his brother His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain. In a statement to PETRA, Al-Mu'ayyad said the message deals with the intimate brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries, as well as developments in the Arab and Gulf arenas. He added that Prince Hasan asked him to convey the greetings of King Husayn and his own greetings to the amir of Bahrain, the prime minister, and the crown prince. The meeting was attended by Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib, and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman.

The Bahraini information minister left Amman this afternoon following a brief visit to Jordan. He was welcomed and seen off by Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib.

Jordanian Bank Denies LE FIGARO 'Allegations'

JN050903 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Jun 86 p 20

[Text] Amman — The Petra Bank management in Amman has sent a letter to the French newspaper *LE FIGARO* protesting a recent article by the newspaper's correspondent in Israel. The management ridiculed the correspondent's allegations that Jordan is suffering from a stifling economic crisis and that one of the prominent features of this crisis is the collapse of the Petra Bank.

Stressing the sound financial position of the bank and its firm, continuing service to Jordan and the Jordanian people, the bank's management voiced surprise that the *LE FIGARO* article should be similar to an article published in the Israeli newspaper *JERUSALEM POST* on 16 May 1986. which also came in the wake of a suspect campaign among certain circles in Amman during the second week of May and which ended in failure.

The bank's management asked the newspaper *LE FIGARO* to publish a clear, categorical rebuttal of its correspondent's allegations as soon as possible and reserved for itself the right to sue the newspaper for damages that might result from these allegations.

Iran Works To Obtain Release of French Hostages

Besharati, Hizballah Discuss Hostages

NC092129 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Political sources in West Beirut told the Voice of Lebanon this evening that Deputy Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati focused his talks with Hizballah leaders last night on the issue of the kidnapped French hostages. The sources said that Besharati is seeking an end to the issue of the French hostages. However, the sources did not indicate whether the contacts held by Besharati have produced any results.

Iran Unable To 'Order' Release

NC100649 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jun 86 (tentative)

[Text] An Iranian Government official has said that his country cannot force pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon to free the French citizens who were kidnapped recently. The Iranian official was commenting on Arab press reports, which stated that the release of the hostages might be linked to France's campaign against the Paris-based Iranian opposition group Mojahedin-e Khalq. The official added that the Western media are trying to tie the Mojahedin's departure to the release of the hostages. Continuing his statement, the Iranian official declared: We are strong in Lebanon, but we cannot simply order the release of the kidnapped Frenchmen.

More on Group Claiming Italian Attache Car Bombing

AU091047 Rome ANSA in English 1032 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, June 9 — The self-styled "Group for the Defense of Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners in Europe", whose past actions have been aimed at freeing prisoners held in Italy and France, has taken responsibility for the bomb which blew up the car of the Italian military attache in Lebanon, Colonel Amadeo Sturchio, Saturday. A statement from the group yesterday threatened "new actions" against "European interests" if the prisoners in France and Italy are not released. "We will not allow any power to hold them unjustly in prison," the communique said.

Fighting Continues in Palestinian Camps War

Karami, Iran's Besharati Discuss War

NC091120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati resumed his talks today with spiritual and political leaders as part of his efforts to end the camps war. The Iranian official conferred with Prime Minister Rashid Karami at noon today. In a statement after the meeting, Besharati said: We discussed various issues affecting Lebanon, with particular emphasis on the continuing conflicts in the camps. We told the prime minister that every Iranian official is pained by such fighting. We also let him know that Iran is working diligently to unite the ranks of Islam against all enemies who are trying to portray these conflicts as the product of sectarianism.

Army Posts Suffer 'Sudden' Shelling

NC091144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Army posts in Suq al-Gharb came under a sudden and violent rocket and artillery attack from Junblatt's positions in 'Aytat and 'Alayh at 1345 today. Our correspondent reports that the shelling involved Army posts in Qurs al-Mudawwar, Al-Khazzanat, Prince, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, and Qal'at al-Hisn. Meanwhile, the observers positions in the Kamil Hotel are coming under heavy machinegun fire. This deterioration in security soon covered Kafr Shima and the Science College combat lines, which are the targets of rocket and machinegun fire. Efforts are being made to contain this sudden deterioration along the combat lines on the mountain.

Camps Under Artillery Fire

NC091226 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] According to our latest security reports, 120-mm artillery rounds and antitank shells have been fired from East Beirut at the Al-Karamah-Al-'Amrusiyah area since 1415 today. Shells from an unknown source are falling in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Heavy sniper fire and sporadic shellfire are being exchanged on the camps front.

6 February Group Threatens Amal

NC091512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A spokesman for the 6 February Movement contacted us and claimed his movement was responsible for the explosion that occurred in the Al-Barbur area yesterday. The spokesman threatened to take other steps unless the Amal Movement withdraws from the 6 February Movement's center in Tal'at Abu Shakir within 48 hours.

Palestinians From Tunis Arrive

NC091632 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] According to some security reports, hundreds of Palestinians arrived in Lebanon from Tunis via the port of Khaldah [south of Beirut] last week. The same reports indicate that they have been deployed in several areas in West Beirut and on the mountain.

New Sunni Group To Liquidate Syrians

NC091648 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The recent events in West Beirut, particularly those affecting the Sunnis in Tariq al-Jadidah area, have started to spur reactions in other Sunni areas. An atmosphere of discontent currently prevails in the city of Tripoli over this issue. Our radio has learned that a group of Sunnis is trying to establish a secret Sunni movement there, to be called the 9 February Movement. One of the main objectives of this movement would be the liquidation of Syrian intelligence agents in Tripoli.

Iranian Mediation Unsuccessful

NC091717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The camps war has again flared up, but this time against the background of Iranian mediation being conducted by Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati with various leaders in West Beirut. The security situation in the camps area flared up on a wide scale at 1745 today. Fierce clashes raged on the Al-'Annan, Zayn al-Din, and Al-'Amiliyah combat lines in which various caliber artillery and tank shells were used. The clashes soon spread to the outskirts of Shatila.

Palestinian Spokesman on Fighting

JN091854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] For the 21st [as heard] consecutive day, Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the 6th Brigade continue to siege and shell our Palestinian people's camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the 6th Brigade intensified their shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps today, using artillery, mortars, and tanks. As a result of this criminal shelling, 10 citizens were killed and 70 others were wounded, including a large number of women and children.

The spokesman said that this new shelling took place following the arrival of military reinforcements belonging to Nabih Birri's Amal movement gangs and the 6th Brigade to the area of the besieged Palestinian camps. The Palestinian military spokesman added that these agent militias continue to prevent foodstuffs and medicines from reaching the camps and to obstruct local and international medical teams from carrying out their duties in the camps. The spokesman called for halting these barbaric aggressions, stressing that they have Lebanon, Palestine, and the Arab and Islamic nation as a target.

PNSF Delegation Meets Iranians

NC091932 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation representing members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] visited the Iranian Embassy in Beirut at approximately 1930. Members of the PNSF delegation met with the Iranian delegation currently visiting Lebanon, in the presence of the Iranian charge d'affaires. Discussion focused on the situation in the camps and the conditions of the camps' inhabitants. The two sides also discussed the security and political situation in Lebanon.

Besharati, Amal Officials Meet

NC091947 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Lebanon has issued a statement saying that the visiting Iranian delegation resumed its activities in Beirut and met with a delegation resumed its activities in Beirut and met with a delegation representing the Amal Movement, which was led by 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the committee's executive committee. The delegation included 'Aql Hamiyah, 'Ali al-Husayni, and Ahmad Husayn, the movement's military, administrative, and financial officials. Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati said that the delegation told Amal's officials that the Iranian officials are much pained by the battles taking place in the camps. He added that invisible hands, which are hostile to Islam, stand behind the battles and try to give them a sectarian character. Besharati further said that Iran strongly condemns the ongoing intrigue and demands that a final end be put to the fighting.

Brother 'Atif 'Awn welcomed the Iranian delegation and praised the leadership of Imam Ayatollah Khomeini. He said that the Iranian delegation and Amal officials held consultations in an atmosphere of love and frankness on the conditions in Lebanon in general and the unity of Muslims to confront their enemies everywhere. They discussed in particular the painful situation in the camps and the efforts to prevent the escalation of the camps war into a civil war. He hoped that the blood of Muslims will be spared in order that they might become soldiers in fighting Israel, the common enemy.

Hizballah, Syrian Nationalists Clash

NC092015 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] It was reported from western Al-Biqa' tonight that fighting involving the use of rockets and machine guns resumed between the Hizballah and Syrian nationalist gunmen in the area of Masgharah.

Clashes Near Television Station

NC092009 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Clashes have been going on for 10 minutes near the channel 7 television station in the Tallat al-Khayyat area. The building received two rockets hits. An anonymous caller contacted us, claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Tariq al-Jadidah forces [quwwat tariq al-jadidah], and said that these forces were responsible for the attack on the television building. In another development, a man named Faruq Aytani was kidnapped in the Al-Musaytibah area this afternoon when some

Amal gunmen broke into his house. 'Aytani is an official of the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun. He has been abroad for some time and returned to Beirut about a week ago to spend the 'Id al-Fitr holiday with his family. He is also a member of the alms fund committee affilated with the Lebanese mufti's office in the UAE.

Rocket Hits, Disrupts Channel 7

NC092026 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A clash occurred in the vicinity of the channel 7 television station between 2200 and 2215. The fighting took place between a force from the 6th Brigade and unidentified gunmen who attacked the 6th Brigade center with rockets and machineguns. The building was hit and transmission on channel 7 was disrupted. In another development, socialist and Amal gunmen appeared in large numbers in several areas of West Beirut at 2100. It has been reported that mobile roadblocks have been set up on the coastal road leading to the south and gunmen at these roadblocks have kidnapped some pedestrians.

Group Claims TV Station Attack

NC100600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An unidentified individual called us this morning and claimed to be a spokesman for the Salah al-Din Squad [Wahdat Salah al-Din], which belongs to the 'Umar al-Mukhtar Forces. He announced that his organization was responsible for last night's shelling of the building that houses Lebanon's channel 7 television station. He said that channel 7 no longer speaks for the Lebanese or even the Shi'ite community, but only for the Amal Movement and its leader, Nabih Birri. The caller added: We warn again, as we have in the past, that we will strike at the Amal Movement and at Syrian intelligence whenever conditions permit.

PSP Official Freed

NC092111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] According to security reports, Muhyi al-Din Ghandur, an official of the Progressive Socialist Party in the Al-Rawshah area of West Beirut, was kidnapped by Amal yesterday and released today. Meanwhile, the body of Nazih al-Suqi, who was kidnapped by Amal members yesterday, was discovered in the Spinneys area today.

Amal, Palestinians Resume Fighting

NC101005 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0952 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Our correspondents have reported that 107-mm grad rockets have been fired at Al-Dikwanah, Al-Mansuriyah, and Bayt Miri from Ra's al-Nab'. Meanwhile, the battles between Amal and the Palestinians resumed a short while ago along the Burj al-Barajinah combat line.

Chamber Speaker Al-Husayni Leaves for Paris

NC091132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, left for Paris at 1230 today at the invitation of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly. During his visit, Al-Husayni will hold talks with French officials on ways of implementing UN Resolution 425, which provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

Israeli Planes Fly Reconnaissance Over South

NC091138 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the south as part of their reconnaissance sorties today.

Israelis Fly Over Beirut, Mountain

NC100821 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli warplanes broke the sound barrier while flying at a high altitude over Beirut and the mountain at 1020 today.

Kuwaiti Paper: Al-Asad To Visit Moscow 'Shortly'

GF100916 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (QNA) — Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* reports today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will visit the USSR shortly to sign military agreements with the Soviets previously initialed by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during his visit to Moscow. *AL-QABAS* adds the Syrian president would also hold talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the Middle East situation and developments. Press reports earlier stated that Khaddam's talks with the Soviets concerned supplying Syria with the most advanced Soviet plane, MiG-29, and a number of submarines and other advanced weapons.

Defense Minister Talas Warns Against 'Aggression'

JN081354 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jun (SANA) — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, has stressed that any aggression against Syria will not be a picnic and that fire will burn all those who attempt to carry out an aggression against it.

In a speech he delivered during a field visit to one of the Armed Forces' formations, Gen Talas explained the serious situation and the fierce onslaught against the Arab region in general and Syria in particular due to its commitment to its firm and principled stands. Gen Talas spoke about the dimensions of the imperialist U.S.-Zionist pressures against our people to force them to capitulate and relinquish their basic issue.

Concluding his speech, Gen Talas stressed that under the wise and brave leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria will continue to be a strong fortress in the face of imperialists and their aggressive plans.

Ba'th Friendship Delegation Heads for DPRK

JN101044 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A Syrian Arab friendship society delegation led by Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Ba'th Party regional command member and head of the Syrian-DPRK Friendship Society, left Damascus for the DPRK this morning. Comrade Qaddurah is carrying a message from President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, to DPRK President Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Qaddurah was seen off by the DPRK ambassador in Damascus and a number of comrades in the Regional Command.

AL-BA'TH on Shultz' Upcoming Visit, Moscow Talks

PM061511 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 1 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Attempts and Syria's Firm Stand"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is due to arrive in our area during the first half of the current month. Although no official details have been released regarding the objectives of the visit, certain American newspapers said last week that the visit will deal with urgent issues including "giving momentum to peace process... and the question of terrorism."

Certain news sources say that Shultz is coming to the area carrying new Middle East proposals, while other reports say Shultz' visit is a continuation of British Prime Minister Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine, which sought an alternative representation for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza. Leaving aside reports leaked by the West about Shultz' visit and going back to the reality of things, we find that invariably any visit to the area by a U.S. official at this level serves only Israel and its aggressive objectives. Examples of this are numerous.

We feel that Shultz' visit aims at intensifying tension in the area — that is, to take a direct part in the prepations or, rather, to complete the steps that Zionist War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin began during his recent visit to Washington for taking military action against the Arab nation. Therefore it is not unlikely that Shultz' visit has the purpose of putting the final touches to the aggressive military action which Washington and Tel Aviv hint at.

We in Syria know what the U.S. and Israel are preparing against Syria and all the Arabs. It was in this light that Syria made its move, particularly in the direction of the Arabs' loyal friend the Soviet Union, which gives every support to the Arab struggle. Our delegation's visit to Moscow under Comrade Khaddam's leadership and the talks it held with Soviet leaders were of extreme importance in that they dealt with the situation in the area and focused on Washington's and Tel Aviv's provocative actions, whose ultimate aim is to render the situation explosive.

The Soviet Union highly rated Syria's principled and firm stand on all current issues, a stand that does not please the United States and Israel because they see Syria as a real stumbling block to their plans to perpetuate the occupation and impose hegemony on the region. We would not be exaggerating to say that Syria, with its principled nationalist political line, represents the nation's masses who reject all the policies of "subjugation annexation" which Washington is trying to impose on our Arab homeland.

Syria, which has rejected and opposed the policy of "the stick and the carrot," can only stand strongly against all that is being hatched against our Arab nation. Our delegation's visit to Moscow under Comrade Khaddam was to put the Soviet friends in the picture and hold consultations with the Soviet leaders in the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to reach a common view of the current situation in the area and, consequently, take necessary measures to confront what may arise as a result of a miscalculation by the enemies of our Arab nation. We believe the visit has achieved all the objectives it sought to achieve.

Peres Charges 'Anti-Semitism' in Waldheim Election

TA091900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, speaking in Tel Aviv this evening, said the background to Waldheim's election was not without signs of anti-Semitism. He said Austria has a problem of anti-Semitism and he added that anti-Semitism is the problem of anti-Semites; we are no longer dependent on them. Here is a portion of the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin Peres recording] From my viewpoint, the problem is not whether Waldheim was or was not elected. What really does worry me is the background, the accompaniment to his election, and that accompaniment and that background were not without signs of anti-Semitism. As I see it, the problem is not Israeli-Austrian relations. The problem is certainly not whether we maintain contacts of one sort or another with Austria's elected president. The genuine problem is Austria's attitude toward itself, Austria's attitude toward its past: the ease with which it is forgiving the fact that it was — even if only by conquest, an explainable conquest — part of a camp from which only a feeling of horror and dread has remained. I would like to say, without being too much of an expert, that, as I see it, anti-Semitism is a danger to the anti-Semites. Thank the Lord we are no longer dependent on them. We live our own lives here; we do not need approval from any Austrian about how to live, how to behave, nor do the Austrians need us in such matters. But Austria has a problem. We have not even heard any voices from there such as, for example, the voices heard from Germany, whether from Adenauer, or recently from Von Weizsaecker, the president of Germany, who made a speech which was really moving, which touched the heart, and was very courageous, about Germany and its past. Noboday can change the past, but every generation must decide on its attitude toward the past and change it. What is worrying about this phenomenon, beyond any doubt, is that there has been a mass attempt here to indulge in self-pity in order to justify a past that cannot be justified, and that is the big problem. [end recording]

Speaks on Relations With Austria

TA101046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres this morning expressed concern for the anti-Semitism manifest during the Austrian elections. He said a clear and loud voice against the Nazi regime and anti-Semitism must be raised. The prime minister was speaking to high school students in Tiv'on. Vivien Royston reports:

[Begin recording] [Royston] The past, according to Prime Minister Peres, is something Austrians, like Germans, cannot change. But they can change their attitude to the past. President Waldheim has expressed his desire to continue the close relations which exist between Israel and Austria. I asked the prime minister if he felt this was now possible:

[Peres] It's not a simple question, and it's not a simple answer. Many of us were very much preoccupied by the accompanying phenomena which characterized the elections in Austria. The problem is not just a problem between us and Austria, but in my judgment between Austria and their own past, between Austria and their attitude to some of the most important values in our lives.

[Royston] None of us, he continued, looks for any particular failures. Nobody can change the past, but everyone can change his judgment of the past and the conclusions which can be drawn.

[Peres] And in order to prevent the return of the terrible experience that none of us can understand, neither forget, of the past, in the future, I think a clear and loud voice against the Nazi regime, against anti-Semitism, a voice of regret and divorce from this chapter in the history of some countries, must be heard in unqualified terms.

[Royston] The prime minister did not respond as to whether Israel's ambassador to Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, will return to Vienna after being recalled for consultations. [end recording]

Officials Satisfied With U.S. Statement on Pollard

TA100422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Israeli officials in Washington have expressed satisfaction with the State Department's latest statement on the Pollard case. The administration has said there is no evidence to show that a spy ring was operating involving Israeli officials other than those mentioned in the Pollard indictment document.

The Israeli officials in Washington indicated they consider the State Department announcement a clear response to alleged Justice Department leaks on the case.

Lapidot Named Representative to Tabah Arbitration

TA090418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Israel will be represented by Professor Ruth Lapidot and Egypt will be represented by Professor Hamid Sultan in the arbitration over Tabah, according to our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. The two countries have yet to decide about the three international arbiters. The talks on Tabah will resume in Cairo within a few days and this issue will also be raised.

Our correspondent has learned from U.S. sources that Egypt now prefers a process of conciliation to precede the arbitration, for fear that Israel might present solid evidence. Egypt has asked Washington to formulate a process which, although it will not be called conciliation, will nevertheless attempt to bring about a solution, albeit not a final and irrevocable one.

Eban Says Egypt Wants To Solve Tabah Dispute

TA100432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says Egypt is still interested in resolving the Tabah border dispute. Eban returned from a meeting in London with the chief adviser of Egypt's President Mubarak, Usumah al-Baz. Eban was speaking to reporter Jack Katzenell:

[Begin recording] [Eban] They say they do want to solve it; they are prepared for the unfreezing that will follow from it. They repeat what I heard from them in Cairo that on the day that the compromise is signed they will appoint the ambassador and then proceed to various high-level meetings. And, above all, their motive for wanting it settled is not only the satisfaction of their own national interests but also their desire to get on with a discussion on the Palestine problem. Their case is that we are so involved with Tabah and bilateral questions that Egypt is not able to play its full part in a discussion of how to move forward on the peace process in general.

[Katzenell] There has been a report attributed to the Foreign Ministry here that the Egyptians have suddenly got the feeling that they might not win arbitration over Tabah and, therefore, they are indicating that they might prefer some kind of process which is closer to this conciliation mentioned in Camp David without actually calling it conciliation. Did you get that impression from Dr al-Baz or did you feel that they were still set on arbitration and only arbitration?

[Eban] That part of the reported remarks by a Foreign Office source does not conform with what I understood. My own impression is that the first part of the Foreign Office statement is correct — namely, the Egyptians do want to proceed with a discussion — but I didn't get the impression that they want to abandon the arbitration principle or the arbitration framework; they don't want to appear to their public opinion as though the international boundary of Egypt which has been recognized as such for many decades by all the world, including Israel in the Camp David treaty, is now, as it were, up for revision. [end recording]

Egyptian Tourism Minister Postpones Visit

TA061135 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by tourism affairs correspondent Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] Fu'ad Sultan, Egyptian minister of tourism and civil aviation, will not make his planned visit to Israel in the middle of this month.

According to the original plan, the Egyptian minister was scheduled to hold a return visit to Israel immediately after Ramadan (around 16 June), together with a delegation of Egyptian travel agents, in order to try to advance bilateral tourism.

An Israeli tourism official who returned from talks in Cairo last week said that at this point the Egyptians are procrastinating. They are no longer talking about a return visit by the Egyptian minister immediately after Ramadan, but only after Ramadan will they decide on the date for the return visit.

Meanwhile, in reply to an official invitation sent by the Israeli Travel Agents Association, the Egyptian Travel Agents and Tourism Office sent a letter last week rejecting the invitation for the month of May because of Ramadan, saying that only after it ends will the Egyptian office start putting together the travel agents delegation for the visit to Israel.

D. Levi Criticizes Atlas Position on Resettlement

TA091720 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Construction and Housing David Levi yesterday ordered an immediate halt to the printing and distribution of the *Israel Atlas*, because, according to him, the chapter on settlement in the atlas contained political positions that contradict the government's policy and decisions in the settlement sphere.

Levi ordered the dispersal of the editorial board responsible for publishing the atlas and requested the director general of his Ministry, Eli Nataf, to check the degree of personal involvement of the director of the Ministry of Construction and Housing's Settlement Department, the man responsible for publishing the atlas, Dr Ron Adler, and the involvement of two of the department staff who are on the atlas' editorial board.

Levi decided to take this step after he learned of quotations from that part of the atlas that deals with settlement, which was written by Prof David 'Amiran of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Among other things, on settlement in Judaea and Samaria the atlas says: "These were nationalist elements, primarily nationalist-religious ones, headed by Gush Emunim, which worked vigorously for the establishment of settlement points in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District." Another part says: "Many of the West Bank settlements were established within the fabric of the Arab colony in order to prevent a future territorial-political partition of the area. Thus there is a striking contradiction between the Gush Emunim political-religious ideology, whose avowed goal — unintentional, but unavoidable — is a binational, Jewish-Arab state, and the ideology of traditional Zionism, whose goal is a Jewish state with a Jewish character and a Jewish population which is, therefore, prepared for compromises in the field."

Levi said he regards the inclusion of a definitely political position in an official government publication as a very grave matter. He ordered the chapter on settlement to be rewritten, concentrating on giving the facts and data.

The *Israel Atlas* editorial board consists of nine professionals, three from the Department of Antiquities, three from the Hebrew University, and representatives of the Ministries of Transportation, Education, and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Rabin Orders New Lavi Cost Estimates by End of June

TA100605 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry is reassessing the production costs for the Lavi aircraft. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has instructed that the new estimates be in by the end of this month, one of the reasons for this being the U.S. criticism and the cost estimates assessed by U.S. representatives visiting in Israel, which were sometimes 50 percent higher than the estimates arrived at by the Israel Aircraft Industries. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar adds that more and more components of the defense establishment are beginning to doubt the system's ability to live with the financial resources allocated to the project. Our correspondent recalls that Minister Rabin had previously announced that during the production stage, only $550 million at current prices will be spent each year, while the Americans, for example, assess the cost at $1 billion per annum. The Americans may see this period as their last chance to halt the project before its first test flight and the prototype's rollout.

Urges Consideration of Alternatives

TA100829 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
10 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Yisra'el Zamir, Alex Fishman, and Avi Benayahu on 9 June; place not given]

[Text] "What the Americans want now is to present us with alternatives to the Lavi; there is no question of halting financial aid to continue work on the project. Israel is open-minded about the proposals and is prepared to examine them on condition that the development of the aircraft is not delayed in the meantime.

"The alternatives are not the F-20's, but a combination of U.S. platform and Israel avionics," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated yesterday in an exclusive interview with *'AL HAMISHMAR*.

The defense minister pointed out that in the meantime the Americans are not signing any contracts, but he believes they will unfreeze them within a few days. "If the Americans have any proposals and they believe it will take some 6 months to formulate them in coordination with us or with our observations, I am ready to listen to them. We have no proposals, we have a [Cabinet] decision," Rabin said.

"The impression I got from the visit of the Pentagon delegation in Israel last week and from the U.S. Embassy staff in Israel is that this suggestion is acceptable to them but has not yet received Washington's final approval. My assessment is that the approval will be issued within a few days and will include two elements: the raising of proposals and the nondelay of the projects. I have not detected any change in the U.S. approach of not deciding for us. They are trying to persuade us but the decision will be up to us," Rabin emphasized.

The defense minister noted that the Lavi meets the needs of the State of Israel; but this does not mean there are no other solutions involving other planes obtainable from the United States which would provide an answer we could live with.

The defense minister added that he had recently determined the maximal sum to be used for manufacturing the plane based on the assumption that U.S. aid does not change. "By the end of this month Israel Aircraft Industries will present me a proposal explaining how we plan to manage with this sum; I believe we will manage. One should bear in mind that the purchase of a sophisticated airplane from the United States is expensive and that scrapping the Lavi project will involve the dismissal of some 7,000 workers, including 2,000 engineers. Those Americans who want to see a technologically strong and advanced Israel must also take these factors into consideration," Rabin noted.

Replying to a question, Minister Rabin said that Israel is still looking for a U.S. company as a partner to the Lavi project but that he was pessimistic about the outcome.

M. Levi Cites Lavi's 'Advantage'

TA101315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi says there is a national advantage in producing the Lavi plane in Israel if we want to establish one of the most advanced technological infrastructures in Israel. Producing the plane can give us the best answer to our operational needs, both regarding the threats from our enemies and Israel's military conceptions. The chief of staff, however, thinks the airforce can obtain planes in other ways. Lieutenant General Levi was speaking in the Jerusalem Economic Club, and our correspondent Mikha'el Miro brought this summary of his remarks.

'Eyni Expects Lavi To Fly on Schedule

TA091101 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The head of the Lavi project, Menahem 'Eyni, says development of the Israeli plane is going ahead as scheduled despite debate with the United States over the costs of producing the plane. Israeli experts say each Lavi will cost about $15 million. U.S. Defense Department analysts say the price will be closer to $22 million, and are urging Israel to reconsider the project. Menahem 'Eyni, of Israel's Ministry of Defense, told reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that although Israel cannot maintain the project without U.S. help and funds, he believes Israel's Air Force will fly the Lavi:

[Begin recording] ['Eyni] The Lavi is definitely going to fly; actually the first aircraft will be flying very shortly, in September, and the rollout of the first aircraft will be even closer than that, in July. I strongly believe that not only the prototypes will fly but also the production aircrafts, the operational aircrafts will fly as well in due time. There is an argument between DOD [Department of Defense] people and our people about the cost of the production aircraft. It's a very serious argument, and we do face some difficulties in this program because of this argument.

[Ben-'Ami] But what if the argument shouldn't be resolved? The Americans have been showing greater and greater reluctance, it seems, to back the project, and it appears are now suggesting to Israel that we really should reconsider the whole idea of the Lavi fighter.

['Eyni] We made it very clear to the American official that we cannot proceed with the Lavi program without the American aid in technology and in funding, and they know that — we made it very clear to them, and they understand that — and they never said that we will have to manage by ourselves without their aid and their help. They are not happy with the program because they think that the cost, the real cost of the Lavi is much higher than we had expected it to be.

[Ben-'Ami] And what about the reports that the Americans are suggesting alternatives for the Lavi?

['Eyni] We made it very clear that we are not considering any alternatives for the Lavi, but if they choose to do this study they are most welcome to do it, and we will be more than ready to look into that. But such a study cannot be completed within days or weeks. Such a study can be completed ... it takes several months to complete. Therefore we are not expecting anything new to happen in the next few months. The Lavi program will continue and we are proceeding with it as usual. [end recording]

Defense Ministry Official on Lavi

TA090841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The United States wants Israel to stop producing the Lavi and to receive U.S.-made aircraft instead. Shalom Oren reports:

[Begin recording] [Oren] In about 1 and 1/2 months the Americans will apparently present Israel with alternatives to the Lavi: the well-known F-16 and the F-20 which is not very much in demand. Defense Ministry officials say it is now clear that the Americans want us to stop the project and that if we are offered good alternatives, we will discuss them and make a decision. Mr Tzvi Tropp, the Defense Ministry's economic adviser, says the U.S. considerations are economic in nature but at the same time the Americans take Israel's welfare and security into account.

[Tropp] From my contacts with the U.S. team over the last year, it is my belief that the considerations of the Americans are not economic in the narrow sense of the word but rather that their fundamental decision is that we should not use U.S. funds to develop an aeronautical industry that would compete with U.S. industries, particularly with the Northrop Company which is stuck with the F-20's, for which it cannot find a customer at the moment.

[Oren] Can Israel go ahead with this project without U.S. funds?

[Tropp] This is a complex question. Theoretically, Israel can do it, but this would take a very heavy toll because we will have to give up many other things both in terms of building up our military strength as well as other national projects. Consequently, technically speaking the answer is affirmative. However, a more comprehensive answer is that if we do not receive U.S. aid to develop the Lavi, the project will be dropped from our national order of priorities and we will opt for other projects.

[Oren] Some $1.2 billion have been invested in the project so far and there are differences of opinion between Israel and the United States over the cost estimates. Basically, the Americans argue that the production costs of the Lavi are much higher than the Israelis admit and they would not want us to use their aid to compete with their aeronautical industries. Technically, Israel can continue to produce the Lavi but economically speaking there is a problem. It should be emphasized that the Israeli Government has not passed a final resolution on the subject and has just made relevant decisions occasionally. Israeli decisionmakers may be called upon to tackle this issue once again in the next few days. [end recording]

Bank Calculations Show Drop in Defense Burden

TA101010 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Shimshon Ehrlich]

[Text] If all the military and civilian U.S. aid is deducted, the defense burden shouldered by Israel dropped to 5 percent of the GNP last year compared to 12 and 18 percent in the previous 3 years [as published], according to a report issued by the Bank of Israel. According to these calculations, the defense burden borne by Israelis is equal to that borne by the British and slightly less than that borne by the Americans.

If the military grants, not civilian ones, are deducted from the defense expenditures, the defense burden borne by Israel amounts to 15 percent compared to 20 and 21 percent in previous years.

The sharp drop in the defense burden, when all the grants are subtracted, stems from the transformation of aid which had earlier been given in the form of loans to grants and an increase in overall aid.

Economic sources have expressed their uneasiness about the way these data are being published. In their opinion, these data might create an unfavorable impression, particularly in the United States. They also argue that there is no relevant justification for this form of calculation because civilian aid is given for civilian purposes and, consequently, cannot alter the defense burden.

In contrast, other sources argue that this form of calculation has been prevalent for a long time and has been published every year and that there is no justification for eliminating it from the report when the data become discomfitting. In fact, Israel receives all the aid, including civilian aid, because the heavy defense burden hinders its ability to devote sufficient resources to civilian purposes.

Effectiveness of Security Zone as Buffer Reviewed

TA100454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A year ago today the Israel Army completed its pullback from Lebanon. Operation Peace for Galilee, which launched Israeli troops across the border on 6 June 1982, was officially at an end. Defense Minister Rabin and his military commanders acknowledge that Israel's problems with terror from across the border have not been ended. But, says reporter Alan Ben-'Ami, they do believe that Israel has now found the most viable way of keeping it under control.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] The system rests on the security zone which Israel has established running parallel to the border with Lebanon, anywhere from 8-15 km deep inside south Lebanon. Israeli soldiers maintain an unceasing operation along the border itself, carrying out patrols, manning observation posts, and monitoring the border fence and its electronic warning systems. Across the border, in the security zone, some 2,500 of the south Lebanon army carry out similar duties with Israeli help, financing, and training. And in addition, small Israeli units move around inside the security zone whenever and wherever Israel feels they can do a particularly useful job in thwarting hostile actions. That hostility can come from a variety of sources: Palestinian terrorist groups, Lebanese Shi'ite radicals, or pro-Syrian organizations, and from the Syrians themselves who support, aid, and even direct many of the attacks against Israel and the security zone.

According to the Israel Army spokesman, there have been 1,165 hostile operations during the past year in which 6 Israeli soldiers were killed, 2 kidnapped and are still missing, and 29 soldiers and 10 Israeli civilians were wounded. But, over 80 percent of the attacks involving katyusha rocket fire, ambushes, minings, suicide car-bombers, and terrorist infiltrators were directed at soldiers in the security zone. Only 3 terrorist gangs succeeded in infiltrating as far as the Israeli border before they were stopped, and out of more than 500 katyusha or mortar shellings, only 46 — some 8 percent of them — were directed into Israel. The men responsible for maintaining security along Israel's northern border will give no guarantees that the situation will improve and that no katyushas will fall in northern Israel.

The Palestinian terrorist organizations are making strenuous efforts to return and reestablish themselves in south Lebanon. Lebanese Muslim groups, particularly the Shi'ite Amal organization and the pro-Iranian Hizballah religious extremists, are vying violently for control of the south of the dissolution of the security zone. And the Syrians are ever ready to promote hostility that will discomfort Israel. However, said one senior military source in the north last night, the security zone has proved its capabilities as a buffer against all of this; and a year after the IDF pullback, Israeli residents of the Galilee are able to enjoy a highly secure and normal life. [end recording]

D. Levi Criticizes Shamir, Demands Party Convention

TA100804 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — David Levi lashed out at Herut leader Yitzhaq Shamir last night, accusing him of having mounted a smear campaign against him.

Levi appeared before several of his supporters at the party's Metzudat Ze'ev headquarters last night in what party insiders said was one of a series of gatherings he has been holding recently, apparently in an effort to win support for any future showdown with Shamir.

"Shamir made a terrible mistake," Levi thundered, "when he first decided to sling mud at me. He is not hurting David Levi personally, but this whole movement." Levi demanded that the party convention, which broke up in disarray in March, be immediately called into session again.

Yesterday's outburst is seen as indicating that, despite talk of an imminent resolution of the party's internal conflicts, Levi and Shamir are no closer to agreement than before.

Some three weeks ago, after a meeting with Shamir, Levi said that the two had patched up most of their differences and that within a fortnight the convention would be reconvened for a single day to rubber stamp a power-sharing arrangement between the warring factions.

Cabinet Approves Proposal To Cut Water Allocations

TA081739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Cabinet has decided to cut water allocations by 200 million cubic meters a year for the next 10 years, of which 160 million cubic meters will be slashed from the agricultural sector. In so ruling, the Cabinet adopted the agriculture minister's proposal. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huler reports that five ministers, among them Nisim, Rubinstein, and Pat, opposed the resolution because they believe 300 million cubic meters of water should be cut. The Cabinet spent approximately 4 hours discussing the water shortage problem, and representatives of the Agriculture and Finance Ministries presented it with statistics on the gravity of the situation.

Returning Shi'ite Defectors Rejected by ASL

TA091905 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Dozens of Shi'ite soldiers who defected from the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] have recently returned to the southern region and they want to return to the ranks of the ASL. At this stage, it has been decided to turn down these requests. The IDF is pleased with the progress made over the past year by the ASL soldiers and with their ability to fulfill the security tasks.

Family Unification Requests on 'Id al-Fitr Approved

TA091915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration in the territories has approved 109 requests for unifications of families to mark 'Id al-Fitr, the festival marking the end of the Ramadan fast. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that last year no requests for unifaction of families were approved because of a change in policy. The requests that have now been granted were approved for humanitarian reasons.

Oumarou on UN Session, OAU Expenditures

AB071615 Dakar PANA in English 1559 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Niamey, 7 June (ANP/PANA) — "The industrialized nations did not commit themselves to any figures on the program we presented at the UN special session on Africa," Mr Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general, said Thursday in a exclusive interview with the Niger weekly *SAHEL DIMANCHE* on arrival from New York where he attended the UN special session on Africa economic crisis. Mr Oumarou said, "Our industrialized partners have shared with us the duty to side with us in order to explore new development projects for Africa." The OAU secretary general said Africa has several alternatives, among them Afro-Arab cooperations. "Our dearest wish is to boost South-South cooperation in general and Afro-Arab cooperation in particular," he said. Mr Oumarou said that Africans should convince themselves that Africa's development depends on the determination of the Africans themselves, the creative genius and perseverance in efforts.

Speaking on the coming Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa, Mr Oumarou said that the desired objective is to obtain support and solidarity from the international community to exert pressure on South Africa to dismantle apartheid and grant Namibia independence. "Some gains have been made but we must go beyond in order for South Africa to feel the political and economic weight of the international community," he said. In replying to a question about the creation of the pan-African army against South Africa, Mr Oumarou said it was an "African approach" to put together common means to dissuade those who would intend to take destabilising measures against the continent.

Evoking the African states contributions to the OAU budget, he indicated that a punctual efforts has been made. "The arrears are down to 10 million U.S. dollars against 31 million dollars in July last year." 124 budget posts of which 62 were vacant and three OAU offices have been closed, Mr Oumarou disclosed, and since 1 June OAU "rolls" on a new budget. He said measures are effective and the saving made as a result of these redress measures amount to 1,650,000 U.S. dollars. The secretary general said this sum is distributed as follows: 1 million dollars to support the economic endeavours of the Frontline States, 500,000 dollars to coordinate the actions of CILLS (Interstate Committee Against Drought in the Sahel), of IGAD (Interstate Committee Against Drought in East Africa) and SADCC (Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference) and the balance will be devoted to the restoration of the organisation's headquarters. Starting next year, Mr Oumarou said, if the same redressing measures are maintained, OAU will be able to bank on the annual savings of 2,500,000 U.S. dollars that will be distributed through concrete actions with regards assistance to African countries.

ADB President Satisfied With UN Africa Session

AB082220 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Victoria, 8 Jun (AFP) — Babacar N'diaye, president of the African Development Bank (ADB), said on Sunday in the Seychelles that the very fact that for the first time the international community should meet to discuss the economic crisis in Africa during the UN special session constitutes in itself a positive achievement. "We saw the participation at a very high level of almost all member states of the United Nations, and I must say that that was a consolation for us, a reason to believe that this meeting has brought general awareness to the international community on the issue of the crisis in Africa," he said following a 5-day mission to the Seychelles. The ADB president stressed the interdependence of nations. A rise in the standard of living in developing countries will also bring big growth in the developed countries, he said.

Babacar N'diaye, leading a delegation of his organization, was invited by the government of Seychelles for the celebration of Liberation Day on 5 June. During his stay, he visited projects financed by the ADB in the Seychelles, and which represents more than $40 million. The ADB delegation and representatives of the Seychelles government, during their discussions, outlined areas where the bank can intervene in the next 5 years.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives 'Id al-Fitr Messages

LD091429 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 3, June 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a number of congratulatory messages from Arab and Muslim heads of state on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

The leader of the revolution received congratulation messages from President Salih of the Arab Republic of Yemen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Republic of Pakistan. Mirghani, Republic of Sudan. Sheikh Ahmad Kaftar, mufti of Syria. The secretary general of the Arab African Union and the secretary general of the organisation [word indistinct] and Islamic capitals and cities.

Also the leader of the revolution received two congratulation messages for the blessed 'Id al-Fitr from Adi Omaru, secretary general of the OAU and Sheikh Kasim Mulumba, secretary general of the Supreme United Islamic Union of Kampala, Uganda.

Congratulates Austria's Waldheim

LD101125 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jun (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution has sent a cable to the Austrian president-elect, Kurt Waldheim. The following is the text of the cable:

Mr Kurt Waldheim, I congratulate you on the trust bestowed on you by the Austrian people by electing you president of the Republic of Austria despite the efforts exerted by Zionism which leads the world Jewry with a view to harming you.

That was a challenge, with no parallel in the history of the world, to the will of a people in choosing their president. Furthermore, it is an open interference in the internal affairs of an independent country.

The Zionists deny to others what they permit themselves to do in massacres and terrorism against the Arabs everywhere.

This proves that Zionism seeks to dominate the world and drive it toward a catastrophe so that God's chosen people, as world Zionism claims, will remain.

In conclusion, I affirm to you that we uphold the closest relations with your country and you. I also affirm our desire to develop these relations in all fields.

I wish you good health, happiness and success.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

UN Envoy Cited on Readiness for 'Dialogue' With U.S.

LD081051 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Libya's permanent delegate to the UN, Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki has said that Libya is ready to engage in a dialogue with the United States in order to normalize relations between the countries.

In an interview published today by the paper *AL-ITTIHAD* in Abu Dhabi, he adds that Libyan-American relations will improve only if the United States renounces its support for Israel and changes its stand on the problems of the Middle East.

Dr al-Turayki said that Libya will stand on the side of Syria in the event of the latter being subjected to an Israeli aggression. He also warns that fresh raids against Libya would lead to further tension in the Mediterranean region.

JANA Calls for Jordan To Prevent Husayn's Return

LD100918 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jun (JANA) — At last and after much procrastination, coupled with humiliation that exceeded the expectations of all observers, Mosad Agent Reagan has condescended to allow his brother Husayn [King Husayn of Jordan] to enter his stable, dragging his feet so that he enters with one step forward and two or more steps back.

Commenting on this, the JANA Arab affairs editor writes that after almost a week of tedious waiting marked with desperation since his summoning to Washington, Husayn today received the permission of his master and Mosad agent to "lie prostrate" before him and to pour out his "scabby" bag's entire contents of filthy roles that he had learned by heart and fully acted out on the comedy stage of Stable David.

After sitting in humiliation in the waiting room, the agent Husayn held himself up to ridicule in his clumsy haste to do business at the sourse of meanness. The humble broker bowed his head and kissed the hands of his master, "the child-killer," which are drenched with the blood of the martyred Libyan Arab children, murmuring "Sir, I have come, I have come in obedience and I am awaiting your orders."

The JANA Arab affairs editor affirms that "the child-killer's summons to the broker Husayn marks the first visit of treason "carried out by an Arab ruler following the failed U.S.-NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah." The visit marks yet another blot on his record which abound with treason, plotting, meanness and agentry against the Arab nation."

The JANA Arab affairs editor affirms also that "the ugly broker has totally lost his manhood and served for good his relations with the Arab nations and has abandoned Islam. He recalls that the dynasty to which the broker Husayn belongs "was well known since its rotten beginning for its open conspiracy against the Arab nation and its future and existence.

The broker Husayn, who persisted further and further in accepting one insult after another, swallowing them with all their bitterness and sharpness, today repeats his filthy broker's role and on each occasion receives a cheap and miserly price and, as usual, does not escape receiving a sharp slap.

The JANA Arab affairs editor pointed out again the incrimination and degradation of Washington's pawn, whose humiliating visit to the Black House has coincided with the escalation of the rancorous campaign against the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

He called on the Arab people of fraternal Jordan "and their living forces to hurry to light the fuse of the popular revolution and prevent the agent Husayn from returning from his master's den, just as happened in the case of his partner in treason and agentry, the severed lackey Numayri."

The JANA Arab affairs editor affirms that the opportunity exists now more than ever to avenge the students martyred recently at the universities of Irbid and Amman.

The JANA Arab affairs editor concludes by saying that the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf and "all Muslims throughout the world pin their hopes, all their hopes on the upsurge of the free-men of Jordan to complete the last tragic scene," and make the curtain fall on the black chapter which abounds with treason so that the bright Arab face would return to Arab Jordan and "Jordan would reassume its role in the pan-Arab struggle and take its natural place as the longest active direct front with the enemy of the Arab nation.

JANA Cites Paper on Anniversary of U.S. Bases Closure

LD100919 Tripoli JANA in English 0811 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Tripoli, Shawal 4, June 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the eviction of U.S. bases, *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*, the weekly newspaper issued by the revolutionary committees, greeted the occasion with an article titled "The Active and Effective Principles". It said: "This fierce blow America received was due to the determination of the revolutionary leadership and the strong will of this nation. This has dropped from accounts, the state of fear the world nations used to feel from the American military power. The evidence is daily transmitted through the media. People all over the world are demonstrating continuously against America, its bases and its rulers. It is an extension to the defiance, the Americans faced in the land of revolutionary Libya, on the eviction day and the announcement of 1.5 million resistance fighters who were ready to evict the U.S. bases if America refused to leave.

The paper continued saying "the terrorist policy of child-murderer — Reagan — against Libyan people and other free nations, [words indistinct] (?extension) of the primitive mentality which annihilated whole nations. It is but a seed that has grown in a vast nursery for terrorism and murder. However, such policy has no effect on the revolutionary thinking where belief is deep-rooted, which transformed the scarce to abundance, weakness to strength and changed history and people's welfares. At the same time the 11th of June used to be a celebration day for the American usurpers it turned to become a day of defeat and they were ordered to evict. The eviction has raised many significant things: the most important of which is: Eviction is one of the fundamentals that made the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership the prime enemy of America. America has opened a file for this enemy to be ever present on the President's desk and is its ever-present nightmare.

SUDAN

Reportage on SPLA Forces' Combat Operations

'Big Ambush' Carried Out Near Juba

EA061632 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] SPLA's (Tingli) Battalion, under the overall command of Major (Glario Modi Forinhan), has successfully carried out a big ambush against enemy forces along (Magre-Bumba) road near Juba, capital of Equatoria administrative area. A Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that a unit of (Gingli), under the command of First Lieutenant (Obuto Mamur), ambushed an enemy convoy along that road on 20 May 1986, destroying one land-rover vehicle, a Bedford-type lorry, two Tatra-type lorries, in addition to three other trucks. Six enemy soldiers were also killed in the ambush, our correspondent says.

Bentiu Raided; Nile Ferry Destroyed

EA092258 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] SPLA units of Nile Battalion commanded by Captain Simon Kuot Pyan raided Bentiu town on 2 June. In the raid the government suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel, which included the destruction of a ferry boat on the bank of the Nile.

In other developments, seven government soldiers were killed and several others were wounded when a truck they were traveling in hit a land mine on the road between Bentiu and Rapkona. According to our correspondent in the area, the truck was carrying ammunition from Rapkona to Bentiu.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses World Peace Council Seminar

EA071700 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu has reaffirmed revolutionary Ethiopia's determination to continue contributing toward international peace and progress as part and parcel of its national struggle to secure a stable life for its citizens. The WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, made the statement today in an address to the World Peace Council [WPC] seminar on international peace and progress, which was jointly organized by the WPC and the Ethiopian Peace, Friendship, and Solidarity Committee at the National Committee for Central Planning office hall.

The comrade secretary general said in his address that revolutionary Ethiopia will stand by the forces struggling for peace, national liberation, justice, and equality, adding that revolutionary Ethiopia would make every effort to continue giving all possible material assistance to the South African liberation movements engaged in a war to dismantle the apartheid system. The comrade secretary general called on combatants, freedom-loving and democratic governments, and the international community to step up tangible material assistance to the ANC and SWAPO. He affirmed revolutionary Ethiopia's firm support for peace in the Middle East, the upholding of the rights of the Palestinians, the struggle of the Salvadorans in Central America, the Sandinista revolution of Nicaragua, and the Afghan revolution.

The comrade secretary noted that since no development was possible without peace there was a need for a constant struggle to defuse the international tension affecting our world and to disperse the thermonuclear cloud hovering over us. Peace-loving forces should therefore step up their struggle to divert toward development the money being wasted on producing weapons of destruction.

For his part, the president of the WPC, Comrade Romesh Chandra, noted that revolutionary Ethiopia had made it clear to the WPC that Ethiopia stood for peace, adding that it had contributed toward the security of peoples and peace. He stressed that the U.S. Administration was producing new weapons of destruction aimed at transferring conventional war into space, thereby creating more tension within the world community. This was demonstrative of its stand aimed at destroying the world. He noted that the Soviet peace proposal was a solution to the international community's peace issue, but it had been rejected by the U.S. Administration. Comrade Romesh Chandra noted that unless the objectives of development and arms reduction were met, the problems of starvation, illiteracy, and backwardness could not be solved while arms were being produced on today's massive scale. Special attention ought therefore to be given to the development of peoples and the question of peace.

In his speech, Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, WPE Central Committee member, information and national guidance minister, and deputy president of the WPC, said the international community in general and developing countries in particular were faced with great problems in their efforts to overcome natural problems and backwardness on the one hand and their struggle to foil the ceaseless and persistent intrigues of the imperialists on the other. He said: The world in which we live is in a grave state and a number of countries are threatened by war and imperialist intrigues. He said the aggression and massacres being perpetrated against the South African people, the raids on Frontline States, and the naval attack on Angola and the like by the fascist regime of South Africa demonstrated how much Africa had been hard hit and wounded by the imperialists. Comrade Feleke noted that inasmuch as imperialist pressure was being intensified, the international community could not afford even a second's nap, let alone a few minutes of sleep. He noted that this was not the first time that revolutionary Ethiopia was hosting a meeting to discuss and concentrate on the security of world peace, the equality of mankind, justice, and democracy and would, together with peace-loving forces, continue to make unreserved efforts to promote the progress of peoples and the security of peace.

In another development, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, met and held talks today with Comrade Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC, at the National Committee for Central Planning office. In an address, our comrade revolutionary leader stressed that our world was today in great agony due to natural problems and imperialism's race to destroy mankind. He said, however, that despite this, the efforts of peace-loving peoples and particularly those of the WPC were bearing fruit. The comrade secretary general affirmed that on the basis of its firm support for peace, equality, and prosperity, revolutionary Ethiopia would continue making the necessary contribution in this respect. For his part, Comrade Romesh Chandra pointed out that American imperialism's arrogant militarism was constantly destabilizing and threatening the socioeconomic life of peoples, noting that to counter this danger, the peace-loving peoples must strengthen their unity more than ever before. He thanked revolutionary Ethiopia in general and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in particular for their peace efforts and great and constant support for the WPC. Present during the ceremony were Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee secretary and member, and Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, WPE Central Committee member, information and national guidance minister, and deputy president of the WPC.

KENYA

Moi Addresses Rally on Investment, Rumor Mongers

EA082144 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1305 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Speech by President Moi to a public rally in the Kamukunyi Grounds in Nakuru — live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here today to discuss political matters and, as such, we shall say just a few words. I wish to express my thanks to all people gathered here and the

KANU party leaders for their rousing welcome. [applause] The country's ruling party being KANU we must all respect it and its leaders.

What I want to tell you is that all those people going around spreading rumors are in the minority and I believe that the people of Nakuru are stable and live in peace like everyone else in the Republic of Kenya. Ordinary people in the country are peaceful.

As I said during the Madaraka Day celebrations [on 1 June] the economy of this country must be firmly in the hands of its citizens. [applause] I do not mean that foreigners should not come and invest in the country. No, but those who want to establish joint ventures with Africans must bear in mind that Africans must have the highest percentage of shares. The foreigner should remain behind and the African must lead. That is how I want it to be. If anyone is planning a big project, then he can go it alone, but in the case of those wishing to establish joint ventures, the citizens must hold majority shares. The percentage of shares owned by the African must be upward of 51 percent. That is the way to strengthen our economy, the way to make Kenyan citizens realize that they are in control of the country's economy. [applause] Let us learn to do things properly.

We are aware that public funds have been lost through cheating. We did not send our youth to school to learn how to cheat the people. The education they have acquired is meant to turn them into instruments to bring about development, to safeguard people's interests, and to do justice. There is no need to promote tribalism.

I congratulate Chotara and the youth for the good work they are doing to control rumor mongers. Freedom fighters should take note that we shall start hunting them down now. If they are saying Moi is soft, it is not true. We shall start as of today, 8 June.

I also call upon you KANU members to sell KANU newspapers. What surprises me is to see you buying foreign newspapers before buying ours. I am satisfied that Nakuru is doing well in selling party newspapers, but I want to see greater efforts being made. Do you think these foreign newspapers love us? I saw an article in today's *NATION* which says that children were banned from traveling home at night and that they were stranded and forced to sleep in classrooms and so on. Did they want them dead at night? [laughter] What they should have said was that the district education officers should have seen to it that the children had enough food and so on and slept until the following day and gone home safely. Instead, they incite the people. The *NATION* is an underhanded [Chini Chini] newspaper. When you see it from outside, you think it is a sheep. It puts on a sheep's clothing when in reality it is a wild dog. How many of you support the *KENYA TIMES*? I want you to buy the *KENYA TIMES* first and leave the *DAILY NATION* until 1100. Those districts which lag behind will be identified as anti-KANU. They use their mouths to sing nyayo [footsteps] while their hearts are somewhere else. Starting tomorrow, Monday, I will watch out, because what we want is development.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Holds Talks With Government Officials

EA092017 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre today sent a message of hearty thanks to all the individuals and organizations from Somalia and abroad who sent him messages congratulating him that God had saved him from the recent traffic accident.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also held talks lasting 1 hour today at the general ward in the hospital where he is receiving treatment. Also present were several senior SDR officials, including, SDR Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman; Jama Barre; SDR Minister of State for Interior Challe Mohamed Mahmud Warsame; and Deputy Minister of Health Dr Mohamed Shaykh Ali Munsassab, to whom Siad Barre described the state of his health.

The head of the medical team treating the president, Dr Rashid al-Kinaymi, told reporters later that the president's state of health was excellent, and that it was hoped he would soon leave the hospital.

DFSS Opposition Leader Tours 'Friendly Countries'

EA092324 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, [DFSS], wing of the Somali opposition forces, today returned to sector two of the front after making official visits to several friendly countries. The delegation, led by the chairman of the DFSS, Dr Hasan Haji 'Ali Mireh, told reporters they had toured several friendly countries that supported the struggle of the Somali opposition forces against the Mogadishu regime. Dr Hasan Haji 'Ali Mireh added: During our tour we held high-level talks with senior officials of those countries, freedom fighter organizations, and the Somali communities residing in those countries.

TANZANIA

Further on Nigerian Foreign Minister's African Tour

Arrives in Dar es Salaam

EA092250 Dakar PANA in English 1534 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 June (SHIHATA/PANA) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said on arrival in Dar es Salaam yesterday night that the Frontline States in Southern Africa deserve to be congratulated for the sacrifices they continued to make towards the liberation struggle. Speaking to reporters on arrival from a tour of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, Akinyemi said his tour of the region had inspired him because of the determination and optimism he had discovered among the liberation fighters to continue with the struggle.

Akinyemi, who is the current chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, congratulated the Frontline States and the liberation fighters for their commitment to the struggle in spite of South Africa's threats, including the recent military invasion of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The minister told the newsmen that the South African military raid had failed in its objective to frighten neighbouring African states.

Replying to a question on reports that Lesotho was repatriating South African refugees supporting the ANC, Akinyemi called on African countries to stop criticizing one another, because it was known who contributed to the liberation struggle. "Let each African state contribute to the struggle. When victory comes, each will have the satisfaction of having contributed to it," the minister told the newsmen.

On what steps the OAU Liberation Committee was taking in view of the military support the Angola UNITA rebels were getting from the Reagan administration, the minister said increased material and diplomatic support to the freedom-fighters was necessary to counter that support.

On what he expected from the forthcoming Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa, Akinyemi hoped it would mobilize world opinion towards the effectiveness of sanctions as was the case with the recent special UN session on African economic problems.

Akinyemi expressed satisfaction with the UN economic session on African economic problems, saying that the fact that African countries for the first time produced a serious blueprint on their problems and their solutions was a big achievement.

Asked to comment on the low commitment to African economic organizations like the ECOWAS, the PTAS [Preferential Trade Areas] and the SADCC, Akinyemi said Africa should learn from Europe, which took a long time to have the economic unity it has today. He said the African Continent had done better in the last 26 years, because it now had an organization which speaks for it on various international fora.

Akinyemi said Nigeria was consulting with other countries and pan-African organizations to hold the seventh pan-African congress which was last held in Dar es Salaam in 1974 to boost the sense of pan-Africanism.

The Nigerian foreign minister, who was received by the Tanzania acting foreign minister, Damian Lubuva, and the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Brigadier Hashim Mbita, is today expected to meet the prime minister and first vice-president, Joseph Warioba.

Delivers Babangida Message

EA092252 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The prime minister and first vice-president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, received a message today on behalf of President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi from the Nigerian leader, General Ibrahim Babangida. It was delivered to Ndugu Warioba by the Nigerian foreign minister, Bolaji Akinyemi, who arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Prof Akinyemi, who arrived in Dar es Salaam from Maputo, Mozambique, said the purpose of his visit was to express his country's solidarity with the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. He said the visit was also aimed at assessing the actual situation in southern Africa, as well as establishing what contribution Nigeria could make to the liberation struggle in the area.

In reply, Ndugu Warioba reiterated Tanzania's stand of continued support to the southern African liberation struggle, which, he said, was at a difficult stage that required more assistance.

CAR

President Kolingba Departs for South Korea

AB091201 Dakar PANA in French 1013 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 9 Jun (ACAP/PANA) — The CAR president, Andre Kolingba and his wife left Bangui today for Seoul, capital of the ROK. The Central African head of state is paying an official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Chon Tu-hwan, from 10 to 13 June 1986. The president is accompanied on this trip by Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Psimhis, Rural Development Minister Emmanuel Abdoul, and Jean-Eudes Teya, minister of mines and geology.

CHAD

Habre Sees Only Military Solution to Conflict

LD091740 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Chad, Hissein Habre took advantage of his visit to Moundou, one of the main southern towns of the country, to make political statements. Yesterday, in an interview with Steven Smith, he said that there could now only be a military solution to the Chad conflict. Hissein Habre even stated that, quote, if it only depended on me, and if I was convinced that by going above the 16th parallel, I would have the upper hand to militarily defeat the enemy, then I would not hesitate for a single second, unquote.

This is doubtless an allusion to the fact that France apparently does not intend that its military means be used for an operation north of the 16th parallel, that is, north of the famous Red Line.

GABON

Bongo on UN Session on Africa, UNITA, Chad

AB082150 Paris AFP in French 0951 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Libreville, 8 Jun (AFP) — The results of the UN extraordinary session on Africa "did not meet our expectations," the Gabonese president, Omar Bongo, said in an interview with AFP on his foreign policy.

"We did not get solutions to our problems as we were expecting", added Mr Bongo who stressed that apart from the attitude shown by France and Canada, Africa had had "the confirmation of the selfishness that characterizes the wealthy countries."

However, President Bongo was of the view that this session was necessary and would further strengthen South-South cooperation which, according to him, is "more concrete, active, overt, and humane than Noth-South cooperation." The Gabonese head of state then spoke of the Angolan problem stating that he was very "concerned" by the situation prevailing in that country. "The best victory is in dialogue," Mr Bongo particularly stressed, in reference to the guerrilla war being waged by UNITA (supported by South Africa) against the authorities in Luanda. While stating that his country was opposed to UNITA's policy, the Gabonese head of state held the view that if Jonas Savimbi, the UNITA leader, "agreed to lay down arms," a number of heads of state, including himself, would be ready to favor dialogue and even organize a roundtable conference.

Mr Bongo further denounced Pretoria on the Angolan issue and said he was "disappointed by the attitude of our friends, the Americans." The United States, it is recalled, granted assistance of about $15 million to UNITA.

As for the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola (demanded by Washington and Pretoria as the condition for Namibia's independence), Mr Bongo said that it is a problem of sovereignty. "Gabon, he cited as an example, has signed agreements with France and the presence of the French troops is a problem that only concerns us. Do we have the right to prevent another country from doing the same thing?"

Concerning Chad, "I did what I could," President Bongo stated, recalling the reconciliation agreements signed in Libreville by three factions which do not belong to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] (armed opposition to Ndjamena). Those agreements, he added, were signed "in the name of Africa." Those results should be considered as "achieved by the current OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf, and the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who was mandated by the OAU to settle the Chadian conflict." Questioned on the successive visits to Libreville by Colonel Kamougue, the GUNT vice president, and General Djogo, the Chadian minister of justice, the Gabonese head of state gave the assurance that it was "only a mere coincidence."

In conclusion, President Bongo reaffirmed Gabon's "all out" foreign policy. Libreville has spectacularly revived its links with the Maghrebi countries in particular.

ZAIRE

Kengo wa Dondo Feted by Zhao Ziyang in Beijing

AB082208 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0924 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Jun (AZAP) — Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, first state commissioner, said in Beijing on Saturday that Zaire and China have a common project — that of ensuring the well-being of their respective peoples — during an exchange of toasts at a banquet offered by Zhao Ziyang at the Palace of the People's Assembly to his guests from Zaire. Citizen Kengo wa Dondo observed that the two countries are achieving results in this regard by developing an exemplary and multisectorial cooperation based on equality, mutual benefit, efficiency, and diversity in the various forms of mutual development.

He mentioned the achievements of such a cooperation: the construction of the People's Palace in Kinshasa; the sugar complex of Lotokola, Lumaz [expansion unknown], as well as cooperation in the medical and health fields. Discussing the situation in Africa, the first state commissioner pointed out that the critical situation Africa is going through in the economic scene constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the world. In this context, he said, Zaire supports the holding of the UN General Assembly's special session on Africa which has just ended. He also expressed satisfaction over the results achieved by that session which has outlined a political consensus and made the international community more aware of the urgency and the need for a concerted strategy for the redress of the economic situation in Africa.

The Executive Council and the Zairian people want to express their appreciation to the government and people of China for their support to Africa's efforts. In Africa, hit by crisis, Zaire is courageously pursuing a program of economic and financal redress which was launched over 3 years ago, and whose objective is to improve the social well-being of the people, the first state commissioner pointed out.

Zaire maintains an open diplomacy throughout the world without any exception, and at the same time practices nonalignment and good neighborliness with sister African countries. It is a policy which certainly has enabled it to experience a period of internal peace, harmony, and mutual understanding with all its partners at the internal level, he added.

The first state commissioner then mentioned some values of Chinese civilization which has given the world certain principles, notably the principle of equal sovereignty of states and the respect of territorial integrity and the independence of states. He also made mention of some technical contributions: The Chinese printing machine, accupuncture in modern medicine, and the compass.

Zaire strongly supports and will uphold the principle of peaceful reunification of China, in accordance with the formula: one China with two or several systems, the first state commissioner said. Zaire can only denounce the gunboat policy which unfortunately replaced that of dialogue and tolerance. The world today is full of nervousness and desolation with an atmosphere rife with crisis, he continued. The first state commissioner mentioned certain dramatic situations in the world: Namibia, the Middle East. On the economic plane, the North-South dialogue remains a rhetoric theme between industrialized and developing countries.

In his toast, Zhao Ziyang expressed appreciation for the untiring efforts made by Zaire to safeguard its independence and develop its economy.

Further Reportage

For further reportage on the visit to PRC of 1st State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo, including his talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and meeting with Deng Xiaoping, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 10 June China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

BURKINA FASO

Ouagadougou Communique on Sankara Visit to Ghana

AB072217 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] First of all, here is a communique which has come from the Presidency:

With revolutionary discretion, the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso has just paid a short visit to Ghana. Captain Thomas Sankara, leaving very early — at about 0715 — with a CNR delegation, arrived in Ghana around 0955 and was welcomed by Captain Jerry Rawlings. After a brief discussion with the Ghanaian and Burkinabe press at the VIP Lounge of the airport, the two presidents and their entourage went to the Ghanaian president's palace where they held longer discussions.

While the two heads of state were holding their private discussions, which lasted from 1030 to 1515, the Burkinabe delegation, which was made up of members of the CNR, held several working sessions with the Ghanaian delegation. This high-level meeting was necessitated by the active solidarity existing between the Burkina and Ghanaian revolutions which, according to the Burkinabe president, the two sides must continue to nourish.

During their working session, the two delegations touched on political, economic, and structural problems of interest to the two countries with a view to harmonizing the already deepened policies of the revolutions.

During their private meeting, the two revolutionary presidents took an objective stock of the two revolutions. Beyond this critical stock-taking which led to the definition of new prospects for deepening the cooperation between Ghana and Burkina Faso, the private meeting also enabled them to discuss the major political and economic problems facing Africa.

It was a brief visit full of lessons for the two countries through their respective political leaderships. At a time when imperialism is becoming more and more arrogant, such a consultation is necessary not only to reinvigorate the bonds of friendship, brotherhood, and internationalism which exist between them, but also to exchange boldly their views on the eve of the international conference on sanctions against apartheid which will take place in Paris from 16 to 20 June and also the nonaligned summit conference which will take place in Harare in September, as well as the forthcoming OAU summit. These are some of the several topics which dominated this permanent and dynamic consultation existing between the two countries.

After this working and contact-making visit, the president of Burkina Faso returned to Ouagadougou at around 1900. He was welcomed on arrival by Captain Blaise Compaore, the minister of state to the Presidency in charge of justice; and Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, the minister of popular defense.

GAMBIA

21 Prisoners 'Unconnected With Coup' Pardoned

AB091308 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Banjul, 9 Jun (AFP) — Twenty-one common-law prisoners were granted amnesty on Sunday on the occasion of the Korite festival, marking the end of the Ramadam period, it was learned from an official source in Banjul on Sunday night. These persons, the source states, are unconnected with the July 1981 coup attempt.

Seventeen other prisoners were pardoned last 24 April.

GHANA

Rawlings Cited on Relations With Burkina Faso

AB081825 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has observed that there still exists a gap between the declared intentions of Ghana and Burkina Faso and actualizing those intentions. He therefore noted that it will appear that relations between the two countries have been characterized more by talking than translating words into action.

Commenting on yesterday's brief visit to Ghana by the Burkinabe leader, Captain Thomas Sankara, Chairman Rawlings said the two sides in their discussions critically appraised the various stages of implementation of their common objectives. Chairman Rawlings said their objectives are as clear as ever, but noted that a new sense of urgency was required in order to effectively translate intentions into concrete action and to implement decisions. The leader of the revolution disclosed that an action plan has been agreed upon by both sides as a means of ensuring the early fruition of their stated objectives. This, he added, reflects the new sense of urgency which both countries attach to the growth and development of the revolutionary processes in Ghana and Burkina Faso. Chairman Rawlings declared: It is necessary, however, to let this sense of urgency also reflect in the attitudes and perceptions of all those involved in formulating and implementing measures toward increased cooperation between the two countries, otherwise the action plan will also suffer from insistence on certain bureaucratic procedures which tend to stifle the prompt realization of the objectives behind the efforts being made for better interaction and cooperation.

Flt Lt Rawlings said it is important to understand the nature and intensity of the changes taking place in the two countries, and to determine correctly the main trends, alternatives, and the emerging new possibilities, particularly in the area of bilateral cooperation. Chairman Rawlings noted that delayed action on the declared intentions would only be playing into the hands of those who seek to impose their will on and intimidate developing countries.

He said he and Captain Sankara reviewed political and economic issues and the security of the two revolutions. He added that there are other outstanding matters which need further discussion and these will be looked into in greater detail during the forthcoming session of the Ghana-Burkina Faso Joint Commission.

Delegation Returns From Soviet Film Festival

AB050958 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] A 2-man Ghana delegation led by the director of the Information Services Department, Mr Joshua Amartey, has returned home from Tashkent, Soviet Union, after attending the Ninth International Soviet Film Festival. Mr Amartey told newsmen on his return to Accra that the festival, which has as its theme: For Peace, Social Progress, and Freedom of the People, was attended by delegations from 67 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He said there were observers from Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. Mr Amartey said during the festival, Ghana was featured in a special Soviet television program. It showed places of interest and an interview with a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

Mr Amartey said, following discussions with a Soviet film authority, it was decided that a Soviet film week would be held in Ghana later this month and a reciprocal Ghana film week [would be] mounted in the Soviet Union in October this year. Mr Amartey said the two countries decided to jointly produce documentary and feature films, the first of which will be on the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, which is expected to be completed in February next year.

He said the Soviet Union has agreed to train the staff of the Ghana Film Industry Corporation at the USSR Film Institute as from next year. According to him, the Ghana delegation met and briefed Ghanaian students in Tashkent on development at home. Mr Amartey told the students that the pragmatic policies of the PNDC are showing concrete results and this has inspired Ghanaians to redouble their efforts at rebuilding the nation. He urged the students to uphold the good image of Ghana during their stay in the Soviet Union.

Bulgarian Youth Delegation Concludes Visit

AB070945 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Representatives of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League of Bulgaria which was in the country to participate in the celebrations marking the seventh anniversary of the 4 June uprising has flown back home. They were Nikolay Kamov and (Seguey Maorinov).

Mr Nikolay Kamov told newsmen that they were highly impressed by the performances put up by the youth during the gymnastic display marking the anniversary. He said during discussions with officials of the Democratic Youth League of Ghana, the two sides called for more cooperation in the fields of mobilization and education of the youth. They also expressed their solidarity with all progressive youth movements on the continent. They expressed their abhorrence to racism in South Africa and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

During its stay, the delegation met Ebo Tawiah, a member of the PNDC; the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Assase, and the secretary for youth and sports, Amarkai Amarteifio.

GRAPHIC Denounces RSA Raid on Angolan Port

AB070940 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* comments on the attack on Angola's southwestern port of Namibe last Thursday by apartheid South Africa. This happened exactly 17 days after South Africa attacked the capitals of the three Frontline States of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. In the recent attack, South African missiles sank a cargo ship, destroyed two others as well as two fuel storage tanks. The *GRAPHIC* describes the attack as the work of a beast, for as it is, Port Namibe caters to only commercial oceangoing vessels, and is not a naval base. But even if that were so, the paper sees no earthly reason why the apartheid (?Boers) should attack it, because Angola has not declared war on South Africa. The *GRAPHIC* sees the attack as a diversionary ruse for Angolan forces which are now dealing a deadly blow to the UNITA rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi, the proxy of the apartheid regime and protege of the two Western apologists for the apartheid regime, Thatcher and Reagan. The paper says the sustained attacks on the Frontline States won't deter the South-West African People's Organization from the fight to gain independence for Namibia. Neither will these beastly acts stop the revolutionary fervor that has caught on with the blacks in South Africa itself to dismember the apartheid monster.

The *GRAPHIC* calls on the rest of Africa to now hasten to take action on the collective defense of the continent, to give our brothers in the south a respite to enable them to grapple with their economic problems. For far too long, the OAU Defense Commission has been dormant in this respect, leaving the Frontline States at the mercy of the apartheid regime and its supporters. The *GRAPHIC* hopes that after the the recent meeting of the commission in Harare, very cogent and potent action will now be taken, emanating from the decisions taken.

IVORY COAST

Political Bureau Meets; Future Reshuffle Announced

AB060930 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
6 Jun 86 p 32

[Communique issued following the meeting of the Political Bureau in Abidjan on 5 June]

[Text] "The Political Bureau of the PDCI-RDA met yesterday, Thursday 5 June, 1986 from 1000 to 1300 at the presidential palace under the chairmanship of His Excellency Felix

Houphouet-Boigny, chairman of the party and head of state. The members of the Political Bureau rejoiced over the fraternal and militant atmosphere which marked this meeting of rediscovery, the first of its kind since the eighth congress of our party and the general elections that followed it.

"As usual, the chairman of the party, for the benefit of the Political Bureau members, presented a broad political and economic survey of the national and international situation. In the international field, the party chairman first of all reported to the Political Bureau about the summit conference of French-speaking countries held in France and analyzed the conclusions of the recent UN special session devoted to Africa. While hailing the international community's understanding of the African problems, the party chairman once again recalled that it is essential that Ivory Coast should first of all rely on itself for its development. In this connection, the Political Bureau hailed the party chairman's tireless struggle for a fair remuneration of our raw materials on which depends the harmonious development of our countries.

"In the national field, the Political Bureau — which heard reports by the speaker of the National Assembly and the chairman of the Economic and Social Council — rejoiced that these two institutions have been renewed under positive conditions and are functioning to the satisfaction of all. The party's chairman congratulated the militants for having well understood the great significance of the democratic system set up in Ivory Coast and which constitutes a unique example in the world and even a veritable challenge that must be met: that is, the possibility for any citizen to freely present himself for election without the prior nomination of the party. The party leadership is convinced that as elections follow one another, the practice of democracy will become part of the political habits of Ivorians.

"After calling on the militants to come together now in order to build the country in love and brotherhood, the Political Bureau rejoiced that the quarrels between generations, which are deplored elsewhere, do not exist in Ivory Coast. In fact, the elders have agreed to progressively withdraw from public affairs to make room for the youth, thus ensuring a smooth takeover and continuity. However, the Political Bureau, after recalling the ugly sentiments denounced by the party chairman in his authoritative press conference — that is fear, hypocrisy, selfishness, and jealousy — invites the militants and particularly the cadres to close their ranks in order to combat these sentiments which can create disunity and division. In this regard, the Political Bureau deplores the persistent rumors that have prevailed for some time concerning the management of affairs by certain young civil servants in Abidjan. After a thorough analysis of this affair, the members of the Political Bureau noted that these rumors were unfounded. The Political Bureau therefore calls on the militants to remain vigilant so as to put an end to these calumnies being propagated by some malicious people in order to soil the reputation of the authorities."

"The party asks its militants to recreate — in the spirit of love and brotherhood that has always constituted the strength of the PDCI — the climate of confidence which is essential for the maintenance of peace in our country. The Political Bureau reminds the public that one does not build a country with leaflets, whose authors are arrested and jailed in certain countries. In Ivory Coast, it is with contempt that the PDCI treats these cowardly acts. Everyone knows that the PDCI has never been opposed to constructive criticism which makes it possible to avoid certain errors. However, this criticism must be founded and must be made in clarity and in the spirit of dialogue which characterizes our country. The party therefore warns all propagators of false rumors who are trying to create confusion within our ranks.

"Continuing with the agenda, the party chairman informed the Political Bureau about the forthcoming visit to Yamoussoukro of the mayors of sister cities. The Political Bureau rejoiced over the honor done to Ivory Coast to receive these illustrious personalities from all the regions of the world. In this connection, the members of the Political Bureau — who will all accompany the head of state to Yamoussoukro — asked the party chairman to once again make the voice of the PDCI and Ivory Coast be heard, that is the voice of peace, harmony, and brotherhood. The Political Bureau calls on the militants, particularly those in Yamoussoukro, to grant our guests, as usual, a reception worthy of the Ivory Coast hospitality and of the reputation of our country and of our great president.

"Finally, the party chairman and head of state disclosed to the Political Bureau members that within a few days, after his return from Yamoussoukro, he would appoint the members of the party's Executive Committee and reshuffle the government."

NIGERIA

Babangida Stresses Need for Unity Through Religion

AB081850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Nigerians have again been asked to shun those things that are potentially divisive and pursue those that tend to bind them together. In a message to Muslims on the occasion of 'Id al-Fitr, President Ibrahim Babangida noted that since religion was very important to Nigeria, it had become imperative for religious leaders to address themselves to the need to use this force in a manner that would ensure a united, virile, and democratic society. He called on religious leaders to use religion as an instrument of mass mobilization to foster unity and the socioeconomic advancement of the nation. Major General Babangida congratulated Muslims for their self-denial during the period of Ramadan and for successfully fulfilling their religious obligations. The president remarked that the qualities of kindness, humility, and total submission to the will of Allah, which the period symbolized, were most needed for the maintenance of global peace in the face of growing tension in the world and the so-called balance of terror.

Further on Aftermath of Student, Labor Unrest

Students Said Shot in 'Self-Defense'

AB081815 Paris AFP in English 1420 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 8 (AFP) — A police officer who led the operation to quell the May 23 students' demonstration that resulted in the death of at least four people at the Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria's northern city of Zaria said he ordered his men to open fire in self defense, the government-owned *TIMES* newspaper reported here Sunday.

Assistant Police Superintendent Aliyu Nababa told a government panel probing the incident, which sparked other campus demonstrations across the country, that the order to shoot became necessary to "save our lives," the report said. The police officer was quoted as saying that his men resorted to live ammunition after they exhausted all available tear gas on more than 10,000 charging students.

The probe panel, which is sitting in Zaria, also heard that 25 rounds of ammunition, 144 tear gas grenades and 134 short and long range smoke shells were used in the operation.

Police said four people were killed, but student leaders claimed the real figure was 23.

ICFTU Leader Protests Arrests

AU071503 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, June 7 (AFP) — The head of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), John Vanderveken, said Saturday that he had sent a letter of protest to Nigerian authorities over the arrests this week of some 50 labor leaders in the country.

Mr Vanderveken, who was in Geneva for a meeting of the International Labor Organization, said he had called for the immediate release of the detained trade unionists, including the president of the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC), Ali Chiroma.

Nigerian police surrounded NLC Headquarters in Lagos Wednesday in a move to stifle planned union-student protests over the police shooting of a number of students during demonstrations May 23 at a northen university.

Union sources said those arrested included NLC Deputy President Lawrence Perterside and Secretary Lasisi Osunde, in addition to Mr Chiroma.

Authorities have said only that "some members" of the NLC were being held for questioning.

Release of Labor Leaders Urged

AB080656 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *TRIBUNE* appeals to the federal government to release labor leaders still being detained for alleged subversive activities. The paper beleives that the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] may not have intended subversion in its aborted demonstration against the recent killing of some students. Although the *TRIBUNE* agrees that the federal government's handling of the students' crisis fell below expectation, it nevertheless (?opposes) the proposed NLC march because it would have escalated the crisis. It believes that both sides have learned useful lessons from the incident and hopes that the NLC will start behaving in a more mature and responsible manner. The *TRIBUNE* wants both the government and the NLC to be partners in progress.

Anti-Apartheid Group Decries U.S. Support for UNITA

AB061838 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The National Committee against Apartheid has expressed shock at the latest unprovoked assault on Angolan territory by racist South Africa. The Committee stated in Lagos today that the aggression came in the wake of recent successes by the forces of the Angolan Government against the reactionary troops of UNITA, who are backed by America and South Africa. The Committee reiterated its condemnation of the Reagan administration for its military support for the rebel UNITA movement and also called for immediate actions to end such military collaboration between rebel forces in Africa and the United States and its allies. It warned that African liberation forces, and indeed African nations, would not sit with arms folded and watch this flagrant misuse of military force against a fellow African sovereign nation. The committee called on African nations under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity to consider as a matter of utmost urgency ways of effecting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Western nations collaborating with reactionary forces in Africa.

Planning Minister Leads Delegation to Ottawa

AB080904 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idkia Kalu, left Lagos today for Ottawa, Canada, at the head of the country's delegation to the inaugural session of the Nigeria-Canada joint economic commission taking place in the Canadian capital on Monday [9 June]. After inauguration, the two countries will begin 3 days of talks during which they will discuss cooperation in the areas of trade, industry, petroleum, communications, mines, and power. Other areas are agriculture, water resources, and urban development as well as health, youth, and sports.

VANGUARD Condemns 'Molestation' of Students in PRC

AB100656 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *VANGUARD* is disturbed by the spate of threat and capital assaults on foreign students in China. The paper believes that whatever the reasons for the seemingly coordinated series of molestation of the students, they cannot be sufficient to justify the jungle justice being meted out to them by their hosts. The *VANGUARD* therefore urges the Chinese Government to halt what it describes as acts of terrorism on foreign students since they are entitled to government protection.

GUARDIAN 'Disturbed' by Sierra Leone Elections

AB070757 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* is disturbed about the result of last week's elections in Sierra Leone in which more than half of the legislators left their seats. According to the paper, there are reports that the country's leader Major General Joseph Momoh allowed the elections to be rigged in order to get rid of some powerful politicians inherited from his predecessors. In the words of the *GUARDIAN*, it remains to be seen whether the maneuvers can steer Sierra Leone away from post-election violence.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Over 100 Government Troops Liquidated

MB091945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola says a major government offensive has met with stiff resistance from its troops and that more than 100 government soldiers have been killed and two helicopters and a MiG aircraft have been shot down. In a statement issued in Lisbon, UNITA said 14 of its troops have been killed in the latest fighting.

Government Reports Repulsion of UNITA Attack

MB100556 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Angola says it had fought off a rebel attack on the oil rich enclave of Cabinda. The official ANGOP NEWS AGENCY reports one antigovernement UNITA guerrilla has been killed in the clash. The agency says the raiders, armed with explosives, timers, 60-mm mortars and South African-made machine guns, launched their abortive attack at dawn yesterday. In ANGOP's words, the bandits tried to destroy important economic and social infrastructures in Cabinda, but they were immediately put to flight by the internal Angolan defense forces. ANGOP has given few details about the raid, but the wording makes it clear the target was a large U.S. operated oil complex.

The Cabinda raid came just 4 days after a Cuban freighter was sunk, two Soviet cargo ships damaged, and three fuel tanks destroyed or damaged in an attack in the southern port of Namibe. Angola has blamed South Africa for that attack. Pretoria has denied the charge.

MOZAMBIQUE

Mongolian Tours Press, Radio Operations

MB091825 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pavel Petrick, member of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the installations of AIM and Radio Mozambique in Maputo today. The Soviet delegation held a meeting with the directors of Radio Mozambique which centered on cooperation between the radios of the two countries and ways to strengthen it. Tomorrow, Pavel Petrick will visit other social communications departments. He arrived in Maputo last Friday for a visit to exchange experiences with the Frelimo Party.

Refugee Situation Discussed With Zambia

MB091222 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Local government authorities of two border areas of Mozambique and Zambia have held talks on Mozambican refugees, who are in Zambian territory. The refugees have fled across the border for safety in the face of terror attacks by South Africa's MNR bandit gangs. Local authorities of Maravia, in Mozambique's northwestern Tete Province, and of Petauke in Zambia have discussed means for repatriating the refugees.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Postpones Visit

MB100636 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Bolaji Akinyemi, the Nigerian minister of external affairs, has postponed his visit to Mozambique where he was expected to arrive last weekend from Botswana. The visit was postponed to a date to be announced, according to information given AIM by a source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The source added that this postponement was due to factors of a protocol nature. The Nigerian minister of external affairs is touring a number of southern African countries. He visited Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA

Crossroads Decimation Continues as 11,000 Battle

MB091605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — At least five people died and hundreds of shacks in KTC squatter camp and the Zolani clinic and relief centre were razed today as 11,000 men from rival groups battled on the outskirts of Crossroads. The situation was described by police as "very dangerous." Violence erupted at 10.30 am after about 3000 witdoeke and 8000 comrades confronted one another in open veld at the bottom of Mahobe Drive between Crossroads and Nyanga, near the site of the Nyanga Bush and Portland Cement camps destroyed in last month's conflict.

Police and troops poured into the area and Manenberg police station, being used as a staging post, resembled a military camp. At least a dozen armoured vehicles waited to take reinforcements into the battle zone. A military helicopter and a police helicopter were operating from the station. By early this afternoon metro emergency service vehicles, some operating under police escort, had removed the bodies of five people and had taken 20 injured to hospital. Police said they expected the death toll to grow as the situation calmed and they were able to search the debris. SHAWCO [Students Health and Welfare Care Organizations] and St John Ambulance withdrew from the area and refugees left homeless after last month's fighting were reported to have fled relief centres.

This afternoon witdoeke swept through security force lines and reached the KTC squatter camp where they set fire to shacks on the outskirts. Police reported gun battles with men who fired on them. At about 1.30 p.m about 1000 men attacked police casspirs when they were told to disperse. A police spokesman said teargas was used when security forces first moved into the area to separate the groups but the attempt was fruitless.

One of the earliest victims of the fighting was the Zolani clinic and relief centre in Nyanga East which was severely damaged by fire. Reports said the centre — operated by the St John Ambulance and housing 2200 people, mainly women and children — was burning fiercely and there was little hope of saving it. The refugees, a group of 10 St John nurses, refugee mothers and children were trapped in the centre but managed to escape.

SHAWCO warden Mr Derek Livesy said he was in radio contact with workers in mobile units who said hundreds of shacks in KTC were burning. They were also reports of fighting in Khayelitsha. Police confirmed the arrest of a 28-year-old journalist. After the fighting started police and traffic police closed off the troubled area and later routes into Guguletu were closed to non-residents.

Progressive Federal Party members of parliament Mr Tian van de Merwe, Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Errol Moorcroft and Mr Ken Andrew were refused entry into Crossroads. Several priests who were removed by police alleged security forces had done nothing to stop this morning's battles. But police spokesman Lieutenant Attie Laubscher said, "we tried our best to keep the two groups apart."

A nun from the Dominican sisters in Guguletu said children whose parents were at work were fleeing the Muslim-sponsored Zwelitsha relief centre in Nyanga East. She said people were moving possessions from KTC and panic was spreading in Guguletu amid rumours that the township was to be attacked.

Residents said lorryloads of men came from Khayelitsha early today after overnight fighting was reported. The men from Khayelitsha were reported to be reinforcing "old" Crossroads residents. They were confronted by about 8000 residents of other squatter camps who were said to be hijacking vehicles to fetch reinforcements.

A Nyanga resident said the refugees heard last night that "the witdoeke were out to get them." She said she was prevented from going to work today by witdoeke who were urging workers to join them to force Crossroads refugees out of Nyanga, KTC and Guguletu. A Guguletu resident said witdoeke in Khayelitsha were "pulling men out of buses and taxis and telling them to go and fight with them." The men had pangas, kieries, piping and guns. She had been told they were planning to attack comrades and Crossroads refugees in Nyanga, KTC, Guguletu and Khayelitsha.

Red Cross society public relations director Mrs Ros Morris said this afternoon first aid posts would be set up in two centres on the periphery of Nyanga — at St Gabriel's Catholic Church NY5, Guguletu, and at the Full Gospel Church NY97, Guguletu.

A spokesman for the South African Chemical Workers Union said all companies where the union was organised had agreed to release workers from affected areas early to attend to personal affairs. The union appealed to companies to be understanding if workers did not arrive for work tomorrow.

News Teams Attacked

MB091922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — News teams from the *CAPE TIMES* and the *ARGUS* covering the violence in KTC this morning were shot at by men armed with automatic rifles. Cars from both newspapers were pierced by bullets with their occupants narrowly escaping injury. A *CAPE TIMES* photographer, Miss Anne Laing, was photographing "witdoeke" marching towards the relief camp at Zolani centre in Nyanga when she inadvertently strayed into a crossfire between the conservative faction and younger "comrades." "There was a constant intermittent firing of weapons from behind the witdoeke as they approached the centre," she said. "I had moved some way from the car then. The witdoeke were getting too close for comfort and as I was running towards the car I noticed this flash of light from tracer fire come past me — missing me by about 20cm." A group of comrades were gathered some distance away, placing the *CAPE TIMES* car in between the two groups, she said. Once in the car, the team moved around a nearby corner to safety.

An *ARGUS* reporter, Mr Lester Venter, said he had been on a bridge near KTC with a photographer watching events when they were shot at. A swarm of "witdoeke" accompanied by white men wearing civilian clothes and armed with rifles and ammunition belts were moving towards the squatter camp, Mr Venter said. "The men with rifles suddenly fell to the ground assuming firing positions and the shots started ringing out," he said.

Relief Operations Collapse

MB100620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — The massive relief operation for the devastated Crossroads area has virtually collapsed with today's renewed violence. "The situation is totally chaotic," the convener of the relief organisation SHAWCO [Students Health and Welfare Care Organisation], Mr Derek Livesy, said. After crisis meetings this morning, relief agencies linked up in the afternoon and are now operating outside areas struck by the violence. Mr Livesy said: "We will only be able to operate effectively when law and order is restored — and then maintained impartially."

Refugee camps, housing already hard-hit victims of the violence which first started three weeks ago, appared to be the chief targets of attacks by vigilantes or "witdoeke." The relief post at Nyanga East's Zolani Centre, which had housed some 2500 refugees, was destroyed after it was set alight by vigilantes. Its occupants have all fled the area. Three marquees, estimated to have housed about 1,200 refugees, were also destroyed by fire at the nearby Full Gospel Church in Guguletu. Other refugee centres were evacuated, with their occupants fleeing into nearby bush and to the St Gabriel Church in Guguletu, or being absorbed into the community.

Evacuation centres include the Holy Cross Church in Nyanga East, the Islamic Medical Association Marquee with about a dozen Red Cross tents in the Zwelitsha Drive area, the Nyanga, East clinic — whose occupants were moved to the Guguletu day hospital and the two new squatter camps — KwaMpetha and the New Lansdowne Road camp.

Relief workers from SHAWCO — together with their 40-ton mobile centre, the St Johns Ambulance Service and the Red Cross — were prevented by police from entering the area. Most relief agencies conducted emergency meetings this morning following the news of the violence. The promotions manager for the St Johns Ambulance Service, Mrs Anne Botha, said the chief priority at the moment was to set up first aid posts and establish some sort of "soup kitchen." The Red Cross director of public relations and fund-raising, Mrs Ros Morris, said emergency first aid posts were set up at two centres on the periphery of Nyanga — at St Gabriels Catholic Church, NY5, and at the Full Gospel Church, in NY97, both in Guguletu. The organisation was also appealing for urgent cash donations after tents and equipment were destroyed in a fire at Red Cross House, Wynberg, at the weekend. Meanwhile, an additional R10,000 contribution for welfare organisations serving the Crossroads area will be shared among SHAWCO, Red Cross and the St John Ambulance, the chairman of BP Southern Africa, Mr Ian Sims, said today. The company has already donated R20,000 to the Crossroads relief fund.

Police Accused of Abetting Vigilantes

MB092018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2014 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — A group of about 150 women gathered at parliament at lunchtime today to demand that police accompany them back to the Crossroads/KTC area to witness the actions there of the "witdoeke" scarves] and the "boers (police)." Most had witnessed their homes and tents being burnt by vigilantes in the wave of violence that swept the area this morning. One woman, Mrs Nolulamile Manqaba, told how her 10-month-old son was almost certainly burnt to death when a Red Cross rent at the Full Gospel Church in Nyanga, was torched. "I was at the shops when they set it alight. He was in there. I don't know where he is now," she said. Attempts to rescue her son from the blaze were thwarted by the vigilantes, she said. "Nobody could go near the tents because the boers were just there shooting at us and the witdoeke were just there shooting."

A large police force presence looked on as Progressive Federal Party MPs Mr Tiaan van der Merwe and Mr Ken Andrew attempted to mediate with the women, most of whom had their temporary homes in refugee centres burnt down today. The women, however, only wanted to speak to police officers to deliver accusations of how police stationed at Guguletu had assisted the witdoeke in the destruction of their homes and property. In particular, the women pleaded with senior officers to have a certain warrant officer removed from the area.

Members of the press present heard how senior police officers attempted to persuade the women to select a smaller deputation to accompany them to Caledon Square police station to make statements. "All the Red Cross tents — our houses — have been burnt down by the witdoeke," a woman, tears streaming down her face, screamed at the police. "We will sleep here (outside parliament) tonight. Just watch us," another said. One woman, Mrs Florence Ngacu, said: "The police who are there just want to make trouble. If they wanted to solve the problems they could have done so already. The whole of the South African Defence Force is there." Three women eventually accompanied police to Caledon Square to make statements. This report was read out to a police liaison officer for theWestern cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, whose only comment was confirmation that police had escorted some of the women to Caledon Square.

Spokesman Responds

MB100954 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Crossroads area near Cape Town has been described by police as very quiet after a day of brutal clashes in which a number of people were killed. A police official has just told Capital that the official death toll is 7 dead and 13 injured. But relief agency workers in the area put the death toll at more than 15. The clashes between rightwing township vigilantes and militant comrades erupted again yesterday and resulted in the burning down of several tents and a clinic where refugees of last month's fighting had sought shelter. The fighting has been accompanied by widespread reports of police complicity in the clashes on the side of the vigilantes, but police spokesman Attie Laubscher says such allegations are not entirely unexpected.

[Begin Laubscher recording] After the outbreak of this unrest yesterday, we expect that certain newspapers and certain people will come to us with very serious allegations. So we expect that. But what I can tell you this morning is that we investigate that, all those allegations, and we categorically deny that the police take sides to any of the groups. We have not got time to take sides. All I can tell you is that our main purpose was to keep the two groups apart from each other. Our task is to maintain law and order and to protect people's lives. [end recording]

Death Toll at 8

MB100929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 10, SAPA — At least eight people died and 14 were injured during the battles at KTC and Crossroads. Police estimate that at least 500 shacks were destroyed. A police spokesman said the situation appeared calm this morning although it seemed as if residents of nearby Guguletu were arming themselves for possible attack.

Police said that about 11pm yesterday about 300 people armed with knobkieries and other weapons were dispersed by police when they gathered in NY1, 250m from Guguletu police station. A spokesman said police had a record of seven people killed yesterday — one shot by police and six killed during the fighting. A metro emergency service spokesman said eight died. The death toll may rise when police search the remains of the burnt shacks, relief tents and the Zolani Centre building.

Between noon and 4.30pm the police were shot at on 12 occasions. On five occasions there was shooting between warring factions. Five men were arrested for possessing unlicenced firearms and one man, a television news journalist, was arrested. Police confiscated a Russian-make pistol, an R1 rifle, a .303 rifle and a .38 special revolver. Between 11am and 4.37pm there were 10 major clashes between groups and six people were shot and wounded by unknown gunmen. Another eight people were wounded during police action. Police said the last incident of violence reported during the night was just after midnight when a casspir was petrol bombed in Terminus Road, Nyanga. A vehicle was set alight on the N2 near Khayelitsha just after 3pm yesterday. A police spokesman said that the car apparently ran out of petrol. The vehicle was surrounded by a crowd who then set it alight.

Heunis Evaluates Influx Control Abolition

MB091359 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 9, SAPA — The abolition of influx control bill would have "dramatic and far-reaching consequences," the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Moving the second reading of the bill, he said it went beyond the "mere" removal of influx control measures and constituted legislative reform "in the true sense of the word." "As a whole it sets out to abolish influx control, to remove any distinction on the grounds of race or colour from urbanization meausres and to combat nuisance such as disorderly squatting, slums and conditions that contain health hazards in both the urban and rural areas in the republic."

Mr Heunis said the bill proivded for freedom of movement for all South African citizens within the republic for the first time. "The previous restrictions, with all their ramifications such as compulsory registration of service contracts and night permits, will be removed."

The bill also placed urbanization in "judicial perspective" for the first time. "There will be no more legal restrictions on urbanization. These have clearly failed. It is now being recognised that urbanization must be applied in an orderly manner in terms of normal and universal laws on housing, squatting, health, slums, township establishment and so on."

Mr Heunis said the laws to be repealed by the bill were some of the most comprehensive and complicated acts on the statute book and had given extended and arbitrary powers to bureaucrats. Laws and regulations had become so complicated that only the officials applying them had understood them and, even then, different interpretations had been possible. The bill ended this "untenable" situation. Mr Heunis said it had to be recognised that some of the laws being repealed by the bill had infringed directly or indirectly on the administration of justice. For example, he said, legislation passed in 1956 had limited access by black people to the courts. A 1945 act had prevented a black person from remaining in some urban areas for longer than 72 hours and had given commissioners and magistrates the right to investigate in a "quasi-judicial manner" the activities of "so-called idle and undesirable blacks."

The bill would also phase out the system of migratory labour. It was clear that, at present, there was not enough family housing for all workers. But there would be no legal prohibition on a man living with his family. "This naturally places a great responsibility on people not to take their families to labour centres if there is not enough accommodation. It also places a great responsibility on employers to help their employees find accommodation."

Mr Heunis said he did not agree with people who expressed fears that the abolition of influx control would lead to lawlessness. Influx control measures had never been necessary to maintain law and order among other population groups.

"What about Crossroads?" Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP [Conservative Party] Rissik) asked in an interjection. Mr Heunis said the situation at the squatter camp had arisen under the control measures that Mr van der Merwe supported. He said there were various other measures that could be used to ensure orderly urbanization. Social problems could not be solved purely through force and solutions had to be found at the root of the problem. "Crime connected with urbanization is not purely the result of people's presence in cities. It can rather be ascribed to insufficient housing, poverty, broken families and so on. Law enforcement should not be selective or imposed in a discriminatory manner. This can be counter-productive. We should rather all cooperate to remove poor conditions as fast as possible and leave the maintenance of law and order to take its normal course."

The purpose of the bill was to simply to repeal legislation. Each law that affected urbanization had been examined carefully and it had been found, for example, that health legislation was so comprehensive that no changes had been deemed necessary. Mr Heunis said the bill gave effect to the government's philosophy of eliminating racial discrimination and granting of equal rights to all South Africans.

Commentary Views Businessmen's Report on Reform

MB100702 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Project Free Enterprise"]

[Text] One of the most fundamental determinants of the kind of society South Africa will have in the future is the view held by the mass of its people on what is the most desirable economic system. That is widely recognized today. Where there is a commitment to the free enterprise ethos — a belief that all should have the same opportunities, and that reward should be commensurate with initiative and effort — there government will tend to be limited and liberty flourish.

On the other hand, a socialist ideology, holding that government should control economic affairs and even own the means of production, will almost inevitably produce an autocratic system. This is more than an academic matter. There is a real and intense struggle on the way in South Africa between those two broad schools of economic thought, and the future will depend largely on which of them gains general support in the long term.

The free enterprise system has proved itself to be by far the most effective generator of wealth, but in a country in which a large group is barely emerging from a traditional culture of collectivism and, moreover, feels itself to be disadvantaged, the apparent panaceas offered by socialism are a powerful attraction. South Africa is such a country in which First and Third World coexist, and it is not surprising that many black people tend to favor socialism above free enterprise. Identifying the specific reasons for that phenomenon, and what might be done about them, is therefore an essential starting point in the endeavor to secure a democratic future for this country.

A country-wide survey 2 years ago found that black workers in big companies were grossly uninformed about the working of business in the free enterprise system. For example, since company profits were assumed to go to management there was no understanding of the connection between productivity and wages. Workers also perceived business to be exploitative and discriminatory.

Project Free Enterprise, whose final report has now been published, addresses these issues. At the so-called macro level, it identifies several elements that seriously affect participation in the free market system. It is no coincidence that all these areas have featured prominently in the national debate during the past few years, and that in most of them various initiatives are already under way. On the micro level — what business itself should be doing — the report notes serious shortcomings. It finds that the business sector's efforts are generally in an early exploratory and immature phase and that management pays lip service to some important issues.

The message is unequivocal. Business has much to do to meet its own obligations in this matter. The findings of Project Free Enterprise are the result of inputs from some 700 businessmen — the people who are most affected by the ordinary worker's view of the economic system. Not only business but all in South Africa who are concerned about the future will want to see those problems resolved.

Buthelezi Criticizes Mandela's Legal Counsel

MB091617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 9 Jun 86

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Monday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused certain Indian professional people of making material gain from "driving wedges between one black brother and another." He said he had a special message to Africans: "Beware these Indian lawyers in sheep's clothing." He also asked if President P.W. Botha was aware of the extent to which the black "National Party rag, *CITY PRESS*" was trying to make it impossible for responsible black leaders like him to talk to the state president.

In a statement to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the chief minister denied last week's claim by Mr Ismael Ayob, the Mandela family's lawyer, that Mr Nelson Mandela's recent request that they should defer meeting until after the ANC leader's release was a snub and a rejection. If Nelson Mandela were released he would have to stride into a raging battle for control of the ANC mission in exile, he said. He had received reports that Mr Ayob was indignant because his proposed visit to Mr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison was not first discussed with him.

Chief Buthelezi reminded the assembly of his long friendship with the jailed former ANC leader and gave details of several recent messages — including a letter in December — from Mr Mandela. He disclosed that, in March, a member of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had passed on warm greetings to him from Mr Mandela who had spoken on his "high esteem and love" for him.

The message Mr Mandela had sent via Mr Ayob in response to the suggestion of a meeting had contained greetings and thanks for his (Chief Buthelezi's) efforts to have him released. "You do not convey messages to someone you intend to snub," he said. Chief Buthelezi said he did not want to see Mr Mandela, whom he had known for over 30 years, to gain political advantage for Inkatha but as a brother in the struggle.

"I certainly do not have to ask an Indian lawyer to see a fellow African friend and brother," he told the assembly. Chief Buthelezi said, "There is a very special kind of subverted racism amongst some of our Indian brothers and sisters in this country. They run lucrative professional practices. They do not suffer with the poorest of the poor but they specialise in seeking their own credibility by posturing as professional friends of those who truly do struggle and suffer to eradicate apartheid and injustice. How dare Mr Ayob make superficial pronouncements to my detriment and to his own glory. Does he struggle with us? Or does he grow fat on Swiss bank accounts with the money the South African legal system screws out of those whose suffer? We remember Shun Chetty and what his own legal profession said about him after he fled the country. That breed of Indian lawyer does not number only two. I say to Africans: Beware these Indian wolves in sheep's clothing." Chief Buthelezi said these were not racist statements. He valued the support and friendship he received in the Indian community — but he did not hesitate to expose villainy among Africans and it would be racist of him to shy away from exposing villainy among Indians.

He had a huge black constituency in Inkatha and beyond. He had the Zulu nation and white, Indian and coloured and Indian constituencies and he would not humiliate any of those he represented by "grovelling in the dust before Mr Ismael Ayob." He said he would not "succumb to Mr Ayob's promptings" even when he tried "to use our greatest martyr, Dr Nelson Mandela, both to promote his credibility and to line his pockets. "I will revere the name of Dr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela as long as I live. But just because I do so is no reason why I should sell my soul to the Ayobs of this world."

Chief Buthelezi disclosed that the message of the Eminent Persons Group who had brought him Mr Mandela's greetings had told him that the jailed leader was very concerned about the conflict between the external mission of the ANC and himself. Mr Mandela had also told this member that he held Mr Tambo and Chief Buthelezi in high esteem and that he was anxious to do something about this when he was released. Most Robben Island prisoners released over the years had brought him warm greetings from Mr Mandela as soon as they were freed. They had been advised by Mr Mandela never to do anything which would bring them to Robben Island again and to go to Chief Buthelezi and assist him in his work. No less than four of these former Robben Island men now worked closely with him and were members of Inkatha.

Just because certain journalists were pro-UDF [United Democratic Front] or pro-ANC and had promoted the fallacy that he was beyond the pale as far as all ANC leaders were concerned was no reason for deliberately distorting Mr Mandela's message to him as a "snub." Chief Buthelezi referred to *CITY PRESS* in particular and said there was an irony about this paper for blacks which was owned by Nasionale Pers [National Press]. "I do not know to what extent the leader of the National Party, Mr P.W. Botha, understands the extent to which this National Party rag is doing its damnedest to make it impossible for many black leaders such as myself to talk to him," he said. "There are others of its kind posturing as the voice of the radical left but, in fact, promoting black disunity. The *CITY PRESS* takes the cake, as the saying goes."

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic to have to take time off from urgent matters to deal with such matters in the assembly. But there was a raging battle for the minds of black South Africans now being waged. What "political idiots" had to say was spread across the country in the media and political leaders had unfortunately to deal with issues which were really beneath their dignity.

PAC: Struggle, Sanctions Will Destroy Apartheid

MB091637 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has stated that only armed struggle complemented by comprehensive mandatory sanctions will destroy the apartheid system in South Africa. The remark was made by the PAC secretary for information and publicity, Comrade Edwin Makoti, in an interview with ZIANA today. Comrade Makoti said his organisation is waiting to see the British government's reaction to the conclusions made by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which recently held secret discussions with the Botha regime and South African liberation movements. He noted that the arguments by some Western governments that sanctions would hurt blacks more than whites are made only to defend investments and profits (?denuded) from South Africa.

Tambo Commemorates Decade of Struggle

MB091526 Dakar PANA in English 1444 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 9 June, (PANA) — President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, has assertively vowed to dismantle the abominable system of apartheid by the armed struggle. The Pretoria regime has left no option for the people of South Africa but the struggle to counter state terrorism and violence, Tambo said.

Speaking on Zambian television to commemorate the Soweto student uprising in 1976, Tambo said: Like in the rest of Africa, apartheid can not be dismantled piecemeal. We have to act if we have to eradicate apartheid. Soweto was an eminent link in the centuries-old chain of revolt against the colonial system, Tambo said. The 1976 uprising were the product of revolutionary traditions of humanity as they were an honourable niche in that history. Tambo said the revolt of 10 years ago sparked off and indeed kindled by a brutal massacre was an epitome of gallantry, self-sacrifice and defiance of death — facing an enemy armed to the teeth with sophisticated arms.

Umkhonto we Sizwe, the fighting army of the ANC, together with other internal organizations, had intensified their struggle to get rid of apartheid. Tambo said: Combat groups and self-defence units are mushrooming everywhere, all of them important formations of the broad popular army. He said the power of the people was evident and the racist army dared not enter the townships except in large contingents. Both black and white democrats have risen to fight the state sponsored terrorism with massive force. The United Democratic Front, Tambo said, had united most of the democratic organizations in the common struggle to liberate our country.

The past decade has been a very decisive period for the armed struggle and ANC would not rest until victory was achieved. The 10th anniversary of the Soweto massacre and uprising must be seen not as a climax but as a beginning of a mass popular and multi-pronged offensive directed at the destruction of the structures of the apartheid system. Tambo asserted: It is in the attack that victory is to be found. To be strong in attack, we need unity, for unity itself is strength. He called for a collective action by all South Africans because a victorious struggle demanded unity even where action consisted in a people's collective decision to stay-at-home and do nothing, as 16 June will demonstrate.

Tambo said puppet structures of local administration had collapsed and in ther place organis of popular power have emerged in the form of street committees, people's courts and other rudimentary socio-political formations. The South African Government was now desperate and was attacking the Frontline States but this had instead spurred the ANC to intensify the armed struggle inside South Africa. Pretoria's desperate acts of terror within and outside South Africa are an injunction for us to close ranks it fight as one people, indeed, to sacrifice together. Racists offer us no other choice, Tambo said. The banditry raids on the Frontline States has even united the fighting forces, determinedly resolved to topple the racist regime and replace it with a democratic one in which the colour of the individual will not count in governing and shaping the destiny of South Africa.

Extended Militancy of Black Youth Considered

MB100634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2258 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — Contemporary black youth "stayed and fought" in the country rather than leave to get weapons and training, Mr Dan Montsitsi, a former president of the Soweto Youth Congress, said tonight. Now the United Democratic Front's [UDF] Transvaal youth representative, Mr

Montsitsi said there was not much difference between the militancy of the pupils in 1976 — the year of the Soweto uprising — and today. The only difference was the extent of militancy, he told an audience of about 50 at an End Conscription Campaign meeting in Johannesburg. "The youth of 1976 used to leave the country in large numbers, in their thousands, to get guns and come back into the country. The youth of today, they stay in the country and fight," Mr Montsitsi said.

He spoke on the theme: "From Student Resistance to Civil War" and the role of the South African Defence Force. Much hatred was generated by the authorities' actions on June 16, 1976, he said. "We had never encountered that kind of bloodshed. This actually transformed quite a lot of students in Soweto. It actually transformed the community. There was quite a lot of preparedness and a lot of unity against the system." People had became more organized since then, coming together in organizations — from national groups to street committees. That actually shows the level of development that has taken place politically and organizationally in the townships," Mr Montsitsi said.

Pupils were also more clear on the type of educational system they wanted. Religion and concerned organizations had come together to "push the frontiers" of apartheid. The UDF's concern was to bring about peaceful change in South Africa.

The government was creating violent conditions, Mr Montsitsi said. "We are a non-violent organization and through non-violent means we will pursue the struggle for non-violent, democratic South Africa. And every time you see that violence you should ask yourself the question who started this violence." The commercial press presented a biased image of a "black on black" struggle, he said. "With the commercial press it is first the issue of commercialism." Campaigns to ostracise informers and policemen in the townships developed into "a type of confrontation." "There is nothing like black-on-black confrontation but the enemy has been able to use a lot of African people in order to sustain apartheid. We don't see how they can be separated from the structure they are defending."

Transkei Prime Minister Outlines Police Measures

MB091450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Willowvale, Jun 9, SAPA — Transkei police would be instructed to necklace all those found necklacing others, the Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Willowvale at the weekend. Chief Matanzima was speaking at a uniform handing over ceremony at a Willowvale school. The prime minister was referring to necklacing threats by some University of Transkei students where a boycott of classes was entering its fourth week. Chief Matanzima said students from outside the borders of Transkei made the university ungovernable. Deportation of five students from the university had fuelled the lecture boycott. Chief Matanzima said no one in Transkei would be necklaced, and whoever did that would be necklaced and doused in petrol to die the same way as their victims.

Promises Elimination of Anarchic Elements

MB091832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Umtata, June 9, SAPA — Transkei was determined to launch stricter measures to eliminate elements that perpetrated anarchy and "shamelessly" killed innocent people, the Transkei prime minister, Chief George Matanzima, said in Umtata today. Speaking during the police vote in the National Assembly Chief Matanzima, who is also the minister of police, said Transkei had rendered herself a target of agents of terror by joining the community of free independent nations of the world. He said Transkei was not immune from being contaminated by the anarchy and chaotic situation which was prevalent in the whole of the southern African region.

"Transkeians, therefore, must brace themselves for a spate of physical attacks from snipers and terrorists who will use every means possible to coerce some of the members of the public. It was for the above reason we deemed it fit that a state of emergency be declared in this country long before any damage could befall our state. We should not be blamed because the stricter measures will only be for the protection of the law-abiding Transkeians. We must constantly build dykes of courage to keep out the flood of communism. As these evil men plot, good men must plan. As they burn and bomb, good men must build and bind, and as they shout ugly words of hatred to confuse and threaten our people, we must commit ourselves to unity and love in our society," the prime minister said.

He said anti-apartheid organisations such as the UDF, [United Democratic Front], SAAWU [South African Allied Workers Union], AZASO [Azanian Students Organization], and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], had links with Eastern Bloc countries and had vowed to destroy orderly life in southern Africa. Chief Matanzima said during the past year Transkei's security police had uncovered and arrested a trained terrorist during a raid in a house in Butterworth. The man was found in possession of a Russian AK-47 rifle, an AKM rifle, as well as hundreds of rounds of ammunition and handgrenades.

He said because policemen were the first line of defence, which continued to provide physical security for everyone in the country, they were given a six months basic training, to orientate them in policing, tactics and techniques. There were also in-service training courses held regularly at the new police college in Umtata, and this helped to re-motivate the permanent members of the force.

Western Cape Traders Ask 16 June Shop Closings

MB090904 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0742 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 9, SAPA — The 3,000-strong Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA) has called on all its members and other traders to close their shops on June 16, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto disturbances. In a statement, a spokesman said that "as a mark of respect to the hundreds killed in 1976 and the thousands since killed in Sharpeville, Langa, Alexandra, Athlone and now Crossroads, WCTA demands that

June 16 be declared a public holiday." The WCTA also called for the lifting of the ban on protest meetings and the scrapping of all apartheid and security legislation, and the release of all political prisoners.

NUM-UWUSA Fighting Yields Eleven Deaths

MB091357 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 9, SAPA — The death toll in the clash between workers at the ISCOR [Iron and Steel Corporation] owned Hlobane colliery in Natal has risen to at least 11. A spokesman for ISCOR, Mr Piet du Plessis, said the death toll in the bloody clashes which also left 115 workers injured stood at 11 this morning. The clashes broke out on Friday morning after members of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] stopped work to demand that a union organiser who had been barred from the mine be allowed back on the premises, said Mr du Plessis. Accounts of events that followed the stoppage vary widely.

Col F.H. Brand, officer commanding the riot squad for norhtern Natal, said a fight broke out between members of NUM and members of the United Workers Union of South Africa [UWUSA] who objected to the strike. Col Brand said his investigations had so far revealed that it "undoubtedly was a fight between UWUSA and NUM members." UWUSA is a rival union backed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. He said between 3000 and 4000 workers were involved in the fight and added that "several hundred" ahd fled into "the bush and the mountains."

A NUM member from the mine today denied the police version. He said that UWUSA had the support of about eight per cent of the workforce at Hlobane but that the Inkatha supporters who attacked the NUM members came from outside the mine. He said during the strike on Fiday morning, shaft stewards were negotiating with the mine management for the organiser to be allowed back when two busloads of armed Inkatha members from Mahlabatini near Ulundi arrived at the mine. Workers refused to go back to work until the ban on the organiser was revoked and the Inkatha members left the mine, he said. At about 1245 pm a contingent of policemen arrived in six casspirs. "The stones started flying at us from all sides and they started shooting. Some of us ran away, while others fought back. People were stabbed and beaten with sticks. Some had their eyes stabbed out with roofing bolts." NUM members fled into the countryside around the mine chased by Inkatha supporters chanting "Usuthu," a Zulu war cry, he said.

Mr du Plessis denied the allegation that Inkatha members came in buses from outside the mine to attack the striking workers. "The fight was between workers from the mine who wanted to strike and those who did not want to fight. However we have no knowledge of UWUSA recruiting on the mine. We have an agreement with the NUM as the majority union on the mine and do not know if the workers who did not want to strike belonged to UWUSA." Mr du Plessis said that since the fight, more than 900 workers had resigned and asked to be sent home. He said these included workers from KwaZulu, Lesotho, and the Ciskei.

Dr J. Harle, superintendent of the Vryheid provincial hospital, said six miners had died since being admitted on Friday, indicating that the death toll may rise. Dr Harle said most of the miners died of head injuries.

NUM spokesman Mr Marcel Golding condemned the "attacks by Inkatha thugs" said the clash was not a direct result of a dispute between NUM and UWUSA.

UWUSA was formed on May 1 with the backing of Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu. The confederation [as received] of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) — to which NUM is affiliated — have been engaged in a war of words with UWUSA since its formation. UWUSA's Secretary General Mr Simon Conco said he and the memebrs of the UWUSA executive will comment on the clashes at Hlobane at a press conference to be held in Johannesburg tomorrow.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 9 June

MB091739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 9, SAPA — Follows 7pm police unrest report issued by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Matsulu near Middelburg in the eastern Transvaal and Khutsong near Oberholzer, SAP vehicles and houses were stoned and petrol bombed.
At Bethal a delivery vehicle and two trucks were extensively damaged when they were set alight.
At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark, a delivery vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. A mob was dispersed with tearsmoke after gathering illegally.
At KwaDabeka near Durban, the SADF dispersed a mob with tearsmoke after a SADF vehicle was stoned.
At Bongolethu near Oudtshoorn police dispersed a mob with tearsmoke and birdshot after they were stoned on two occasions.
At Daveyton near Benoni two vehicles were extensively damaged when set alight.
At Graaf Reinet the beerhall was extensively damaged when set alight.
At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, police dispersed a mob with one round shotgun fire when a private dwelling was petrol bombed.
At Mbekweni near Paarl three men were arrested at the funeral of an unrest victim when they promoted the goals of a banned organisation. In another incident six men and three women were arrested when they gathered illegally and failed to comply with a request of the police to disperse.
At Alexandra township in the eastern Cape, a mob petrol bombed the home of a policeman. A guard at the home was slightly wounded when he was shot at. He dispersed his attackers by firing one shot with his 9mm pistol.
In another incident 17 men and 25 women wer arrested when a mob stoned a private house.
At Mateneng near Barkley West three men were arrested when a police vehicle was stoned.

10 June

MB100725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0716 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 10, SAPA — The overnight situation report as issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Alexandra, near Johannesburg, a private home was damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At KwaZakele, in the EP [eastern province], a councillor's home was petrol-bombed. Police and Development Board guards dispersed the attackers with shotgun and pistol fire. A man was fatally wounded. Six men were arested. In another incident, stones and petrol bombs were thrown at a police vehicle. A shot was fired at the vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured.

"At New Brighton, near PE [Port Elizabeth], a vacated fire station was damaged by arsonists. In another incident, a private home was gutted in a fire. A man was injured in the blaze.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, a mob stoned SAP members. They were dispersed with shotgun fire. A man was wounded and arrested.

"At Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a private home was damaged when it was petrol bombed. Two men were injured in this attack.

"At Xlau Xlau near White River, a privately owned truck was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At Nyanga, in the WP [western province] a man fired at a police vehicle. He was identified and the fire returned. The man was wounded. He was removed from the scene by other blacks before the extent of his injuries could be ascertained. Police dispersed fighting mobs on a number of occasions. The body of a black man, who had been hacked to death, was found. Another man with gunshot wounds was discovered. It is not known who shot him.

"On another occasion, a man fired at an SAP vehicle. He was wounded and arrested. Police sized a .38 special revolver and a quantity of ammunition. The body of a man, presumably killed in the fighting between rival groups, was found.

"At Guguletu in the same vicinity, the body of a black man was found. He had been hacked to death. Shots were fired at police vehicles on a number of occasions. Police returned the fire. Two men were later found with gunshot wounds and eight men were arrested for possession of a 9mm pistol. In another incident, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. In the same area, a man was wounded by police after he had fired at their vehicle. He was removed by other blacks. The Zolani Centre, outbuildings at the centre, three tents and four private vehicles were destroyed by arsonists.

"At KTC camp, shots were fired at police vehicles and members of the 'witdoeke' faction. Police returned the fire, wounding three of the attackers, one fatally. Police dispersed fighting groups on a number of occasions.

"A man in possession of a rifle was spotted by police. He was shot, but dragged away by the mob. A 303 rifle was sized. The body of a black man was found. He appears to have been killed during the fighting between black groups. In another incident, shots were fired at police and civilians. The attacker was identified and wounded by the police. He was carried away by other blacks. Three men with bullet wounds were found at a local hospital. It is unknown by whom they were shot."

Press Reviews Issues of Current Concern

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on June 16

The Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 8 June says in an editorial on page 28: "Imagine how different it might have been if, this week, Mr Louis le Grange had issued a statement along the following lines: the Government recognised that the date of June 16 had come to have deep meaning to black South Africans. It was not inappropriate therefore, that many people might wish to commemorate the day in the same way as other sections of the community, including Afrikaners, coming together on certain days to share painful memories in their own history." "A statement such as the one above would have given solace to peaceful people who feel a genuine need to give proper observance, it would have provided a legitimate outlet for bottled-up feelings, it would have impressed our few allies abroad and — perhaps most of all — it would have isolated extremists who try to use the occasion for their own purposes." However, the "heavy hand" of the minister of law and order prohibiting all gatherings commemorating June 16 "is a deed of folly." "If it is the soft and understanding word that turneth away wrath, it is better, surely, to employ it first — and to act very firmly only when, and if, it is spurned and law and order become threatened."

Booklet on ANC 'Naive'

A second editorial calls the booklet on the ANC published by the Bureau for Information "as naive as it is counter-productive." "Government information gatekeeping on the ANC has always been blatantly self-serving — one reason why this newspaper, on principle, resists applying for ministerial permission to use quotes from banned ANC members." "If the Government wants to be effective in allowing the views of the ANC to become part of the national political currency the solution is simple: unban all ANC literature and rely on existing legislation to control the possession of blatantly inflammatory articles." "The availability of the literature would meanwhile force the organisation to defend its policies and methods before a critical public. It is an obligation from which Government censorship has so thoughtfully exempted them for more than 20 years."

End of Apartheid Viewed

Beyers Naude of the SA Council of Churches writes on the same page in the paper's feature "When Apartheid Goes ..." that the "edifice of apartheid, laboriously and expensively built up over many decades, is cracking and very soon will crumble and topple." Naude focuses on what he would wish to see in a new society after the transition from the present apartheid system. "Politically I believe we should seek as ideal as possible a system which meets the essential demands of a true democracy — a democracy in which every citizen of South Africa has full and equal political rights." Including a bill of human rights in the new constitution "would legally safeguard the rights of every individual." "Economically I believe we should strive towards a system where there will be a more meaningful and equitable distribution of the land, resources and the wealth of the country than has been the case up to now." "Educationally I believe we should strive towards a unitary system of education in which every form of discrimination or of inequality based on colour or race should be removed as soon as possible." Regionally, relationships with neighboring countries which have been damaged could be restored by "abolishing apartheid once and for all and consciously building new relationships with the world at large." "No progress can be made in this direction as long as the white community remains largely ignorant of the feelings, hopes and aspirations of the black community." Naude outlines three urgent issues which need to be faced and considered: "What the nature and structure will be of a future nonracial democratic state. How to achieve the greatest measure of unity or co-operation within the black community, to achieve this goal. How to deal wisely with white fears and anxieties to prevent the emergence of a racial conflict which could have devastating effects on both black and white and could seriously retard the growth of a future liberated South Africa. The challenge to both black and white to meet these grave issues will largely determine the when and how of creating a post-apartheid South Africa."

Radical Right No Threat

Harald Pakendorf, former editor of *DIE VADERLAND*, writes on page 29 of the *SUNDAY TIMES* that the fact that as many people attended the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) meeting last weekend as attended a country and western music festival tells us that "what we need is perspective — a perspective which tells you that there are as many people enraptured by sentimental music set to an easy rhythm as there are enthralled by the violent alternative to the African National Congress and the National Party which Eugene the Terrible espouses." "The moderate majority should not run scared when the Right threatens us with the same future as the radical Left." What is needed is "clear and tough political leadership" which could "begin to make a dent on the rest of the feeding ground of the New Right — economic regression, black violence, foreign pressure. Because it is uncertainty above all which drives people to the AWB and its likes, to the certainty espoused by Eugene the Terrible — a violent alternative to both the National Party and the ANC." However, the AWB and its parliamentary likes are not an immediate threat to the government. "Its potential growth can be stunted by incisive leadership from the top."

Reports of Abused Children Considered

Political correspondent David Breier writes in the 8 June Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on page 12 on the memorandum on the suffering of children in South Africa published by the Black Sash. "A chain reaction of brutality is revealed in the memorandum which does not paint a simple picture of heroes and villains. The only villain exposed in the project is the system of apartheid which bred the brutality. The memorandun is not just a bleeding-heart document showing up police and military brutality. It does not cover up horrors such as the 'necklace' often perpetrated by young blacks." The memorandum contains many signed and unsigned statements concerning detention, torture, intimidation, shooting and the disappearance of children. However, the police Directorate of Public Relations said that " 'the SA Police emphatically deny that children in custody are assaulted or abused in any manner. Many visits to those in custody by a number of different officials ensure that the scope for ill treatment is non-existent, or at the most, very limited indeed.' "

Citizenship Bill Evaluated

"A friend of mine thinks that many self-respecting black people will dismiss the restoration of South African Citizenship Bill with the contempt it deserves" writes Jon Qwelane in his "Just Jon" column on page 13. "He asks with unusual anger: 'Just who the blazes do the Nationalists think they are to strip us of our citizenship in the first place and then have the audacity to say they will restore it "subject to certain conditions?" ' " Qwelane questions why the government persists with " 'dual' citizenship even when we have made it abundantly clear we do not want to touch bantustans with a barge pole, believing as we do in an unfragmented South Africa?" "My friend had the last word: 'Any black person who applies for South African citizenship acknowledges that he is not a South African. He acknowledges allegiance to bantustans and their leaders.' " "I find myself in total agreement with him. I am, have always been and will always be a citizen of this country — damn all else."

English-Speakers Also To Blame

John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 13 that many of South Africa's English-speakers would like to "shift all the blame for current ills on to the shoulders of the Afrikaners." "The foundations of apartheid were laid as readily by English-speakers as by Afrikaners, by British as well as South African governments." Although Afrikaner nationalism "forged the apartheid system," hardly any English speakers had qualms about operating within the privileged enclave formalised for whites by the Nats or about taking advantage of the opportunities created by the Nat Government's policies. "English-speaking businessmen were happy to hide behind Nat policy when it came to employment conditions for blacks, even though they could have done a great deal to advance blacks." "The two most important things for English-speaking South Africans to understand in June, 1986, is that they cannot escape responsibility for our mess — and that they have a vital role to play in clearing up that mess."

SUNDAY STAR on 16 June

"Almost with the inevitabiliy of a Greek tragedy, South Africa's major political actors are positioning themselves and preparing their lines for a big denouement on June 16" says an editorial in *THE SUNDAY STAR* on page 16. "Into an already tense atmosphere, the government charges with all the subtlety of a bulldozer. This week it banned all related meetings and promised tough action in enforcing the ban. Predictably, this has further inflamed feelings." Even though June 16 poses a great potential for violence, "to bottle up the safety valves of protest even further seems likely to heighten that potential rather than curb it." "Repression did not work in June 1976, as the country's present condition testifies. There is even less reason to suppose it will be effective now."

Commemoration Despite Bans

"When June 16 first exploded on South Africa's calendar in 1976, it caught the country by surprise. It will soon be the 10th anniversary of June 16, but this time there are no illusions" writes David Breier on page 17 of the review section of *THE SUNDAY STAR*. "During the past week battle lines have been drawn, the international financial community ran for cover, and the country began the countdown." Despite the minister of law and order's banning of all meetings commemorating June 16 1976, "political organisations and trade unions have called for a work stayaway on June 16. They include organisations in the nonracial 'Charterist' camp as well as those in the Black Consiousness (BC) movement." "Any meetings organised on the day which do not have magisterial permission, could result in serious clashes with the police in view of the ban on meetings." However, the present unrest has "far greater impact" than the 1976 riots for several reasons: "Vast numbers became politicised or 'conscienced' during the 70s and early 80s." Secondly, "leaders with a high degree of political acumen are directing strategy in the present struggle. They have been trained over the past half dozen years." A third reason is "the degree to which the economy has suffered, fuelling violence even further through mass unemployment." Despite the government's strategy of playing off the Charterist against the BC groups the commemoration will be observed by both movements. "Any police action could serve to bring them closer despite their differences."

ANC 'Reasonable'

Peter Sullivan in his "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 19 notes that the ANC is concerned about losing support to the left. "Who, many white South Africans may ask, is to the left of the ANC?" "To the left of the ANC is the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) a bunch far too radical for reasonable conversation." "Of similar stripe to the PAC are AZAPO (political organisation), AZACTU (trade unions) and AZASM (student movement)." "In a funny sort of way" the ANC is a "most conservative political grouping, in spite of its support for some tenets of Marxism, socialism and communism." "Unless the government talks to them soon and reaches an accommodation, the time will come when it wishes it had the ANC to talk to instead of the more radical organisations springing up, organisations which wean township support away from people who are prepared to be reasonable. Better by far to talk to the Mandelas, Tambos and Makatinis, conservative men all of them, than to their likely successors. They will not be succeeeded by men who are more reasonable, but by men who are less compromising."

Politics, Economics To Stabilize Rand

Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on the same page examines the fall of the rand and its consequences. Confidence is the main factor affecting the South African currency. "This is not only internal confidence, but also confidence of those abroad who lend South Africa money, who invest here, and above all who already have money here. The perception of South Africa is material. Instability and unrest are, to say the least, unattractive to investors. People would rather have their money and their assets where they perceive them to be safe rather than where, rightly or wrongly, they perceive them to be at risk. Political factors are therefore most material." Economic factors are also important. "A surplus on the current account is normally positive for the currency. But when the surplus has to be used to finance the deficit on capital account, it acts to depress the currency's value and restrains internal growth." Exports, mining shares and the Krugerrand have done well, but "most people have been hard hit by the low rand. It has fuelled inflation as it has affected not only direct imports but affected many other items, many of them essentials, indirectly." "The road back to a strong rand involves politics and economics. A change in the perception of instability to stability, a change from increasing unemployment to employment and change from textbook theorectical economic policies to facing hard facts and taking the right medicine. It is already late. I hope our policy makers will not leave it until it is too late."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB071054 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 June 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **DEFENCE**

The government has given the Transvaal Provincial Administration R3.5-million for security measrues in the northern border region. Part of the money will be spent on security for 12 schools in the north-western border region.

WHIPPINGS

According to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee, between July 1984 and July 1985 a total of 40,288 people were sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa not coupled with other sentences. The Criminal Procedure Amendment Laws, passed last month, gives greater flexibility to magistrates to sentence people to whippings. According to Dave Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) the new law made it possible "for every youngster who had thrown a stone during the unrest to be flogged for his indiscretion." He added that the law would quadruple the number of people sentenced to corporal punishment in South Africa and would "further enhance the status of violence among our population."

FORCED REMOVALS

According to the Surplus People's Project [SPP], 3,522,900 people were forcibly removed from their homes by the government between 1960 and 1982. According to the former minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, 1,993,794 people were moved between January 1960 and March 1984, but only 456,580 for "ideological" reasons (from "black spots"). The remainder comprised: 979,034 Africans moved within white-designated area from old townships to newer ones; 487,321 to "homelands" from white-designated areas and African areas (including 46,693 squatters); 48,693 Africans moved by chief commissioners, mainly from rural areas; 17,746 Africans moved from infrastructural development schemes; and 4,140 Africans moved for strategic or military purposes. According to Koornhof's figures 77,577 people were moved between 1981 and 1983. His figures do not include the 334,400 people estimated by the SPP to have been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act or the 730,000 who found themselves in homelands when borders were re-drawn. According to the SPP 1,129,000 people were removed from rural areas as a result of commissioners' actions.

DISINVESTMENT

According to the Investor Responsibility Research Centre, a Washington Research group, 48 American companies pulled out of South Africa or made plans to leave between January 1985 and April this year.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Apartheid: The United Nations and the International Community (E.S. Reddy); *Trotsky — the Class, the Party and the Leadership* (Militant, London); Amor, South Africa's largest confidential mail order specialists (pamphlet) (not stated); 1985 Calender Protective Packaging (Pty) Ltd (not stated); Das Frobliche Ratsel Nos 280 and 281 (Gustav H Lubbe GMBH and Co); *NEW AFRICA NEWS*, No 56., Jan/Feb 1986 (New Africa

News Collective, Australia) *Worker's Liberty*, Sept 1985 (Socialist Organiser, London); SALEP — *Study Notes for Workers* — Sifuna Konke (not Stated); *Apartheid: Cosmetics Exposed* (not stated); *Black Sections - Spring 1986* (Black Sections National Committee, London); *The Junius Pamphlet* (Merlin Press, London) and *The Unquestionable Right To Be Free* (Skotaville Publishers, Johannesburg).

Unbanned:
Sharpeville, March 21, 1960 (SDA); *Wiehahn — Exposing the Contradictions* (National Union of South African Students, Rondebosch); *SLR Camera, June 1985* (and all future editions) Haymarket Publications LDT, London); *The Liberation of Guinea* (Basil Davidson); and *Rich and Poor in New Zealand* (David Bedgood) (both still banned for distribution but unbanned for possession).

CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID: G.W. NYATHELA, 11
Nyathela, of Zwane Street, Tumahole, Parys, said in an affidavit that at 7 am on a Wednesday in March two policemen came to his house and forcibly took him from his mother to the police station. He said a uniformed policemen asked him if he had stoned the bottle store and he said he had done this with others. He was then taken to a room, a sack was put over his head, he was handcuffed and given electric shocks on his fingers. On the Friday he was beaten while making a statement, he said. On the Tuesday he was released in the custody of his parents. He was later sjambokked [whipped] in the street by one of the policemen who arrested him, but managed to run away, he said. His trial for public violence is pending.

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: WALTER SISULU
Sisulu, 72, former ANC secretary general, is serving a life sentence with Nelson Mandela at Pollsmoor Prison. In July 1963 he was detained and in June 1964 he was convicted of sabotage and spent the next 18 years on Robben Island. Sisulu was raised in Encobo in the Transkei and at the age of 15 went to work in a gold mine in Johannesburg. He later worked as a domestic servant in East London and a factory worker in Johannesburg. During this period he had contact with the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union. In 1940 he was fired after organising a strike at a bakery where he was working. He then joined the ANC and was elected treasurer of the Youth League, becoming one of the militant Africanists within the movement. In 1949, after the Youth League's Programme of Action was accepted at the ANC National Conference Sisulu was elected secretary general. He was one of the key leaders of the Defiance Campaign and was arrested and imprisoned before being banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. In 1956 he was one of 156 when all were acquitted. He was again detained under the State of Emergency in 1960. On April 20, 1963 he went underground to play an active role in Umkhonto we Sizwe and was detained three months later,. His wife, Albertina, is UDF [United Democratic Front] national president, and Zwelake, one of his five children, is editor of *NEW NATION*.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Threat To Leave Commonwealth

MB091200 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has repeated Zambia's determination to quit the Commonwealth if Britain continued to protect South Africa from international pressure designed to bring down apartheid. Speaking before talks with Chama Cha Mapinduzi's Chairman and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, at State House, the president said Zambia was finding it increasingly difficult to continue to belong to the Commonwealth when its leading member continued to prop apartheid by skipping sanctions and other international pressures against apartheid. He said a final decision would not, however, be made until a special committee of Commonwealth heads of state met to discuss the report of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons on their efforts to open a dialogue between the Pretoria government and black leaders. President Kaunda said while the Thatcher administration claimed to be antiracist its actions showed it to be a staunch supporter of South African apartheid. Dr Kaunda said this was manifest in its continued blocking of international moves against apartheid.

Tanzania's Nyerere Questions 1-Party System

MB091710 Dakar PANA in English 1419 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 9 June (ZANA/PANA) — The chairman of Tanzania's ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, and former president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, has raised doubts on the viability of the one party system in Africa. Speaking before the talks with the Zambia's president Kenneth Kaunda in the Zambian capital, Lusaka,today, Nyerere said his new position had shown him that lack of competition from rival parties could lead to [word indistinct] party system. Despite an elaborate structure, the Tanzanian experience had demonstrated that the one party system had generated a high degree of complacency in the [word indistinct] the ruling party. The Tanzanian leader said this was more evident at the grass-roots level.

Nyerere also questioned why the British and the United States [words indistinct] economic sanctions in defiance of the international opinion. He said: The Thatchers — but they are, and they have the power. [sentence as received]

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The warring Lebanese and Palestinians have responded to Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati's "persistent efforts" to end the fighting by agreeing to cease fire as of 11 June, Tehran radio announced. The camps war had continued the previous day despite Besharati's announcement that a comprehensive cease-fire would take effect 10 June, according to Beirut radio. Algiers Voice of Palestine radio broadcast an appeal to Arab leaders by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking for their assistance in stopping the "massacres" being committed against the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Radio Monte Carlo said 'Arafat has accused the Syrians of helping direct the Amal Movement's attacks on the camps. The radio also broadcast an interview with Amal leader Nabih Birri, who reaffirmed claims of a "secret agreement" between 'Arafat and President Amin al-Jumayyil whereby "more than half" 'Arafat's forces have returned to Lebanon via Juniyah and "most of them are now in East Beirut, trying to enter West Beirut." Birri also urged the Syrians to "assume their complete responsibilities" and use their security or military forces to disengage the combatants in the camps war.

As for southern Lebanon, Beirut radio blamed Israel for artillery shelling and a bomb explosion which killed 8 people in villages near Israel's security zone.

Iran

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on the limits of Iranian influence in Beirut during a news conference reported by Tehran radio, confirming that the Amal Movement is less receptive to Iranian advice than Hizballah, while most of the Palestinians "do not have warm relations" with Iran and "do not listen to us." On internal affairs, he acknowledged the existence of two different factions which coexist within the Islamic Republican Party but which have different views on the role of government and the private sector. These two schools of thought "always come into conflict when a minister is to be appointed," and are akin to "two parties without names."

Iraq

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz termed Iraqi-French relations as "very good" following talks with the French president in Paris 10 June, in a statement cited by Baghdad radio. 'Aziz told a news conference that Iraq "will not object" to a normalization of French-Iranian ties, insisting that such a development will not "harm" Iraq's relations with France, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

As for Iraq's relations with Syria, "informed sources" in Amman cited by AFP disclosed that 'Aziz will meet with his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar' 13 June on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA asserted that Iraqi planes shot down an Iranian F-4 "deep inside" Iran after thwarting its attempt to penetrate Iraqi airspace over the II Army Corps sector 10 June. Meanwhile, Lloyds of London informed INA that a Liberian tanker was hit by a missile near Khark Island 10 June.

Libya

In a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told residents of Darnah that this northeastern Libyan city "is among the targets that the United States is eager to occupy," and he said Darnah and the mountains overlooking it must be fortified in order to repulse a U.S. attack.

In another development, Al-Qadhdhafi congratulated Kurt Waldheim on his election as Austrian president in a cable carried by JANA, asserting that the election victory was achieved "despite the efforts exerted by Zionism" aimed at "harming" Waldheim.

Syria

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that the Defense Ministry has detained 16 Sunni officers for maintaining ties with the Muslim Brotherhood and that a "secret" Sunni movement is printing and distributing antigovernment leaflets in Hamah. The radio also cited reports that new supplies of Soviet-made tanks are arriving at Latakia port under the supervision of Soviet experts.

Egypt

Poor weather conditions caused the crash near Cairo airport of an Air Sinai plane, killing 21 persons and injuring 4 others, Cairo radio reported.

In another development, in an interview with *MAYU* reported by AFP, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah accused the Soviet Union and the United States of seeking a continuation of the Gulf war for their own "particular reasons." He said the USSR is endeavoring to secure control of or "encircle" Mideast oil resources, a charge which Moscow radio's Arabic service denied and described as "strange," contrasting it with the Egyptian leadership's "sincere concern" for an improvement in Soviet-Egyptian ties.

PLO

The Greek public order minister confirmed that the Arab shot dead in Athens 9 June was a "senior PLO official" travelling under an Algerian passport, Athens radio reported, although he said the police are unsure of the man's true identity.

Arab Summit

The UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported 11 June that an extraordinary Arab summit conference will be held in Casablanca 3-4 July, preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting 23 June, WAKH noted.

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UAE Paper Reports Arab Summit Set for 3 July

GF110646 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0632 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today stated that the extraordinary Arab summit conference would be held in Casablanca on 3 and 4 July and that the meetings of the foreign ministers would be held on 23 June to discuss preparations for the summit and its agenda.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quoted a high-level Arab diplomatic source as saying that agreement on the date of the summit was reached between the Arab League Secretariat and Morocco, following consultations carried out by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

AL-ITTIHAD also reported that Muhammad Duri, the resident Libyan minister in Morocco, is currently in the Libyan capital to consult with his leadership concerning the convening of the summit.

Informed sources told the newspaper that Libya has expressed a willingness to attend the extraordinary Arab summit and agreed that the agenda should include all Arab issues.

Saudi Prince Receives Syrian Premier in Switzerland

GF110827 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Switzerland, 11 Jun (SPA) — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received at his residence in Switzerland on 10 June Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who is visiting Switzerland. They discussed bilateral relations and current Arab and world developments.

Prince 'Abdallah also received at his residence members of the Saudi and Arab community residing in Switzerland.

Reaction Reported to Continuing Beirut Camps War

'Arafat Issues Appeal to Leaders

LD102006 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brothers, here is the appeal addressed by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces to Arab leaders and masses to stop the massacres carried out against the camps of our people in Lebanon. The appeal was dispatched to us today by our radio correspondent in Tunisia.

[Correspondent] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, today addressed an urgent appeal to the Arab leaders and masses and all the friends of the Palestinian people in the world in which he urged them to move immediately in shouldering the humane, pan-Arab and religious responsibilities, and to give urgent assistance to put an end to the brutal massacres against our camps in Beirut, or at least to enable us to protect our security there. Here is the text of the appeal:

Twenty-five days have passed since the beginning of the tragedy of our camps in Beirut. The aggression and attacks, which are carried out by gangs of the Amal Movement with the collaboration of the Lebanese 6th Brigade without orders from its command, are continuing. In spite of the attempts to reach a cease-fire, in which an envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid together with Lebanese religious and patriotic leaders participated, and in spite of the cease-fire agreements which were reached, and in spite of the efforts of the Algerian and Iranian embassies, this tragedy has not ended. On the contrary, the bloody nature of these massacres was reflected in the (?siege) of some Muslim suburbs of western Beirut, where honor has been hurt and violations [as heard] took place repeatedly. Lebanese blood was shed together with Palestinian blood as a result of these brutal attacks carried out by these gangs.

The sectarian campaign, which is continuing in Lebanon, aims at evicting 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon and planting the seeds of sectarian strife among the sons of the one Lebanese people.

What is currently being implemented against our camps has reached the level of a tragedy [words indistinct] because of the insistence of the executors of this scheme to continue their bloody war against our camps. This is a blow not only against the Palestinians and the Lebanese, but is a blow against the Arab nation [words indistinct] by pushing it into this sectarian strife and [words indistinct] and in front of the escalating crisis of the fraternal Lebanese people, I find that I have to repeat the previous appeals to the brother Arab leaders and to the Arab masses to shoulder their pan-Arab, humane and religious responsibilities during these few blessed days [words indistinct] to stop the continuing blood bath in our camps in any way you consider effective or suitable, or at least to enable us to protect our children, women and families from these barbarous attacks, and to save their honor, preserve their lives, spare their blood, and to remove the joint agonies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

I also appeal to all our friends in the world to help us by their efforts to stop this Lebanese and Palestinian bloodshed and to stop this [word indistinct].

It is clear that there is an insistence on continuing this criminal conspiracy. Therefore, I repeat and renew my appeal for help in stopping these massacres which are being committed against our camps in Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, because what is taking place demands that these people stop and ask themselves and their consciences to stop what they are doing against Lebanon and Palestine. May God guide us all. Revolution until victory.

Accuses Syria of Participating

JN101831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat has launched an attack on Syria, accusing it openly and for the first time of participating in the camps war.

'Arafat sent a cable to Arab leaders, accusing the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kan'an, of participating with Amal leader Nabih Birri in directing attacks against the Palestinian camps. 'Arafat asked Arab leaders to exert their utmost to avoid a new bloodbath in the Palestinian camps.

Sends Message to UN Symposium

JN101858 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has appealed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to extend his assistance in resisting campaigns to annihilate the Palestinian people. In a message addressed yesterday to a UN symposium on the Palestine question, Abu 'Ammar explained that the symposium opens during hard times, when plots against the Palestinian people and their just cause have increased. Abu 'Ammar also referred to the brutal attacks against Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon and urged the concerned parties to honor their pledges and voice their respect for Lebanon's security and stability.

In the message, Abu 'Ammar also denounced the U.S. refusal to abide by UN resolutions on Palestine, as well as Washington's support for the Zionist entity's occupation policy in the occupied homeland. It is worth mentioning that this symposium is one in a series of regional conferences organized by the United Nations on the Palestine question in implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions.

PLO Issues Statement

JN101812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued in Tunis yesterday, the PLO affirmed that the plot against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is aimed at continuing Palestinian and Lebanese bloodshed as part of the criminal scheme against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The PLO reiterated its call on Arab leaders and the Arab masses to put an end to this continuing tragedy and to assume their humanitarian and pan-Arab responsibilities for confronting these schemes.

The statement adds that some Arab sides are working to implement these criminal schemes to liquidate the Palestinian people as part of the suspect international deals.

'Arafat Congratulates Austria's Waldheim on Election

JN101907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a cable of congratulations to Dr Kurt Waldheim on his election as president of the Republic of Austria. In his cable, Abu 'Ammar said: Your election to this exalted office reflects the Austrian people's confidence in you.

He added: The Palestinian people, who are experiencing pain inside and outside the occupied homeland and in Lebanon, are happy and share the Austrian people's joy over this victory.

Abu Jihad Says Israeli Intelligence Murdered Nazzal

JN110611 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] In Amman, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has accused Israeli intelligence organs of assassinating Colonel Ahmad Khalid Nazzal, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], in Athens. Abu Jihad said that the assassination operation was carried out by direct orders from Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir.

PLO's Khalaf: Round of Palestinian Dialogue Planned

GF110633 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that a round of Palestinian dialogue between Fatah and the democratic alliance will begin within 10 days to agree on a political program to be proposed to the various Palestinian factions, in preparation for the convening of a PNC.

In a statement published today in the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH*, Khalaf stated that the USSR strongly supports the Algerian initiative and calls on all Palestinian factions to respond to it and to begin comprehensive national dialogue.

Concerning the Syrian stand on the dialogue, Abu Iyad noted that so far there has not been a tangible change in the Syrian stand.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Military Operations

JN101926 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland carried out three successful operations on Jaffa Street against bus stations used by Zionist soldiers in occupied Jerusalem at dawn today. The operation either killed or wounded many enemy personnel and heavily damaged these Zionist stations.

The Zionist security forces rushed to Jaffa Street, closed it from all directions, and began a large-scale search and arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operations. Despite the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

KUWAIT

Four 'Man-Made Islands' To Defend Territorial Waters

GF111122 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
11 Jun 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Burjus dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] Kuwait Interior Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has revealed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Interior Ministry will receive in July four man-made islands equipped with sophisticated territorial equipment which are to positioned at the entrances of Kuwait's territorial waters. This is part of the security plan to defend Kuwait's maritime approaches.

Nawwaf al-Ahmad stated that all means to face any emergency are available on the islands, which also have a helicopter landing. He noted that the islands are to be linked via fast and regular lines to the coast guard, and each island is to have a quay for a coast guard boat.

The Kuwaiti interior minister added that the islands will be used to control all ships entering Kuwaiti territorial waters and that the ships will be searched according to existing custom prior to granting them permission to enter Kuwaiti waters. The islands will also be used to extend assistance to citizens' boats whenever necessary.

Amir Telephones Al-Asad on Lebanon Camps Situation

LD101326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait showed concern on the highest level Tuesday regarding the current developments in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps as a result of the shelling and siege imposed by Amal militias. Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir told reporters that his highness has reached Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad over the telephone today and discussed with him Arab issues in general and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in particular. His highness called on President al-Asad to work for sparing the Arab blood and stopping the shelling of the camps, the victims of which are hundreds of innocent women, elderly and children. Shaykh Sabah expressed deep regret for what is going on among brothers, and emphasized that the end to the Lebanese ordeal would not be realized except through the agreement among the Lebanese themselves, and through taking into consideration the higher national interest above anything else.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah welcomed the election of Dr Kurt Waldheim as the new president of Austria and described him as "a wise man who has wide and long experience in the international policy and in dealing with the world's thorny issues and problems... and is a great friend to the Arabs." Shaykh Sabah added that despite the hostile campaigns and the Israeli unjust slanders, the Austrian people (?have) given the evidence that they support rightness and have chosen the president who serves the interest of their country. On the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers meeting, shaykh Sabah said contacts are under way to fix a date for that meeting which is due to be held in Morocco. He added that there are two proposals for the date of the ministerial meeting, but he predicted it would be held during next July. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have demanded postponing the Arab foreign ministers meeting for a few days so that it does not contradict with the GCC ministerial council meeting, scheduled for June 28 in Riyadh.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Supporters Exiled to Socotra

GF101524 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Jun 86 p 18

[Text] Informed sources in the YAR yesterday said that PDRY authorities have exiled 850 supporters of deposed Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the Island of Socotra opposite the Horn of Africa. The sources said that most of those who have been exiled are former army personnel who were captured during the fighting that took place between conflicting YSP factions last January and which resulted in the deposition of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. No confirmation of this report has come from the PDRY which released about 2,000 detainees from among the supporters of the former chairman by a general pardon in March 1986.

YSP, Arab Communist-Labor Delegations Meet

GF101950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between a YSP delegation led by Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and a delegation of communist and labor parties in Arab countries led by Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party, began this evening. The two sides exchanged views concerning developments in the Arab and international arenas. They discussed the promotion of the Arab national liberation movement's role in confronting imperialist and Zionist dangers which aim to strike at and destroy the progressive and nationalist regimes in the Arab countries and the struggle of our Arab peoples for achieving progress, freedom, and peace. The two sides emphasized the importance of strengthening and developing bilateral relations. The two sides held identical views on the issues discussed.

QATAR

Fasht al-Dibal Withdrawal To Be Completed 10 Jun

GF101450 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
9 Jun 86 p 1

[Dispatch from *AL-KHALIJ* bureau in Bahrain]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned from well-informed Gulf sources that the process of the withdrawal of the Qatari forces from Fasht al-Dibal island will be completed tomorrow, Tuesday. These sources also denied reports circulated on the presence of installations on Qit'at Jaradah saying that they are very small coral reefs that are neither spacious enough to build installations on them nor do they constitute any importance in the region. The sources said that Bahrain agreed to remove any installations the Qatari forces may find on Qit'at Jaradah in order to ensure the implementation of the agreement reached with Qatar.

AL-KHALIJ learned that the GCC foreign ministers will review the steps completed to end the Qatar-Bahrain dispute during their meeting in Riyadh on 28 June prior to the start of the second phase of the Saudi mediation to solve the border dispute between the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President's Health Announced 'Excellent'

GF101246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has announced that the health of Somali President His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre is excellent. This came in a medical bulletin issued by the hospital today. The bulletin said that his excellency the president is receiving visitors daily from 1000 to 1100. His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia, has expressed his gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd for the amicable feelings which his majesty showed toward his excellency the Somali president. This came in a statement which his excellency made to SPA.

He said: I am very grateful for the care and attention I have been accorded by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, for whom I personally, and the Somali people in general, feel profound appreciation and respect for his generous stands and his attention to his people's and nation's interests. He added: The medical resources which His Majesty the King's government have used for my treatment indicate the high degree medical progress in the Kingdom has attained, which is a source of pride for us. His excellency the Somali president praised bilateral relations between the two countries and noted the skill of Saudi doctors.

Mubarak Congratulates Waldheim on Election

NC101932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a cable to Kurt Waldheim congratulating him on his election to the Austrian presidency. The cable reads as follows:

Your excellency, President Waldheim: It gives me pleasure to write to congratulate you on the precious confidence that the Austrian people have shown in you by electing you president. I wish you success in your distinguished mission and I am sure that the cordial and fruitful cooperation existing between our two friendly countries will grow in line with their mutual interests and in the service of world peace and security. I wish you good health and well-being and wish your people further progress. My best regards.

Abu Ghazalah: U.S., USSR Prolonging Gulf War

NC101921 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 10 (AFP) — Egypt's defence minister and deputy prime minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has charged that the two superpowers are trying to keep the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq going for their own particular reasons.

In an inteview with the daily [as received] *MAYU*, he accused the Soviet Union of trying to secure permanent control over the oil resources of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf or at least to encircle them.

(The charge brought a swift denial from the Soviet news agency TASS, whose commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev said Moscow had never threatened oil deliveries from the Gulf in any way. TASS accused Marshal Abu Ghazalah of straying into the field of foreign policy rather than confining himself to military matters.)

The Egyptian defence minister said the United States was trying to restore some balance in the region after the fall of the shah of Iran and the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. Was to guarantee continued supplies of oil at reasonable prices and "continue the exploitation of Arab capital", Marshal Abu Ghazalah said. [Sentence as received]

Abu Ghazalah To Arrive in Washington 12 Jun

NC110722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports today that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will arrive in Washington tomorrow on a private visit to the United States, in preparation for the official talks due to start on Monday.

When the talks begin, Abu Ghazalah will meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and a number of senior Pentagon officials. He will stay in Washington until 19 June.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid Leaves for CSSR, GDR

NC101557 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this afternoon for a 1-week tour of the CSSR and the GDR. Dr 'Abd al-Majid will hold talks with senior officials on bilateral relations and the prospects for peace efforts in the Middle East. Before leaving, 'Abd al-Majid said that he is making his visit in response to invitations from the foreign ministers of the two countries and to reciprocate their earlier visits to Egypt. He also noted that he would stop in Austria on his way to Prague but that this would not be an official visit.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid voiced the hope that the tour will lead to closer ties of friendship and cooperation, particularly in the commercial, scientific, and technical domains. Commenting on Kurt Waldheim's victory in the Austrian presidential elections, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Waldheim had been democratically elected by the Austrian people in keeping with their right to choose their leaders. This is an absolutely normal and legitimate situation. Waldheim has won the confidence of the Austrian people and as a result he will assume the presidency in line with the laws and regulations of his country. Discussing reports that Europe will not present a new Middle East peace initiative, 'Abd al-Majid said that these came from news agencies and that no confirmation had been received from Egyptian embassies yet. He added that the matter will be studied further. Concerning the situation in Lebanon, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt condemns the attacks on the Palestinian camps and calls on all parties to come to their senses and to refrain from any action that would further complicate matters in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps.

'Source' Denies U.S. Given Details of Hijacked Plane

GF110820 Doha QNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (WAKH) -- An official Egyptian source has denied Washington reports which yesterday said that the United States received information on the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the ship *Achille Lauro* from Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense. In a statement to a QNA correspondent in Cairo, the source said that this is a "tendentious report which is totally untrue". He added that the contacts which took place between Cairo and Tunis airports for the reception of the plane were public and took place in a normal manner. Egypt, he said, did not imagine that any country would hijack the plane.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Economic Issues

PM101500 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 6 Jun 86 p 12

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti by 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Aql in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-AHRAM*: Do you expect a revival in the economy in the near future despite the adverse conditions it has faced, whether due to the fall in oil prices, which has directly affected it, or to the economy's shortage of hard currency?

Prime Minister: In fact I have reservations about the wording of the question because the opposite of the term revival is recession and as such the question suggests that there is a state of recession. In my estimation we are not facing a state of recession, though we may be facing economic problems. There has been a drop in certain activities, such as tourism, but it is not as bad as it is said to be. This is a temporary drop for reasons beyond our control such as the "Achille Lauro" incident, the hijacking of the [Egyptian] plane, or the February [security forces] incidents. Naturally such incidents affect tourism. There was also the U.S. military action against Libya, which naturally affected tourism in the whole area, including Egypt, because of the U.S. concern for its citizens' safety; so U.S. tourism dropped. All these are reasons beyond our control, yet the drop in Egyptian tourist traffic has not exceeded 25 per cent, which is much less than expected under the circumstances. In fact, hotel occupancy recently began to increase.

How can there be recession when we are spending 7 billion pounds a year in investments? I could understand if we were talking about recession in some Arab countries that have decided to suspend all development projects, some others that have decided to pay monthly salaries only every 6 weeks, and yet others that have postponed their budget 5 or 6 months. In Egypt, despite the fall in oil prices, we have been able to prepare the state budget and the plan for next year on the consitutional date, and they are now being debated in the People's Assembly. And despite the fall in oil prices, the budget includes appropriations for salaries and wages, supplementary wages, allowances, and increments without any reduction.

In summary, I disagree with those who claim that there is a recession because recession means negative growth, while we have achieved an average growth of about 7 percent. True, activity in certain sectors is slow but, as I have already said, this is for reasons beyond our control.

AL-AHRAM: But the mere pumping of investments into the veins of the Egyptian economy is not the only criterion by which it can be judged to be in a state of revival.

Prime Minister: Of course not. There are other economic indices such as the rate of consumption, savings, and exports and imports. These are the five principal indices. We then look at the domestic situation in order to see the bankruptcy rate. It is true that indices show some bankruptcy cases, but not to an extent alarming enough as to indicate that there is a recession.

AL-AHRAM: What are the strategic sectors which you believe have priority in boosting Egypt's economic and social future and what steps are expected to be taken so that these sectors will play their leading role in the economic activity?

Prime Minister: This is a very important question because I believe that the sector that should be given top priority is the food security sector. This is not because the Egyptian citizen eats a lot — which in fact he does — but because what concerns me most in this problem is our reliance on importing basic food commodities from abroad. This, in my view, is the most serious problem facing Egypt. It is not only an economic problem but also a political one, for every day we pay 8 million pounds to import foodstuffs. This is a very serious matter. Most of the imported food consists of wheat and flour, that is, bread. If we realize that the number of countries in the world that export wheat and flour is very limited — the United States, Canada, and France — then we can see where the danger lies. All these are countries of the same political orientation and they are the ones that export wheat and flour.

It is central to our policy to narrow this gap gradually — to try gradually to achieve self-reliance in food production and to gradually reduce our imports from abroad of basic commodities, including wheat and flour. What has been achieved in this field so far? The problem cannot be solved overnight or in a year or two. Rather there should be a plan which we must put into effect and we must follow up its implementation. In order for this plan to be carried out a major boost should be given to land reclamation because the average per capita share of agricultural land is decreasing. It is the land that gives us food. In 1805, when Muhammad 'Ali ruled Egypt, the agricultural land area was 3 million feddans and the population was 3 million; in other words, the average per capita share of the agricultural land was one feddan. But today the population has reached 50 million and the total area of agricultural land is only 6 million feddans; that is, 8 Egyptians live on the produce of 1 feddan of agricultural land. This is the crux of the problem Egypt is experiencing.

Citizens wonder why the prices of vegetables and fruits go up and why we rely on our imports from abroad. Therefore we must solve this problem by speeding up land reclamation. This is the reason why in the coming 5-year plan the government decided to reclaim an area of 500,000-600,000 feddans, that is, 100,000 feddans a year at least. The cabinet will hold a meeting this week in order to discuss the land reclamation plan. In addition to the ambitious land reclamation plan and to carrying it out, there is also the question of changing the crop structure, which the cabinet has approved. The problem is that we plant 2.5 million feddans of clover, which is a disaster. It means that animals' share of the agricultural land is bigger than people's. The crop structure will be changed gradually because clover farming is still profitable for peasants.

The third target of our food security policy is not to import flour from abroad and, instead, import only wheat and have it processed in Egypt. We have laid down a plan for this, and in 2 and 1/2 years' time we will not import flour from abroad; imports will be restricted to wheat only.

AL-AHRAM: The government has certainly succeeded in making the people understand the dimensions of the economic problems despite the magnitude of those problems, be they inherited or the result of circumstances. The government has also been able to control the state budget deficit by imposing a number of taxes on the affluent in order to increase the state resources. But do these measures represent a final solution to problems of the magnitude of those you mentioned at the beginning of this interview?

Prime Minister: In order to be clear I must say that the economic problem has existed from the beginning of creation and will remain until doomsday. No country in the world is free of economic problems; even the most powerful and the richest have their own economic problems.

We have finished drafting the 1986-1987 budget with a net deficit of 780 million pounds as against the 900-million-pound deficit in the current 1985-1986 budget, a reduction of 120 million pounds. It is very important for me to control the net deficit because it is the principal reason for inflation and high prices. Therefore the solutions we have proposed are not the final measures. The problems are constantly under review. An example is the problem of customs tariffs, which is now under review with the aim of simplifying procedures.

There is also the problem of subsidies, which is under review and consideration, but I will not fix a date for completion of this review at present as I would like to consult various people and initiate a debate in the press, in the parties, in universities, and in trade unions so that I can hear the views of every citizen because this problem has existed for scores of years without being solved so far. The economic decisions that were issued are not all the measures intended to be taken. Financial and economic reform is an ongoing process and every citizen must understand that economic reform is being carried out primarily in his interest and particularly in the interest of low-income people, whose standard of living we cannot touch.

AL-AHRAM: It has always been said that the public sector is the backbone of the Egyptian economy. We know that revenue from it is not proportionate to its capital and that its products are often uncompetitive. I believe that management is one of the principal reasons for this state of affairs. Generally, does the government have an urgent plan to rectify this situation so that the public sector will truly become the backbone of the Egyptian economy?

Prime Minister: The problems facing the public sector are internal but some others are external. Internally the problem of the public sector is management. The evidence of this is the fact that once the senior management of some of the loss-making companies was changed they became profit-making companies. Which goes to show that management is a basic factor in this sector. As for the losses that are caused by outside factors, one reason could be, for example, that the committee on policies fixes a price for a commodity and forces the company to sell it at the fixed price at a time when production costs are increasing. Another reason could be that a company needs foreign currency in order to import means of production from abroad but does not have that currency. This is no fault of its own. The public sector data processing center has completed a study of all the public sector companies and their conditions, concentrating on the loss-making companies. After the holidays we will begin a series of meetings to discuss the public sector companies in general and the loss-making companies in particular in order to work out the proper solutions for all these problems.

AL-AHRAM: Solutions proposed for the problem of subsidies are currently being debated, and your excellency mentioned a number of criteria on which cash subsidies are to be based. Despite the agreement among political parties on rationalizing subsidies, more voices are being heard demanding further studies of the matter. Some of the proposed criteria have been criticized. Generally we want people to be reassured that the proposed criteria will thoroughly studied.

Prime Minister: There are still two basic points that are being studied with regard to the question of subsidies. These are: How do we differentiate between the deserving and the undeserving, and then how can the subsidies reach the deserving. The answer to the first question is not an easy one. The natural thing is for the differentiation to be based on income, but can we know the income of every citizen in Egypt with certainty? This is difficult, as shown by the fact that so far we have not fully succeeded in collecting taxes from certain categories such as the tradesmen, professionals, and merchants. This is why it is difficult to make decisions on the basis of income. Certain quarters say that differentiation should be based on categories, with the three categories of government employees, public sector employees, and pensioners being the beneficiaries. But again this is not a correct criterion. There are employees in the government and public sector who receive income under different headings and some of this income is very high, so they do not deserve subsidies. These people will know who they are when they read this. Meanwhile some other categories such as the tradesmen and professionals may deserve subsidies. It is true that the deserving among them are a minority, but, still, the government is responsible for every citizen. The logical thing is that as one's income increases this affects one's standard of living; the higher one's income, the more electrical appliances one owns. Acting on this idea, we have prepared preliminary data on electricity consumption.

The results that we have obtained showed that our thinking was sound; the higher a family's income becomes, the more electrical appliances it owns. There are certain exceptions to this rule, but we will find a solution for them. The level of electricity consumption is not the only indication, but it is the principal indication. I would like to reassure citizens that this study has not yet been completed. We have initiatited a dialogue so that we can hear all views. No date has been fixed for putting the new system into effect; its application may be delayed 1, 2, or 3 months from the beginning of the fiscal year. But what is important is that the decision be sound and satisfy the majority of the people. Allow me to say the majority, not everybody, as no economic decision will please everybody.

AL-AHRAM: What about the decision to revise the Egyptian national program for nuclear power stations?

Prime Minister: In Egypt we produce electricity either from water, oil, or coal resources. We have almost exhausted our water resources. As for energy from oil, unfortunately our reserves are small; unless new discoveries are made they are not expected to last more than 11 years. We hope to make new oil discoveries, but can we build for the future on the basis of mere hopes? The future of nations is not built on wishes but on realities and planning. With regard to coal, Egypt is poor in coal and it has to be imported. For this reason the government believed in the need for building nuclear reactors and the People's Assembly approved the idea. But the problem is that what happened to the

Soviet nuclear reactor has prompted us to wait and to review the situation because the government strongly cares about the well-being of all citizens and will not take any decision on the matter unless there are 100-percent guarantees in favor of citizens.

AL-AHRAM: The problem of young people is a matter of concern for you. We would like to ask you what plans you have for young people, who are particularly concerned about jobs and housing?

Prime Minister: I would like tell our young people that certain policies pursued at certain periods in the past have resulted in a situation in which young people faced the problem of finding jobs and houses. To these young people I would say: Please forget about obtaining a job in the government. The Egyptian Government is overflowing with employees; we have 3.5 million government employees, to whom we pay 3.9 billion pounds a year in salaries. This is the principal reason for the low salaries; one employee could do the work of three of his colleagues, for example, which means that he could receive the salaries of the other three and so the pay would become more suitable both for the employee himself and for the job. The cause of this was the policy of appointing graduates in the government regardless of whether the graduate was suitable for the job or not. Thus the government machinery is inflated, productivity is low, and pay is poor. Therefore we have instructed government departments to advertise vacancies and have said that appointments should be made on the basis of competition.

AL-AHRAM: But there remains the problem of the young people who can find no place in the competitions or fail in them.

Prime Minister: We tell them that we are still committed to finding them work, but not in the government. We will lay down a program for retraining graduates and then announce the sectors which are suffering from shortage of trained people. There is a shortage in the nursing sector, for example, and other sectors as well. Graduates must therefore be retrained in order to work in jobs that are in demand in many sectors. With regard to housing, I realize that there is an acute problem there. I know that there are some young people who have been looking for an apartment for years. This too is a problem that has built up over the course of time and that the government is working to solve.

Cairo Daily on Muslim Brotherhood Succession

PM100930 [Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-MUSAWWAR* in Arabic on 6 June 1986 carries on page 13 an interview with Muslim Brotherhood "Provisional" Supreme Guide Hamid Abu al-Nasr by Yusuf Fikri and Mustafa Bakri on an unspecified date in Cairo. In this interview, Abu al-Nasr denies that new Muslim Brotherhood Constituent Committee elections will be held, noting "the present laws do not permit the election of a new Constituent Committee." Asked to comment on the violence phenomenon, he says "generally we do not approve of violence but the authorities must examine its causes and motives. We would then be able to remedy the violence phenomenon with education, knowledge, and understanding, not with violence and coercion, which are totally rejected."

Asked what he thinks of the idea of the Muslim Brotherhood forming a political party, Abu al-Nasr says "if we do not get a legal decision permitting the group's return then we will have to seek the formation of a political party to be an official channel for participation in building the homeland with honorable people." On the question of Islamic law he says "we urge the authorities to take serious and decisive steps to begin implementation of the Islamic Shari'ah to reassure people." On the Iraq-Iran war he says that the Muslim Brotherhood wants to see an end to the war between Muslims.

In reply to a question about the superpowers, he says "there is no grudge or hatred in our relations with the peoples of these two powers but we are against the administrations of the two superpowers because of their persecution of other nations and treacherous control of their resources."

On page 14 *AL-MUSAWWAR* carries a lengthy report on the Muslim Brotherhood's affairs and history and alleged differences over the leadership and succession to 'Umar al-Talmasani. The report maintains that the Muslim Brotherhood Constituent Committee was not summoned to a meeting for consultation, as the group's constitution stipulates, and that "most of its members were not even notified of Al-Talmasani's death." It adds that "the process of recalling Shaykh Hamid Abu al-Nasr and deciding to appoint him as supreme guide was led by a number of young people and a few elderly people not including a single member of the Constituent Committee." It also says that Abu al-Nasr's claim that he is the most senior member of the Constituent Committee is not true and that 'Abd al-Rahman Hasaballah, who was not even informed of Al-Talmasani's death, is older than him. The report also maintains that Mustafa Mashhur "returned hastily from abroad to assume the actual duties [of supreme guide] and he is still saying that Shaykh Hamid's appointment is temporary and that he is the one who is doing the real work."

The report also says that more and more people are expressing support for Engineer Husayn Kamal al-Din, "who has been declaring everywhere that he is worthier of the guidance post." It also says that Salah Shadi "angrily left the meeting held to appoint a provisional supreme guide and since then has not participated in any meeting or work of the Provisional Guidance Bureau and has not appeared anywhere in Cairo. When asked about his whereabouts people close to Mashhur said that he [Shadi] has gone to the United States." The report further claims that "Mashhur has occupied Al-Talmasani's office and actually sits at Al-Talmasani's desk and receives visitors and reporters there and he is the one who issues press statements. Anyone seeking an interview with Abu al-Nasr is required to submit his written questions to Mashhur himself."

On page 15 *AL-MUSAWWAR* carries an unattributed interview with Farid 'Abd al-Khaliq, member of the Muslim Brotherhood's Constituent Committee and former member of the Muslim Brotherhood's Guidance Bureau, in which he says that he "did not participate nor was he invited" to the selection of the provisional supreme guide. Asked about differences emerging after Abu al-Nasr was named supreme guide when it was discovered that he was not the most senior member, 'Abd al-Khaliq said: "I believe that this matter concerns the Muslim Brotherhood, which is capable of solving its internal problems without leaving any rift or dispute because the call is above all other considerations. Perhaps what happened was an error in the early calculation of birth dates and perhaps they are now considering how to correct it. Both candidates, that is brother Hamid Abu al-Nasr and Dr Husayn Kamal al-Din, are among the best and everyone loves them and highly appreciates them and there is no room for preference between them." 'Abd al-Khaliq maintains that "any delay in giving the Islamic groups legal status would have unpleasant results." He voices opposition to violence and says that the solution to the country's economic problems lies in more freedom and democracy.

One Killed as Explosion Damages Truck, Taxi

NC101504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — A garbage truck and a taxi were damaged when an old bombshell [danah] disposed of in the garbage exploded. The incident, which took place in the Al-Sayyidah Zaynab section of Cairo, left the four sanitation workers and the driver of the truck wounded. They were moved to the hospital where one of them later died. Security men investigating the area of the explosion found that the bombshell was not the kind that explodes of its own accord but only on impact with a firm body, as, for instance, when hammered by or colliding with such a body. The explosion took place when one of the garbage workers casually examined ['abath] the shell while collecting refuse at the intersection of Al-Tulul and Al-Nawawi Streets near Al-Sadd Street in Al-Sayyidah Zaynab, South Cairo district. Shrapnel from the explosion pierced the tires of the garbage truck and broke the windows of a Fiat taxi parked 4 meters away. Investigations are still underway to discover the circumstances of the incident.

Sinai Airways Plane Crashes Near Cairo Airport

NC101939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1908 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — A Sinai Airways Fokker plane crashed near Cairo airport this afternoon while on a domestic flight from Alexandria to Cairo.

The fire engines and ambulances rushed to the scene of the crash and have so far managed to remove 5 injured passengers who were immediately transferred to Heliopolis Hospital for treatment. Twenty bodies have also been pulled out. The disaster happened when the plane sped off the runway as it was landing at Cairo airport at 1900 today. It has been decided to form a technical committee made up of senior Egyptair officials to inspect the wreckage in order to find out the cause of the crash.

Bad Weather Causes Crash

NC102203 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An Air Sinai plane crashed near Cairo Airport today due to poor weather conditions and visibility. The pilot of flight No 34 from Sharm al-Shaykh to Cairo failed to see the runway and crashed on Hikestep Road, which runs parallel to the airport's western fence. Twenty people, including the crew, perished in the accident. Five passengers who were saved from the blazing wreck were moved to Heliopolis Hospital, but one of them died immediately afterward. The plane left Sharm al-Shaykh this afternoon with 26 passengers and 4 crewmen on a flight scheduled to reach Cairo at 1410. However, the plane could not land at Cairo airport because of bad weather conditions. It landed instead in Al-Nuzhah Airport in Alexandria at 1430. Five of the passengers stayed behind in Alexandria when the plane took off at 1800 for Cairo International Airport with 21 passengers and its crew.

'Unidentified Object' Blamed

NC110653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — A responsible source in the Air Sinai company has commented on the crash involving an Air Sinai plane that took place yesterday evening. The source said that the plane's captain was in communication with the airport tower shortly before the crash. The pilot was approaching the runway when he informed the tower that the engine had suddenly caught fire. The responsible source added that it is likely that an unidentified object might have entered the engine or collided with it as it is inconceivable that the plane would suddenly have changed direction when it was only 10 meters above the runway. The source said: We will seek the help of all Egyptian and foreign experts in our investigations into this incident.

Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for USSR 11 Jun

JN110858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left Baghdad this morning for Moscow, heading a delegation on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet trade minister.

During this visit, the Iraqi minister will hold talks with Soviet officials on developing economic and trade relations between the two countries. He will also sign a long-term trade agreement between the two countries.

The Iraqi delegation includes 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, under secretary of the Oil Ministry and representatives of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee as well as of the various ministries and economic institutions concerned.

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed on Egyptian 'Case', Syria

PM101644 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
7-13 Jun 86 pp 6-8

[Report on interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Fu'ad Matar aboard an airliner heading for Switzerland on 3 June]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the interview we talked about the Egyptian uproar over the case of the Egyptians sentenced to death in Iraq on the charge of forgery, the case which brought Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Baghdad to ask for the death sentence not to be carried out. That was also the case which prompted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to telephone President Saddam Husayn, who then received the Egyptian minister for a second time, having received him most cordially a few hours after his arrival.

What did Tariq 'Aziz have to say about this matter?

He said: President Saddam informed Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid during their second meeting that the death sentences had been commuted at President Mubarak's request and that had President Mubarak not made such a request the convicts would have been executed, as they deserved to be for what they had done.

He added: What arouses suspicion is that the Egyptian campaign was in defense of and perhaps at the instigation of the currency dealers and not, in our view, in defense of the Egyptians who committed the forgery crime. At any rate the proportion of deviants among the brother Egyptians working in Iraq is very small. We want the Egyptian leadership to understand that to encourage the deviants by objecting to their punishment appears to be tantamount to covering up crimes they committed against Egypt as well as Iraq. From now on firmness and enlightenment are necessary. I repeat that President Saddam Husayn has taken into consideration President Husni Mubarak's wish that the death sentences be commuted to life imprisonment, but this will not be the case from now on. The law is the law, and while we view the vast majority of the Egyptians working in Iraq as good people looking for an honest livelihood and while the Egyptian workers are given priority even over Iraqi workers, we will never give diplomatic immunity to Egyptians who come to work in Iraq. The laws of the land which also apply to the Iraqis will be implemented.

I said to Tariq 'Aziz: King Husayn has come to Baghdad after earlier visiting Damascus, and President Saddam Husayn sent you to Kuwait and the Saudi Kingdom. There are whispers about a possibly fruitful mediation between you and Syria coupled with unparalleled Arab popular enthusiasm for its success. What can we report from you on this matter?

Tariq replied: King Husayn's initiative is a fraternal and noble one but we wonder: What is it that makes the Syrians refuse to meet us in the presence of Jordan, as suggested by King Husayn, and why do they refuse to respond to the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, headed by Saudi Crown Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz? Why do they insist sometimes that the meeting be a security one or that it be held on the borders between the two foreign ministers?

I said: That is what we hope to find out from you.

He replied: This Syrian insistence on a type of meeting does not reflect good intentions on their part. I believe that they want to meet on the borders and at bilateral level because they do not want anybody to know what is said in the meeting or, to be specific, what they say.

He added: We have supported and blessed the idea of a tripartite meeting in the presence of Jordan and we felt that such a meeting could be fruitful because there should be a witness to what we say to one another. We have explained this to King Fahd and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, with whom President Saddam Husayn is always eager to consult and whose understanding of the Iraqi position he appreciates.

I said to Tariq: But you could turn a bilateral meeting into a fruitful one.

He replied: But that would depend on the intentions of the other side.

I said: The situation and calculations are bound to be different now. Furthermore, it has been said that the Soviet Union has an opinion regarding the continuation of your dispute with Syria.

Tariq answered: The Soviets do not fail us in this connection. They have exerted some pressure and they were the ones who arranged last March's meeting between us. After hearing our explanation of what had happened between us [Iraq and Syria], the Soviets realized that the Syrian intentions were not good.

I said: What happened between you during that meeting and what was it that you explained to the Soviet Union?

He replied: They brought the same old tune to the meeting, that is, either unity or they would continue to support Iran in its war of aggression against us.

I said to Tariq: Why do you not agree to unity?

He replied: Even if Iraq agreed to unity, they would not stick to it. Furthermore, can unity be achieved at once through a meeting between security officials or a border meeting? I hope I will have time to put on record what happened in 1979. Arab public opinion will then see how sincere the Syrian regime is on the question of unity.

I said: Do you believe that the Soviets have done all they could to persuade Syria to change its attitude toward Iraq?

He replied: The Soviets have their own way of exerting pressure. The fact that a meeting did take place last March means that there was pressure. I do not believe that the Soviets fail to act when they are convinced of something, but what can you do about a side which does not respect the wishes of its strategic friends, whether they are Arabs or non-Arabs? Regrettably, that is what the Syrian regime does.

I said: But the Soviets are capable of doing something for a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation.

He replied: The information we have is that the Soviets told [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam categorically that the PLO is the one which elects the PLO leader.

I said to Tariq: We feel that the Soviets can do more than they have done.

He replied: Before the March meeting, and to pave the way for that meeting, the Soviet foreign minister told us that a meeting, in the sense of understanding, between Iraq and Syria would have a significant effect on Soviet strategic interests. What more could the Soviets say?

I said: After the meeting, did you submit the results to the Soviet side?

He said: We did and they showed deep understanding of Iraq's viewpoint and of our good will. This Soviet understanding of our viewpoint is highly appreciated by us.

I said to Tariq: Do you believe that the aim behind the Syrian attitude of which you speak is continuation of the war between you and Iran, and, in your view, would Iran stop the war in the event of an Iraqi-Syrian understanding?

He replied: Syria's part in the initiation and continuation of the war is a very major one indeed because Iran would not have dared launch an aggression against an Arab state if it did not have Arab allies.

I said: Would you accept President al-Asad as a mediator between you and Iran?

He replied: So far, on the basis of our bitter experience with the Syrian regime, and unless it changes its intentions from bad to good, we do not trust it as a mediator. So we do not accept him as a mediator. We trust King Husayn and we do not like to deal with gamblers.

I said: Does this mean that King Husayn's efforts have not borne fruit?

Tariq 'Aziz replied: We will meet with the Syrians after the ['Id al-Fitr] feast, but will there be any change in the situation? We do not think so unless this time they come with some good will that would reflect on the way we address one another.

Cited on Talks With French Officials

LD092126 Kuwait KUNA in English 2001 GMT 9 Jun 86

[By Folla al-Zain]

[Text] Paris, June 9 (KUNA) — Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz tonight told KUNA his talks with French officials covered bilateral relations and the situation in the Mideast.

Asked to dwell on the possibilities of peace after Iraq hosted Iranian opposition figure Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of Mojahedin-e Khalq, 'Aziz told KUNA that Iraq welcomed Rajavi's visit and his plans to take up permanent residence there. He explained that the Iraqi welcome emanates from Rajavi's cherish for peace and good neighborliness between Iraq and Iran.

"We support all Iranians clamoring for peace and a good relationship between Iraq and Iran because that is what we too in Iraq aspire", the Iraqi official declared.

'Aziz made these remarks at the conclusion of two hours of talks with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond at the Quay d'Orsay earlier this evening.

In reply to KUNA, 'Aziz said he did not touch in his talks with French officials on moves towards a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. However, he pointed out that he would welcome a meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' provided the latter demonstrated equal readiness. Earlier in the day, 'Aziz conferred with Minister of Finance and Industry Eduard Balladur and tomorrow he is scheduled to be received by President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee palace. Other scheduled meetings include one with Premier Jacques Chirac and Defense Minister Andre Giraud.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Shot Down 10 May

JN101725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes shot down an enemy F-4 as it was trying to penetrate Iraq's international border in the II Army Corps sector today. Speaking to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi planes chased the enemy aircraft deep inside Iranian territory and destroyed it in midair after a dogfight.

Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the Iraqi ground defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 plane which had been trying to penetrate the Iraqi border in the VII Army Corps sector.

Communique No 2,255

JN101735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,255 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our people's Armed Forces are continuing to confront the rascal Khomeyniite aggressors with their firm belief in defending Iraq's revolution and great acheivements. They affirm their readiness to destroy the enemy forces and the war machine everywhere.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continues to raid enemy forces to destroy their means of aggression. Our planes today flew 64 combat missions, destroying enemy concentrations, weaponry, equipment, ammunition, vehicles, and supplies. After carrying out their missions, our pilots returned safely to base, protected by God.

2. Our brave Navy, the guardian of Arab Gulf waters, is recording new deeds, continuing to cut off supplies from the regime of charlatans. Our Navy dealt an effective, accurate hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0400 [0000 GMT] today and returned safely to base. God bless our naval forces, thank God for this victory.

3. Our heroic patrols, while carrying out their duties in no-man's-land opposite our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, seized the following weapons abandoned by the enemy during the V Army Corps attacks against the Khomeyniite rascals, in addition to weapons mentioned in previous communique: 143 Kalashnikov rifles, 32 GC-rifles, 95 RPG-7 launchers, 5 120-mm mortars, 24 60-mm mortars, 8 81-mm mortars, 34 (PKC) machine guns, 6 GC-machine guns, 1 heavy antiaircraft 23-mm machine gun, 6 sniping rifles, 4 (Vaz) rifles, 1 [name indistinct] machine gun, 16 radio sets of various types, 5 field telephones, 2 flash guns, 1 vehicle, 1 small vehicle, and great quantities of ammunition and equipment of various calibers and types.

All weapons, equipment, and ammunition were evacuated to the rear.

Elesewhere in the same sector, our heroic units accomplished the following:

A. They directed heavy fire at an enemy infantry column trying to advance on our forward positions, inflicting heavy casualties. The rest fled.

B. Our units sighted a group of enemy positions opposite them. They opened fire, killing 2, including an Iranian official, and wounded 10 others. The rest fled.

C. With concentrated, accurate fire, one of our units killed 13 Khomeyniites.

D. Mortar fire was opened on an enemy position, killing eight and destroying two personnel shelters.

E. Our brave artillery in the same sector fired on a number of moving enemy vehicles, damaging six. The rest fled. Our artillery opened fire on an enemy group, inflicting casualties. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. Four infantry positions were also destroyed. God bless the brave men of the V Army Corps.

4. The enemy tried to advance on our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector under the II Army Corps using an infantry company supported by tanks. Our heroic men confronted the enemy force and crushed the attacking troops. The remaining few fled. Our men also destroyed seven tanks, one armored personnel carrier, and one vehicle. The enemy then repeated the attempt, sending a group of soldiers. Our heroes killed a number of them. Our heroic soldiers found two enemy bodies and buried them.

In another area, the enemy attempted to advance on our forward positions with a force exceeding an infantry column. Our men confronted them and with glorious artillery support the enemy force suffered many casualties. The rest fled.

Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy group of six soldiers was sighted and all were killed. Our brave units in the same sector carried out three bold raids on enemy positions and dealt strong blows to the Khomeyniite rescals in their positions, inflicting several casualties. Our units seized a quantity of equipment and ammunition and brought it to their bases, God be praised. God bless the heroic men of the II Army Corps.

5. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, one shovel was damaged, and two ammunition dumps, one 81-mm mortar, and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Four ammunition dumps, one machine gun emplacement, and one infantry position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Two enemy F-5 planes attempted to penetrate our border in the VII Army Corps sector, but our ground resistance fire confronted them and shot down one plane at 0643 [0243 GMT] today. It exploded in midair and the pilot was seen parachuting over Iranian territory. God bless our heroic ground resistance men. With your help the battle skies will be closed to the Khomeyniite rascals.

7. Escaping backwardness and charlatanism and seeking safety, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The forces of the gang of tyranny and aggression shelled the Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 June 1986

King Husayn: Iraqi, Syrian Ministers To Meet Soon

JN111147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Washington — His Majesty King Husayn has said that the foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq will meet in the near future to explore a reconciliation between the two fraternal countries. In an interview with *THE WASHINGTON POST* published today, his majesty said he hopes this meeting will pave the way for a successful Arab summit to seek a unified stand on the issues facing the Arab nation.

His Majesty King Husayn said that the two fraternal countries and their leaderships believe, as we do, that Arab land is sacred and must be safeguarded — and this is part of the Arab concern — and that the Arab identity must be maintained.

'Informed Sources' Say Meeting 13 Jun

NC102119 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, June 10 (AFP) — Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' will meet Friday with his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz on the Syrian-Iraqi border, informed sources said here Tuesday. Syria has been supporting Iran, Iraq's enemy in the Gulf war.

The sources said the meeting was organized through King Husayn of Jordan, who had contacts last week with both Damascus and Baghdad.

Al-Masri on King Husayn's Washington Talks

JN110743 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] Washington — The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the U.S. side led by President Ronald Reagan held official talks at the White House the day before yesterday.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stressed that there had been no new proposals by either side during talks between Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Reagan.

In a statement to Arab journalists in Washington yesterday, the foreign minister said that during his talks with the U.S. officials, His Majesty King Husayn warned against a deterioration of the Middle East situation, saying that lack of progress in the current situation is a danger in itself, that the state of no war no peace should not continue, and that the only side benefiting from this is Israel.

The minister pointed out that the U.S. officials did not commit themselves to a specific stand concerning King Husayn's call for action. However, he said that President Reagan reiterated commitment to his 1982 peace initiative.

Replying to a question on the requirements of the current situation, Al-Masri expressed the need for concentrating on collective Arab action. He also expressed the hope that the coming Syrian-Iraqi contacts will lead to further meetings between the two countries, clearing the Arab atmosphere, and to holding an ordinary or emergency Arab summit.

Al-Jumayyil Ready To Accept 'Most' of Peace Accord

NC110952 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 11 (AFP) — President Amin al-Jumayyil has told Damascus that he is now ready to accept "most" of last December's Syrian-sponsored peace accord agreed by Christian, Druze and Shi'ite militias, and which he had rejected, the daily *AL-SAFIR* reported here Wednesday. Meanwhile, sporadic fighting continued around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camps besieged by Amal Shi'ite militiamen in southern Beirut for more than two weeks. Artillery duels there Tuesday left seven persons dead and scores injured, newspapers reported.

The three main Lebanese militias reached a Syrian-sponsored peace agreement on December 28, but it fell through after Mr. al-Jumayyil and other Christian leaders refused to accept it. Quoting an informed political source, the pro-Syrian paper *AL-SAFIR* said that Mr. al-Jumayyil had sent Damascus a message several days ago proposing to reopen talks on the agreement and saying he was ready to accept most of it.

Fighting Continues in Palestinian Camps War

Besharati Declares Cease-Fire

NC101104 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The situation in the camps was the subject of discussion today between 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, and Dr Salim al-Huss. After this meeting, Besharati, left for the Iranian Embassy, where he held a news conference at 1130. In his statements to the press, the Iranian official declared an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire, which will take effect this afternoon [as heard]. He also announced the end of all fighting around the camps and in West Beirut. He called on all parties to abide by this decision, as the current situation benefits only the Israeli enemy. In addition, he reaffirmed that relations with Syria are strong and strategic.

More on Besharati-Al-Huss Talks

NC101744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Iranian delegation today called on Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at his home. Discussions dealt with current conditions. The Iranian Embassy in Beirut issued a statement on the visit saying that Al-Huss appreciated the delegation's efforts and that he discussed current conditions in detail. He emphasized that only the Israeli enemy, which seeks to implement its plot against the Lebanese people's resistance and the south, benefits from what is taking place. Al-Huss said Israel wants to sow intrigue and portray the question of the south as one concerning the southerners alone in order to detach the south from the rest of Lebanon and the nation. He said: We reject these attempts. The situation in Beirut is but a glimpse of the plot to foil the liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli onslaught.

Al-Huss went on: The anarchy and indiscipline, and the camps war in the capital require that we make all efforts to end this situation quickly. He added: We believe that security is an indivisible whole and that it cannot be consolidated in one part and not the other. Al-Huss said that the delegation's help is needed to provide the necessary security force. He described the Damascus agreement reached in the wake of the expanded Islamic meeting as comprehensive, and demanded the implementation of its resolutions, saying that the force charged with maintaining security is weak and must be strengthened, and its duties expanded. Besharati thanked Al-Huss for his clear words and his efforts to close ranks. He emphasized the Islamic Republic's support for the unity and independence of this country. Besharati briefed Al-Huss on the results of his meetings with the various parties, which declared their readiness to stop the fighting.

Iranian Embassy Cars Enter Camp

NC110948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Two Iranian Embassy cars entered Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1105 today. Ambulances also went into the camp to transfer the injured. Meanwhile, the Iranian delegation, led by 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, and representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front are closely following up the situation from the Al-Mashnuq Palace on the airport road.

Sham'un Accuses Syria of Shelling

NC101150 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] National Liberal Party leader Eng Dani Sham'un has accused the Syrian Ba'th Party of bombarding the eastern areas today with no justification. He said that Damascus radio had paved the way for this shelling with a commentary that had threats to the Lebanese people as its major theme. The commentary emphasized that there can be no solution to the Lebanese crisis that is not in keeping with Syrian policy. Sham'un added: 'Asim Qansuh, [regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization] followed his instructions from Damascus, and was quick to bombard the eastern areas. Sham'un explained that this escalation of the situation followed the failure of pro-Syrian forces to subjugate West Beirut and bring it under their control. They resorted to this shelling to cover up their setback. He called on Syria to realize that the Lebanese people will not give in to such methods. If Syria is truly eager to see Lebanon secure and its interests satisfied, as it claims, it must deal with the situation in a positive way, as Lebanon is not and will not become another Hamah.

Nasirite Group Threatens Shi'ites

NC101221 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An unidentified individual has called Radio Free Lebanon and announced that the Tariq al-Jadidah Forces are one of the secret groups operating within Al-Murabitun. He said that these forces have resumed military operations against the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade in order to protect and defend the people of Beirut. Another caller contacted us and claimed to be speaking for the Beirut Martyrs Squad [Wahdat Shuhada' Beirut]. He demanded that the Amal Movement release all its detainees in Burj al-Murr within 48 hours. He also conveyed his group's threat to detain and liquidate every Shi'ite should Amal fail to comply, and held its leaders responsible for what may happen.

Fighting 'Less Intense'

NC101247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Sources on the Security Committee have reported that the fighting along Beirut's combat lines became less intense at about 1330 today and was replaced by sniper fire. Machine guns, rockets, and artillery have been used in the clashes that erupted along the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh combat line on the mountain. Some indiscriminate shelling affected areas beyond the contact lines in and around the capital at 1315. Shells struck Al-Nuwayri, Al-Barbir, Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Bastah, Al-Mansuriyah, Bayt Miri, Furn al-Shubbak, Damascus Road, and Jall al-Dib, where a man named Edgar Qirdahi was killed while walking on the main road. We were informed a short while ago that a fire has broken out at a paint thinner plant in Suq Musbih. Shells have been falling on Al-Hadath for some time now.

Karami on Solution to 'Crisis'

NC101325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview published today by the Yugoslav paper *LIBERATION* [Oslobodjenje], Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the withdrawal of Israeli forces and Israeli compliance with the principles of noninterference are two basic prerequisites for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. In a statement marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Karami noted that this organization is one of the most important groups, and is among those best able to help Lebanon, particularly by pressuring Israel in order to make it to withdraw from Lebanon. As for the Palestinian question, Karami expressed his belief that the only possible solution lies in the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices. Such a meeting must include all parties concerned, as well as the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Fighting Resumes Around Camp

NC101635 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The relative calm in the Palestinian camps did not last long. At approximately 1800 today, fighting between Amal and the Palestinians resumed around Burj al-Barajinah camp, with both sides using artillery, rockets, and machine guns. The Palestinians were observed trying to advance on the Zayn al-Din-al-Siba'i line.

Fires Break Out During Fighting

NC101734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Security broke down around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps at 1845 today when fighting involving the use of various types of weapons erupted. Several fires broke out around the Burj al-Barajinah camp, and the civil defense appealed for a halt to the artillery duels in order to extinguish them, particularly the one in the Al-Siba'i building. It begged the fighters not to impede its work and to cease shooting.

Junblatt: 'Third Party' Behind War

GF101734 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 10 (WAKH) — Leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Walid Junblatt was quoted today as saying there was "a third party" responsible for the current fighting between Amal militiamen and Palestinians defending three refugee camps in the capital Beirut. Junblatt told the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* there were continuous meetings in Damascus between Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian representatives to reach "a comprehensive agreement that would organize the Lebanese-Palestinian relations in a way that does not contradict Lebanon's national security." So far, he added, "the political, military and social frameworks have been discussed".

Palestinian Spokesman on Situation

JN101833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In a report on developments last night in the Beirut camps, a Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that sporadic fire from 75-mm and 106-mm mortars was directed at all parts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Machine gun fire also continued from the eastern axis of the camp. The Palestinian military spokesman added that two tanks of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade directed sporadic fire at residential quarters, noting that 107-mm rockets fell in the camp today, especially near the camp's mosque. He also said that Nabih Birri's gangs yesterday declared a state of emergency and prevented their members from leaving positions without official permits. They also erected barriers on streets around the camps in order to prevent their elements from moving without such permits. It is worth mentioning that these measures come to prevent Nabih Birri's gangs from escaping from their positions and to limit objections to continuing the war against the Palestinian camps.

Fighting on Traditional Lines

NC101825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The residential areas in Al-Karamah, Al-Laylakah, Al-'Amrusiyah, and Al-Ruways came under M-42 tank fire from the eastern areas around 2000 tonight. Intermittent fighting involving the use of rocket and machine gun fire broke out along the sciences college, Al-Laylakah, and Al-'Amrusiyah lines.

Camps Suffer 'Brutal Shelling'

JN101838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs are continuing their brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut, using all types of weapons and artillery. For the 22d consective day, sporadic fire is continuing between Birri's gangs and Palestinian fighters defending the camps. The latest news reports from the Palestinian camps area say that new concentrations of Nabih Birri's militias and the Lebanese 6th Brigade were seen this morning reinforcing their positions in the camps area.

Birri Comments on Camps War

JN101922 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Interview with Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal movement, by Marwan Skaf in Damascus; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Skaf] What were the causes of the recent Beirut events involving the 6 February movement? Is this a war between the Sunnis and Shi'ites?

[Birri] The recent events in West Beirut are ramifications of the camps war. You know that the 'Arafatists in Lebanon now declare their intentions openly. They no longer hide their plans to return to Lebanon and to settle there. Their return is not aimed at taking part in the war of liberating Lebanese territory or in fighting to restore Palestinian territory. It is obvious that the secret agreement between Al-Jumayyil and 'Arafat is now known. Certain Palestinian officials warmly welcomed this agreement. It is also no secret that more than half the Palestinians of 'Arafat's men have returned via Juniyah port. Most of them are now in East Beirut, trying to enter West Beirut.

Therefore, what happened on 6 February was a ramification of the camps war. The aim was to expand the camps war to include West Beirut in accordance with a certain agreement. The aim is to restore the situation to what it was before 1982, despite the numerous statements that they do not wish to return to the pre-1982 situation.

As for saying that this war is between Sunnis and Shi'ites, I say it is a political rather than a sectarian or civil war. Here I would like to say that if the events in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area of Beirut give the impression of a Sunni-Shi'ite war, can we say that Nabih Birri and the Amal movement are less Sunni or less Islamic than those who try to talk about Islam and explain to us what Islam is? I would like to say that in August 1983, when the green light was given to Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Army to storm West Beirut, shell it with artillery from the (Jazzin?) area, and kill the movement led by Amal which came back and triumphed on 6 February, action was directed against Sunnis and Shi'ites alike. Those who speak now about the dignity of Beirut themselves gave the green light to Amin al-Jumayyil at that time. Now there is an new attempt to give Amin al-Jumayyil a green light, but with 'Arafat's participation.

[Skaf] Do you accuse [former] Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din and Rashid al-Sulh and His Eminence Mufti Hasan Khalid of colluding with Amin al-Jumayyil in these events?

[Birri] In regard to His Eminence Brother Hasan Khalid, the fact is that I [words indistinct] to charges of this kind. His Eminence Khalid is surrounded by sterile-minded Maronite and Sunni politicians. Those people whisper in the mufti's ears and bring him unrealistic news. Recently, when the mufti returned from Paris, he was given false news. The acts which preceded and accompanied these events were hidden [from the mufti], as well as concerning what took place in the special forces, the aggressions, and the crimes which took place inside the offices which the Amal movement was forced to storm. These things were not mentioned in the mosque's sermon. The focus was on the campaign against the armed men and [word indistinct]. The mufti was informed of this matter in 1983 also. I once again repeat what I said to the mufti in Damascus. What is required of him is to be the mufti of all the Muslims.

[Skaf] You first said that 'Arafat's group returned to Beirut. Do you have documents showing that they really have returned?

[Birri] The camps war is the biggest document. Their deployment and places of residence in West Beirut, in the suburbs, and in the camps in particular are known and firm. Nobody denies this. Why should I present documents while 'Arafat himself and his leadership admitted this matter?

[Skaf] Do you expect 'Arafat's return to West Beirut at the present time?

[Birri] The return of the person is not important. The important thing is that the plot is emerging in new forms. As we said, the difference with Yasir 'Arafat is about the principle of antagonizing Israel and not [word indistinct] with capitulatory and peace solutions. If they want to return to continue struggle for liberation there will be no reason for differences. The fact is that Yasir 'Arafat is trying to return to Beirut to establish a new sect in Lebanon, a sect called the Palestinian sect, as if we are short of sects. He is trying to play on the theme of Sunni and Shi'ite. This is one of 'Arafat's new games. After a while he may become Shi'ite if it is necessary.

[Skaf] In your opinion, what is the solution to the camps war which is now raging between the Amal movement [and the Palestinians] around the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps?

[Birri] In my opinion, matters have reached a very serious stage. Our brothers in Syria — I am giving this interview in Damascus — should assume their complete responsibilities. The Syrians should participate through security or military forces or through observers. Committees or even forces should be formed from the National Salvation Front, Amal, and the Syrians to acheive a radical solution to the matter and to limit (?carrying) arms in the camps and around them. Consequently, it is not enough that Syria should look on in sympathy and hold frequent contacts and meetings to reach a solution. The solution lies in the fact that both parties should be reassured about Syria's role. No other party can play this role. Syria should move with security or military forces to disengage the warring forces.

'Violent' Clashes in Camps

NC101924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps remains volatile. Violent clashes involving the use of several types of weapons are taking place on the Al-Dukhi-al-Sharq combat line in Shatila and the 'Ammun-Salim-al-Jawad-Zayn al-Din combat line in Burj al-Barajinah.

Explosion in Front of Amal Office

NC102113 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An explosion took place at about 2200 today in front of Amal's main office in Al-Hamra, West Beirut. There are no reports of casualties yet. The Al-Marabitun Revolutionary Committee [al-lajnah al-thawriyah li quwwat al-murabitun] announced that it was responsible for the explosion. In the Quraytim area, a rocket was fired at an Amal foot patrol, leaving some of its members wounded. Meanwhile, clashes between Amal and the Palestinians continue in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. Medium-caliber machine guns, rockets, and artillery are being used. Security reports indicated a short while ago that the southern suburb is coming under shelling from the mountain.

Six Killed in Israeli Shelling in South

NC101112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli enemy forces and agent Lahd's militias have stepped up their bestial atrocities against the liberated villages of the south, which are still under their control. The Israeli occupation forces committed a new massacre last night against the inhabitants of the villages of Majdal Zun and Buyut al-Siyyan. They fired 10 fragmentation shells, leaving 6 people dead.

In a similar development, the Israeli forces pounded Jba', Jarju', and 'Arab Salim this morning. There have been no immediate reports on the results of the shelling.

Explosion in Southern Town; Casualties Reported

NC101706 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An explosion occurred in the town of Majdal Silm at 1820, leaving a number of people killed or wounded. No details are yet available.

Two Killed, Five Wounded

NC101722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Israeli enemy detonated an explosive device with about 30 kg of TNT at the shop of Yusuf Muzannar in Majdal Silm at 1815 today. According to preliminary reports, two people were killed and five others wounded. The injured were transferred to hospitals in Tibnin and Jabal 'Amil.

Our correspondent further reports that a second explosive device weighing about 20 kg was found 100 meters from the shop. Soldiers of the Ghanaian contingent were summoned immediately, and a military expert defused the device. The Ghanaian soldiers have cordoned off the roads leading to the site of the explosion in case there are other explosive devices around.

Radio Free Lebanon: 16 Sunni Officers Detained

NC101210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In the wake of the recent violent explosions that rocked Damascus and northern Syria, the situation there is going from bad to worse. Syria is beset by problems with sectarian and dogmatic implications. We have learned that the Syrian Defense Ministry has detained 16 Sunni officers on charges of collaboration with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Travelers from Syria report a secret Sunni movement opposed to the Syrian Government is printing leaflets against the 'Alawite regime and distributing them at night on the streets of Hamah. This comes despite the strenuous efforts of Syrian intelligence to capture those responsible for these pamphlets. Reports from Damascus speak of a clandestine group known as the Islamic Liberation Organization [Munazzamat al-Tahrir al-Islami]. This is a branch of Force 17, which is financed by Yasir 'Arafat and supported by the Muslim Brotherhood. Its members plant bombs and other explosive devices in Damascus on an almost daily basis. It should be noted that this organization has managed to set up cells in every Syrian city and to attract a number of Syrian intelligence officers. It has been successful despite increased Syrian surveillance of individual Palestinians and their camps in Damascus.

USSR Tanks, Medical Supplies Said Arriving at Port

NC101631 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Observers in Damascus report that Soviet-made tanks, field ambulances, and medical supplies continue to arrive at Latakia Port under the supervision of Soviet experts. The observers link this with recent reports which speak about the possibility of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Damascus TV Notes King Husayn-Reagan Meeting

JN101745 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington yesterday. AP quoted U.S. officials as saying they do not expect this meeting to achieve progress in regard to the situation in the Middle East.

Austria: 'Exclusive' Interview With Hayim Herzog

AU051201 [Editorial Report] Vienna *KURIER* in German on 5 June on page 5 carries a 1,000-word "exclusive" interview given by Israeli President Hayim Herzog to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer "a few days before the Austrian presidential elections." Asked about his explanation for the world-wide excitement about Kurt Waldheim's past, Herzog says that "Austria is an important country in the heart of Europe and, therefore, the world is interested in such a decision at elections."

When asked about his reason for publicly criticizing leading Israeli politicians for their statements about Kurt Waldheim, Herzog says that with his statement he "did not refer to any statements by Israeli politicians. It was at a meeting with school children when I was publicly asked for my opinion. At that time I said that as president of a sovereign and democratic state, I certainly do not have any intention of commenting on the democratic process in another democracy."

Concerning his personal relations with Waldheim at the time when he was UN secretary general, Herzog states that "at the time when I was UN ambassador, my relations with Mr Waldheim were always correct and fair. I did not have any reason to complain."

Asked whether he thinks that the Israeli public is sufficiently informed about Austria, Herzog says: "Well, to be honest, I am not quite certain. But there certainly is a very widespread esteem for Austria's role — in the transfer of Soviet Jews to the free world or as mediator in exchanging prisoners between the Israelis and the Palestinians. On the other hand, I am not certain, either, whether the Austrian public is sufficiently informed about Israel's democracy, our social policy, our behaviour toward the Arab minority, our free and open society. And one more thing: I wonder whether you Austrians understand the deep sensibility of Israeli society concerning everything in connection with the Holocaust — one-third of our people were killed then."

When asked about the relations between Austria and Israel on 9 June, one day after the elections, Herzog says that "the answer to this question is clearly the responsibility of the prime minister and the Government of the State of Israel."

Peres: Waldheim Evidence Being Collected

TA101550 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] At this stage Israel is settling for the return of the ambassador from Austria for consultations. This was said today by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. According to him, the Justice Ministry is examining the material gathered on Kurt Waldheim in order to find out whether there is proof of allegations against him. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] Nobody can change Austria's past, but everyone can change his attitude toward it. And when the past is so terrible as to be difficult to explain today, this must be unequivocably denounced. The voices of condemnation emerging from Austria so far have been few. These remarks were made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during his visit in Qiryat Tiv'on where he responded to questions posed by high school students. On the practical side, that is, regarding the investigation into the past of Austria's new president, the prime minister said:

[Peres] We have to examine everything with utmost seriousness, and for this purpose I asked our Justice Ministry to collect the material and to examine carefully, not only what the allegations are, but what allegations against Waldheim are soldily proven and which remain unproven. In these matters we must make certain that a democratic country has verbal control; if words do not have any value, then the country has a problem. As I said, we are examining this. The feeling is very unpleasant. The gathering of evidence and proof is continuing, and we will continue to search for additional proof which we will analyze and examine.

[Mandel] To a question as to whether the return of the ambassador for consultations is at this stage all of Israel's reaction, the prime minister replied in the affirmative. [end recording]

Rabin: U.S. Seeks 'Change of Direction' on Lavi

TA111123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, answering queries in the Knesset today, said that Israel is not opposed to examining alternatives to the Lavi plane and for developing Israel's technological infrastructure. Our correspondent Shalom Oren brings an excerpt of Rabin's remarks:

[Begin Rabin recording] Elements in the U.S. Administration never tried to order us to stop developing and producing the Lavi. I think that such a thing does not exist in relations between the two countries. They are only trying to convince us to decide on a change of direction regarding the Lavi's production, not so much regarding its development. At the same time, however, if elements in the U.S. Administration raise alternative solutions for our two problems — a plane tailored to meet our operational needs and the continued development and strengthening of a technological-industrial infrastructure — in my opinion we should listen to these proposals and make our own decisions. All we have agreed to is to examine the alternatives, if alternatives are raised. [end recording]

Morning Editorials Differ on Project

TA110608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that the dialogue with the United States about the Lavi plane cannot, as some American officials would prefer, be limited to differing assessments of production costs. For Israel's national stake in the plane is much more far-reaching and complex. The real question is whether there is an alternative project or projects that would give Israel the benefits its industrial and technical base can derive from the Lavi program. That, at least, would be an authentic discussion between two states so closely aligned. From that perspective it might even be concluded that having gone so far already with the Lavi — whose merits as a plane appear not in doubt — it remains the best alternative.

HA'ARETZ writes that the general impression from the discussions with Pentagon official Dr Zakheim is that his financial arguments do not necessarily reflect a clear decision, but rather a strong trend toward influencing Israel to decide of its own free will to shelve the Lavi plane. There are more signs that point to that trend. One of the considerations which the government took into account in its discussions on the Lavi was its essential value for Israel's industrial development as a whole. Much importance was also attributed to the employment angle. However, against the background of the recent development — as highlighted by the talks with Dr Zakheim — it is desirable that the government reconsider the decisions it has taken so far.

Peres Cancels Planned Visit to S. America, Miami

TA110428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has canceled his planned visit to South America. The visit was scheduled for the middle of the month. Peres was due to attend a Socialist International meeting in Peru and from there travel to Panama and Venezuela. His meeting with members of the U.S. economics task force in Miami has also been canceled.

Israeli Journalist Meets PRC Officials, Comments

TA061335 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
6 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by Dr Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Excerpts] "The Israeli people are a peace-seeking people, industrious and inventive, and the Chinese people are their friends." This comment was made by Zhu Yinglu, the director of the West Asia and North African Affairs Department in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs who deals with the Israeli-Arab conflict, in a meeting we held in the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing several days ago.

He added: "We regard Israel as fact that exists, but China will not establish any kind of relations with Israel as long as it follows a policy of expansionism and aggression against the Palestinian people, and as long as it denies the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and their own state. China clearly differentiates between the Israeli people and the Israeli Government."

I heard similar reamarks from (Mai Yu-Chen), director of the Chinese Government Information Bureau, as well as from other high-level officials in the Foreign Ministry and the Communist Party, and also from senior editors of *RENMIN RIBAO*, the major Chinese newspaper.

My interlocutor in the Chinese Foreign Ministry declared that China denounces any form of terrorism, but that it differentiates between terrorism and a struggle for national liberation.

The meeting with the director of the West Asia and North African Affairs Department lasted for more than 1 hour and was of an official nature. It was held in the Foreign Ministry's reception hall and Chinese jasmine tea was served. On such occasions the Chinese speak their own language and the dialogue is held through interpreters. Senior officials took down every word that was said. The meeting was opened with a declaration of China's policy in the region, this in reply to questions I had submitted before the meeting. Afterward I presented more questions.

The Chinese deny having relations or making any types of deals with the Israeli Government. According to them the establishment of telephone and telecommunications lines with Israel stems from "humanitarian considerations," in order to assist Jewish businessmen from Europe and the United States who are visiting China to contact relatives in Israel. This, at least, was the official explanation given to me then, and also during the weekly news conference given by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman in the Beijing International Club, in which I participated with dozens of local and foreign correspondents.

As for tourism from Israel, my interlocutors said this too depends on changes in Israeli policy. At present China is open to scientists and researchers with Israeli passports who come to participate in international conferences under international sponsorship. There is also a small number of Israeli tourists who visit China in the framework of tourist groups from other countries. I was told that their number is small. If other Israelis enter, the Chinese do not speak about them.

Foreign Ministry Official on Ties With African States

TA061749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An Israel Foreign Ministry official says African states wanting to reestablish diplomatic ties with Israel are afraid to do so because of Arab blackmail. Foreign Ministry Deputy Director Avi Primor says that Africans fear kidnapping and even death if they are associated with Israel. He was visiting New York where he spoke with reporter Judy Lessing:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] Speaking to an ADL [Anti-Defamation League] National Commission meeting in New York, Mr Primor said African leaders have told him they would fear assassinations and kidnappings if they opened formal relations with Israel, but this has not stopped the many private friendly meetings; nor has it stopped some African states from accepting practical aid from Israel. Mr Primor said all of Africa today needs real development aid, especially from Western countries, and Israel wishes it could influence Western states to be more involved in Africa. In particular it would like to see far more American economic involvement and believes Israel is in a position to cooperate with the United States. It's politically important for Israel to increase relations with Africa, Mr Primor said, because Arab countries are actively working to keep Israel from establishing itself on the international scene:

[Primor] This is not just hampering Israel's position the world over in general, or its image, turning Israel into a pariah state.

trying to choke Israel. It even disturbs our relations with the developed countries, with Western Europe and America. It is more difficult even for our friends in the Western world to entertain normal relations with us when we are, the world over, particularly in the Third World, considered as a pariah state.

[Lessing] Israel is singled out by Arab propaganda because it retains links with South Africa, Mr Primor said, adding: These relations won't be broken because of the very large Jewish community in South Africa. Echoing what Foreign Ministry head David Kimche told reporters at the UN a few days ago, Mr Primor said it's unreasonable to ask Israel to break relations when Western countries maintain them. However, Mr Primor said Israel is actively promoting its relationships with black South Africans, especially in the labor movement.

Israel, Romania To Improve Commercial Ties

TA110823 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
11 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] Israel and Romania will deepen their commercial ties. This was decided at the end of deliberations recently held in Bucharest between delegations from the two countries.

It was agreed that the two countries will make joint efforts to increase mutual trade and reach a scope of $50 million this year. It was also decided that bilateral trade will be encouraged through comapnies specializing in international trade. Zohar Peri, the assistant director in charge of the European Department in the Industry and Trade Ministry yesterday expressed the hope that following the talks, bilateral trade ties will increase on a balanced and reciprocal basis. He claimed that a $10-million deficit to Israel's disadvantage was noted in the two countries' balance of trade for 1985: While imports from Romania amounted to $20 million, exports totaled only $10 million.

Treatment of Wald Report Discussed in Knesset

TA101720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Is the famous Wald report being ignored? No, said the chief of staff today. The IDF is regarding this report very seriously. Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and Major General Menahem 'Eynan appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today. The subject of the discussion was the Wald report and the chief of staff's treatment of this report. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports:

The chief of staff says that the treatment of the Wald report was under his jurisdiction and that he is the one responsible for it. On Wald himself Lieutenant General Levi says that he knows a lot, presents things with originality, but that he also knows how to annoy. The report is included in the IDF'S multi-year plan, and it has important components in it. The chief of staff says it is not important whether or not it was discussed by the general staff forum. He asks: What is more important, the show or the implementation? And he answers: Nobody will tell me what is the proper and meaningful way to deal with such a report. If there is anybody who thinks there is a magic solution to security problems, and I reject this, then he should fire me, because, after all, we are talking here about Israel's security. Levi attacks Dr Wald, saying the general staff is not an arena for throwing around slogans, and it should have been presented with verified information. What is more important, that there be a discussion in the general staff without seriously treating the report, or that it be treated seriously and not necessarily in a hastily prepared discussion?, the chief of staff asks.

The chief of staff brought with him Maj Gen Menahem 'Eynan, who completely denied that the report was under his jurisdiction, and further denied that he attempted to interfere with Dr Wald's work. Maj Gen 'Eynan says he learned about the report only 3 or 4 months after its completion, and that he had no reason to act against it. He emphasizes that the Peace for Galilee Operation is the most researched war, and that parts of the Wald report are based on earlier research efforts. Maj Gen 'Eynan says it is strange that such a report was prepared to the best of his knowledge without any talks with those who commanded the war in the field. Maj Gen 'Eynan reiterates he was not involved in any way in trying to foil the preparation of the report and in personally harassing Dr Wald.

200 Detainees Held by ASL in S. Lebanon Prison

TA110847 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0826 GMT
11 Jun 86

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], said today that approximately 200 detainees are being held in the ASL prison in the town of al-Khiyam. Seventy-five percent of them are members of the extremist Shi'ite faction of Hizballah; they were detained on suspicion of carrying out terrorist attacks in the security zone. Antoine Lahd, who spoke with correspondents in Metulla, added that recently he has permitted the Red Cross to organize family visits with the detainees in al-Khiyam. He explained that he is not permitting visits to the prison by Red Cross people themselves because they are not visiting similar prisons belonging to other Lebanese groups in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz brought this excerpt from Lahd's news conference.

Security Forces Expose Terrorist Squad

TA101840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1833 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security forces recently exposed a gang of terrorists, belonging to Fatah, in one of the villages in the Janin District. The gang members are suspected of perpetrating 29 attacks in the northern and central parts of Israel during the past year, including 10 attacks in Haifa, 10 in 'Afula, as well as planting explosive charges in Tiberias, Tiv'on, Tel Hanan, Hadera, Netanya, and Kefar Saba. The bombs had been planted in populated centers, bus stations, public parks, and near postal buildings. During the interrogation, the members of the squad handed over mechanisms for the preparation of improvised bombs.

2 Mine-Laying 'Terrorists' Arrested in Judaea

TA101925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security forces have exposed a terrorist squad in the Judaea region. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that 2 days ago an IDF patrol discovered two mines on the road leading to the settlement of Elisha', east of Jericho. During a search of the area, two suspects were arrested, and additional mines were found in their homes. The two terrorists are thought to be responsible for the planting of two mines in the settlement of Qarne Zur 6 months ago, as well as the planting of mines in the Jewish cemetery in Khirbat al-Rumaythah on Sunday and four mines at the entrance to the settlement of Hadar Betar.

Increase in Administrative Punishments in Territories

TA101015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Israeli Human Rights Association says there has been a considerable increase in administrative punishment in the territories, particularly in Judaea and Samaria, in the last year. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar notes that in a news conference summoned by the association on the occasion of the publication of its annual report, it was stated that since last summer until the beginning of 1986 there were 126 administrative detentions but many of the detainees have been released. It was also stated that there was a significant increase in the number of houses boarded up and that seven people were deported from Israel. The association says it dealt with eight incidents of forced psychiatric hospitalization and, according to it, the complaints about this issue were justified.

Bomb Explodes in Ramat Gan; 1 Slightly Injured

TA110856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0851 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded a short time ago on Herzl Street in Ramat Gan. According to the initial report we have received, one man was slightly injured by the explosion. Ramat Gan Police forces have been alerted to the scene.

IDF Kills 'Terrorist' North of Security Zone

TA071720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] An IDF force has killed a terrorist north of the security zone in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the force detected a terrorist squad early this morning and opened fire. The body of a terrorist was found in the subsequent search.

Gaza Resident Shot, 'Slightly Injured' by IDF Patrol

TA072006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A Gaza resident was shot and slightly injured by soldiers last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that during the night three Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IDF patrol. The soldiers in the patrol instructed some residents to stop and when the latter refused to obey, the soldiers fired warning shots. One resident was grazed by the bullets.

Arab Detainee Stabs Policemen in Jerusalem

TA061820 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Two Jerusalem policemen were stabbed a short while ago, one in the stomach and the other in the back, when an Arab detainee attacked them with a knife and fled the Jerusalem District police headquarters. Our correspondent reports that the Arab detainee is a truck driver who injured 11 people today when he crashed into a bus stop. The detainee was caught a short while after his escape and transferred to a hospital because he was shot in the hand during the chase.

Hebron Curfew Imposed 6 Jun 'Reduced Substantially'

TA081115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The curfew in Hebron has been reduced substantially following Friday's stabbing of an Israeli. The curfew is now in effect only in the casbah and also the market area in central Hebron. The man, a resident of Qiryat Arba', is reported to be in satisfactory condition.

Briefs

Imports Up 11.4 Percent — Israel's imports of merchandise totalled $3.69 billion in the first five months of the year, up 11.4 per cent over the same period last year. Figures published on Friday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that this rise was offset by the large drop in fuel prices. Fuel imports totalled $468 million in the January through May period, 27 per cent less than in the parallel 1985 period. The bureau added that excluding fuel, the monthly average level of imports in the period reviewed was 12 per cent higher than the monthly average for the second half of 1985. [Text] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 86 p 2 TA*]

New IDF Appointment — A new commander of the Israel Army's Northern Command is appointed today. He is Major General Yosef Peled, aged 45, and will replace Major General Ori Or. Maj Gen Peled was born in Belgium and emigrated to Israel upon the founding of the state. He is a graduate of Tel Aviv University in history and has been in the IDF since 1960. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jun 86 TA*]

Trade Defeicit Increase — During the first 5 months of the year the trade deficit increased by 22 percent compared to the second half of last year. Findings of the Central Bureau of Statistics show that a 6 percent increase in imports and a freeze in exports contributed to the deficit during this period. Our economics affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that no increase in exports was noted in the past 2 months, in contrast to the 2 preceeding months. During the first 5 months of the year, industrial exports were 2 percent lower than in the second half of 1985. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 May 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Darnah, Calls for 'Armed City'

NC110744 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Speech delivered by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Darnah on 10 June — read by announcer]

[Text] Brothers, I hail the welcome given me by the sons of the historic city of Darnah. This city was the target of U.S. aggression in April 1805. It was in that same month, April 1805, that the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi were targeted [as heard]. Thus, U.S. aggression has been repeated, and it is clear that the United States is a historic enemy of this nation. It is our traditional enemy, who has always sought to control this long coastline on the Mediterranean occupied by Libya.

The warships that now threaten Tripoli and Banghazi are the same ones that threatened Darnah in 1805. It was in April that they shelled Tripoli and Banghazi, and it was in that same month in 1805 that they bombarded Darnah. The United States was defeated here despite the fact that it had mobilized its fleet at that time and had massed four frigates — huge destroyers guarded by three other warships — off the coast of Darnah. These four frigates shelled this city savagely, with the same savagery and cowboy mentality, and with the same hatred and spirit, which is very hostile to this nation, that they displayed in their bombardment of Banghazi and Tripoli. But here is the city of Darnah, free, proud, and peaceful. Where are those U.S. warships, whose crews thought they had destroyed it in April 1805?

The Americans were forced to withdraw then. By coincidence, I told you on 11 June 1977 that the aggression would be repeated, and it was, almost 200 years later. It was repeated only a few years after I told you as much in 1977. I told you that on 11 June 1805, the Americans withdrew from Darnah, and were defeated by all of Libya. It is a coincidence that they were expelled on 11 June 1970; tomorrow is the anniversary.

Thus, the United States, which has always tried to invade this country, is defeated in the end and forced to withdraw. We are determined to force it to withdraw. We are determined to defeat the United States regardless of how great its imperialist power may be. Just as I have done in the past, I will tell you again today that the possibility of renewed aggression will be with us as long as U.S. imperialism exists, which has, in every epoch, coveted the southern coast of the Mediterranean, where our country is.

Hence, I want us to declare today that effective today, Darnah must be made an armed city, as the United States still seeks to occupy Darnah even now, just as it did at the end of the 18th Century. Consequently, I tell you today, and these words must be taken seriously, that Darnah is among the targets that the United States is eager to occupy. It sees Darnah as an isolated and quite important city in the Jamahiriyah, one with a strategic position, and as a place where the United States could gain a foothold. Thus, we must face this possibility not with slogans and words alone, but with a trained, armed, and productive city, determined to defeat the United States even now, just as it did in April, May, and June of 1805.

These proud and towering mountains that overlook Darnah must be made citadels of resistance. We must fortify these mountains with naval, air, and ground defenses. These mountains that overlook Darnah could pose a danger to the city were they to fall into the hands of the enemy. They would be a danger to the enemy if we were to fortify ourselves in them and thus deprive the enemy of the opportunity to set foot on Libyan soil in Darnah. These buildings and streets must also be fortified so that no American soldier may pass through any street nor enter any house. In addition, we must prepare the means of production that will meet the demands of this city from this same area, so that it may fight, stand fast, and resist while having its own produce. It must fight in its streets and from its mountains. At the same time, we must prepare, if this becomes certain, the warehouses [al-mustawda'at] where we will hold the American sheep [al-khurfan al-amirikiyah] until they are slaughtered.

However, at the same time, I do not want what happened in Susah repeated in Darnah. In fact, I did not like what I saw in Susah. I did not see valleys and mountains reclaimed and turned into farms. I did not see anything worth mentioning when I passed through. We will investigate this. But Darnah, God willing, will not disappoint me. God willing, it will now begin to make itself into an armed city capable of defending itself without any outside help. It will be impossible for U.S. soldiers to land there or to find a place in Darnah to gain a foothold, for the United States knows Darnah well, and can still taste the bitter defeat inflicted on it in 1805. The United States knows Darnah's history, glory, and heroism. It also knows that Darnah will be a dangerous place for U.S. soldiers if they approach its shores, and if it is in the hands of its own armed and resisting sons. However, at the same time, it would be dangerous for us were it to fall into the hands of American soldiers. Thus, we must be determined to prevent this strategic place from falling into the hands of the soldiers of U.S. imperialism.

As I said, the towering mountains of Darnah — and we call on the United States to hear, and its European allies must hear — will become citadels of fire that will fire salvos at anyone who draws near these shores and this free city. Let them know that we have declared that Darnah will be an armed city henceforth. We and the fish are waiting for them.

Italy's Capanna Says Agreement Possible on USSR Bases

LD092214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1606 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, June 9 (KUNA) — The Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah might allow the Soviet Union to construct military bases on Libyan territory in the near future, Mario Capanna, secretary general of the opposition Democrat Proletarian Party, declared here Monday.

Capanna, who returned here from a one-week visit to Libya, said that a senior-level Soviet military and political delegation will shortly arrive in Libya to discuss Soviet-Libyan relations and the general situation in the Mediterranean basin.

The Italian politician, who conferred with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other senior officials, said that he was met with complete understanding in Tripoli.

Libyan leaders have affirmed that they were seeking to restore normal relations with Italy on condition that Italy and other European countries should prohibit the U.S. from using NATO bases on their territories against Libya in future, Capanna said.

He added that Libya expressed desire to maintain cultural, economic and commercial ties with Italy to ease present tension. Italy will be the big loser if ties were severed, the opposition leader noted, adding that ENI and Fiat, major Italian firms, maintain huge investments in Libya.

Italy should act in accordance with the country's national and not American interests, he emphasized, adding that Libya has officially asserted during his visit that it will never sell its 15.9 percent stake in capital of the major Italian company, Fiat and the decision, taken following detailed study, will be soon relayed to the concerned company.

The only point of difference during the Tripoli talks was Libyan relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Capanna said.

He explained that the Libyans believe that current leadership of the PLO pursues a "reactionary line serving American policies while we believe that the organization's current line is realistic and works for realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations."

The proletarian leader quoted Al-Qadhdhafi as expressing readiness to meet with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi or Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti at any place and time.

Capanna revealed that he was holding consultations with various parliamentary blocs to agree on sending a delegation grouping all parties in the country to negotiate restoring normal bilateral relations between the two Mediterranean countries.

The secretary general noted that Libya had released an Italian fishing boat as a gesture of good will during his visit and noted that Tripoli agrees on twinning the southern Italian island of Lampedusa with any Libyan city once the base is denied to NATO.

Libya attacked the base in retaliation to the American air strike against Libyan main cities in mid-April.

Tripoli Comments on Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

LD102324 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] From the massacres perpetrated by the Amal gang against the Arab Palestinian people and its revolutionary forces fighting in the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, and in the light of the visit of humiliation and shame paid by traitor Husayn and the praise heaped by child-killer Reagan on the role he is playing in the service of U.S.-Zionist schemes in the Arab region, it has become clear that there exists a dirty conspiracy prepared by the parties to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting to liquidate the Arab Palestinian people and bring the Arab region under U.S.-Zionist influence.

The Amal gang, which pretends to fight the enemy and raises a fallacious banner for the liberation of Palestine, is now shelling the Palestinian camps with tank, artillery and rocket fire, at a time when it shuns any shelling of the Zionist enemy which is resorting to high-handedness in southern Lebanon, violating honor and sanctities, and spreading ruin and destruciton everywhere in the Lebanese territory. If the Amal gang is sincere in its claims, why does it not direct its guns and tanks at the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon? And can it be sincere in its allegations when it shells the Palestinian camps, killing women, children and the elderly, and disarms Palestinian combatants, preventing them from fighting the enemy.

How can the Nabih Birri gang claim to belong to the Arab nation and to be interested in the cause of Palestine when it is now perpetrating, in lieu of the enemy, the biggest slaughter against the Arab Palestinian people in the camps, stabbing the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation? The Amal gang — which welcomed the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon and in Beirut itself in 1982 with warmth and smiles, and which stood unashamedly watching the slaughter of the Arab Palestinian people in Sabra and Shatila at the hands of the Zionist terrorists — has found in the Zionist enemy a means to control southern Lebanon and subjugate all the Lebanese sects and nationalist forces to its influence and domination in the context of an alliance with the enemy.

The enemy has enabled this gang to grow at the expense of the Lebanese people and the Arab land in southern Lebanon, and the enemy itself did not withdraw from Beirut and the other Lebanese areas, including southern Lebanon, until it had reassured itself over the ability of the Amal gang to impose control over Beirut and repress the Lebanese citizens who rejected coexistence with the enemy at the expense of the Arab nation and its central issue, the problem of Palestine. Since 1982, the Amal gang has been entrusted by the enemy with the task of liquidating the Lebanese nationalist forces, whose existence and growing strength constitute a danger to the enemy and its aggressive plans in the Arab land.

In this context the Amal gang pursues its aggressive war of annihilation against the masses of the Arab Lebanese people in West Beirut and against the Palestinian camps. It also continues its treacherous mission against the combatants of the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian resistance who are fighting the enemy to liberate southern Lebanon and carry on the fight until the liberation of Palestine. In the context of its function — guarding the enemy — the Amal gang is opposing the combatants of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement. This gang is in all conditions coordinating its operations with the enemy, informing it about the moves of Arab fedayeen and their whereabouts. The enemy raids the latter and lays down ambushes to trap and kill combatants.

The role of the Amal gang in serving Zionist plans has been clear and exposed since the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The Amal gang has not fought on the side of the Arab Palestinian combatants and the Lebanese nationalist forces against the Zionist enemy.

The Amal gang's escalation of its aggressive and annihilating operations against the camps comes at a time when the agents have revealed their true face and their conspiratorial and treacherous role against the Arab nation and its central issue.

This gang has been entrusted with carrying out the military aspect of the continuous plot against the Arab Palestinian people so that the agents may be able to revive the Camp David agreement, which remained frozen and within the limits of the parties that had signed it, despite the fact that the enemy and the parties that had signed it, despite the fact that the enemy and the parties to Camp David had launched their savage aggression in 1982 against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance in order to create a flaw in Arab steadfastness which would permit the passage of the Camp David plot.

But the enemy and the conspirators, even though they succeeded in their miltiary action for some time, could not impose their will on the Arab Palestinian people and the Arab nation; not could they pass the Camp David plot or liquidate the Palestinian question.

Despite the defeats suffered by the enemy and its partners in the conspiracy — imperialists and reactionaries — they are still persisting in their [word indistinct], in their tyranny and in plotting against the Arab nation. The [words indistinct] U.S.-British aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah came (?within the context) of plots against the Arab cause.

SUDAN

SPLA Raids Government Militia Training Center

EA101050 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The combined SPLA forces of Fire Bee and Tingili Battalions, under overall command of Major (Gilario Modi Horinya), launched a successful raid on a government militia training center in Farajok, Acholi area, in eastern bank of eastern Equatoria on 30 May 1986. Six government militiamen were killed and many others were wounded in the attack. According to our correspondent accompanying the SPLA forces, the entire camping area of the militiamen was destroyed and their shelters were burnt to the ground. The following military materials were captured: two AKM rifles bearing numbers 9479542 and 960281. One G3 rifle, number 9710; and a binocular, number BS2000824.

During the operation, two government soldiers defected and joined the SPLA forces. They are: Sergeant Dominic (Atot) from Central force, Juba, military number 72734, with AKM rifle number 10208; and Corporal (Theophilus Oriem), military number 7302. The operation was commanded by First Lieutenant (Johnson Juma), assisted by Lieutenant (Reggie Maseru), Lieutenant (Elijah Orweng), Sergeant John (Nathan), Colonel (Selesio Loila) and Gabriel Lomiluk).

Correspondent for the radio SPLA in Farajok area says that the government militiamen were caught while preparing for their passing out parade which was due to take place on 31 May 1986. According to our correspondent there were over 400 militiamen to graduate in Farajok. This is the second time the government efforts in training militia in Equatoria has been shattered.

ETHIOPIA

Government Presents Draft Constitution

EA101400 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1712 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Draft Constitution" of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia "hereby presented for discussion" — read by announcer]

[Text]

Preface

On the basis of their long and glorious history, the Ethiopian working people are waging a revolutionary struggle to effect a transition from backwardness to a higher level of development and the establishment of a socialist society in which justice, equality, and prosperity will prevail. Ethiopia has been a highly civilized country in the past uninterrupted rule by independent governments. The country's nationalities and communities have lived together through times of war and peace linked by an intermingling of culture, migration, trade, and the like. The long history of independent Ethiopia is accordingly one of the coexistence and struggle of its nationalities.

Ethiopia being situated in a strategic area linking Africa, Asia,and Europe and being the source of great rivers and the possessor of fertile land, foreigners have tried to capture it by invasion and to divide it. Particularly after the birth of capitalism in Europe in the 16th century, colonialists made repeated attempts to bring it under their control. The people, however, courageously countered all the attacks and attempts to capture the country by invaders and colonialists. When capitalism reached the monopoly stage and the imperialists decided to divide the world amongst themselves, Ethiopia was one of the countries they focused on: But even at this time it was not defeated. On the contrary, its great victory at Adwa over a modern colonialist army earned it a special place in the history of the struggle for freedom, honor, and glory against the imperialists.

In defending their country, countering attacks by their enemies,and winning successive victories, the Ethiopian people have confirmed their invincibility and love of freedom. Moreover, during their long history, the Ethiopian working people experienced a variety of socioeconomic systems and suffered bitter class oppression and exploitation. Production relations under the feudal system in particular subjected the peasant to a deplorable yoke of oppression. The people were caught up in internecine feudalist wars and thus robbed of the fruits of their labor in various ways and subjected to famine, disease, and massacre. With the emergence of capitalism, contradictions within the feudalist system mounted until the system was eliminated by virtue of the great sacrifices made by the progressive members of society. Thus our people's revolution, which was ignited in 1974, was able to open the door to the people's power.

Due to the absence of revolutionery vanguard leadership at the beginning, the Army, being an integral part of the people, took over the coordination and leadership of the struggle, thus laying the foundations of the new people's system by eliminating the monarchy and taking various revolutionary steps. Rural and urban land, superfluous houses, major factories, and supply and service institutions were nationalized. Favorable conditions were created to bring about national, sexual, and religious equality. In general, the working people were organized at various levels and given the right of deciding their country's affairs.

It was not without difficulty that the Ethiopian working people were able to properly wage the struggle to build a new society of justice, equality, and prosperity. Their first task was to overcome the great challenges posed by their class enemies. In the past they [the working people] had fallen in defense of their freedom and unity and today they say: revolutionary motherland or death. They have struggled to realize their objectives and reach the present stage, which is conducive to rapid national development.

The Ethiopian working peoples' main focus now is development and generally to promote the national democratic revolution by laying the material and technical foundation neded for the building of socialism. Inasmuch, however, as the antirevolution and antisocialist imperialist and reactionary forces have never desisted from obstructing genuine development objectives, the people must engage in another struggle front to thwart such moves.

Having realized that the WPE leadership constitutes the fruit of their bitter struggle, the Ethiopian people know for certain that they will be able to achieve their objectives by developing their political culture. Thus, in addition to defending the trust of their fathers, they are engaged in the historic process of building a new social system. To assure the success of their efforts and to achieve their next objective, they have no alternative to erecting the new political system.

Under the resolution we adopted from [word indistinct] to 19 [as heard] we, the working people of Ethiopia, have endorsed this Constitution, which embodies our full political power: By which we determine our own destiny and guarantee our country's unity and the equality of its nationalities; by which basic rights and obligations are protected; by which a firm foundation for socialism is laid; which will enable us to make the necessary contribution towards world peace, justice, democracy, and social development; by which the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] will be established and administered; and which will be the supreme law of the land. [musical interlude follows].

Part One: Social System

Chapter I: The Political System

Article I

Sub-Article I: The PDRE is a working people's state based on worker-peasant cooperation and the participation of intellectuals, the revolutionary army, craftsmen,nd other democratic social groupings.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE is a sovereign state whose territorial, maritime, and air space and those of its islands are integral and inviolable.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE will consummate the national democratic revolution and lay the foundation for the building of socialism.

Article 2
Sub-Article I: The PDRE is a state in which all nationalities willcoexist in equality.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will uphold the equality of the nationalities, fight chauvinism, and narrow nationalism and promote the unity of all workers of all nationalities.

Sub-Article III: the PDRE will devote particular attention to underprivileged nationalities by systematically rebalancing their economic development to ensure their common progress.

Sub-Article IV: The PDRE will implement local government.

Sub-Article V: The PDRE will ensure the equality and development of the respect for the languages of the nationalities.

Article 3
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE power will belong to the working people.

Sub-Article II: The working people will exercise their power through national and regional assemblies which they will be constituted by election; the powers of other state bodies will emanate from those governmental power bodies.

Sub-Article III: The working people will also exercise their powerthrough public referendom.

Article 4
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE, the organization and operation of state bodies are based on the guidelines of democratic centralism.

Sub-Article II: Governmental bodies exercising authority, from lowto high levels, will be elected. These executive bodies will exercise central leadership and implement local wishes. Resolutions of higher bodies must be implemented by lower bodies. The power bodies are answerable to higher bodies.

Article 5
Officials and every individual of state bodies, mass organizations, and other associations will abide by socialist rules.

Article 6
Sub-Article I: The WPE, which is guided by Marxism-Leninism, is a vanguard political party which serves the working people and defends their interests.

Sub-Article II: The WPE will be the formulator of the country's development process and the leading force of the state and in society.

Sub-Article III: All party bodies will abide by the PDRE Constitution.

Article 7
Mass organizations are forums through which the people will participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the country. They will participate in state policymaking and implementation.

Article 8
The progressive development of Ethiopia's political system aims at accelerating the establishment of a foundation on which the socialist system is to be built: by enhancing the participation of the working masses in state and important social affairs, improving the organization and mode of work of state organs, strengthening control by the working people, promoting the role of mass organizations, and strengthening the legal foundations for the work of the state and the people.

Chapter II: The Economic System
Article 9
Sub-Article I: The state will promote the development of the working people's livelihood and their culture, which are the basic objectives to economic construction.

Sub-Article II: The state will free the country from economic backwardness by accelerating the growth of forces of production through the use of science and technology and by expanding and strengthening socialist production relations step by step.

Sub-Article III: The state will build a national economy whose internal interdependence and correlation is strong. It will also bond strongly existing economic relations between rural and urban areas and between the border lands and hinterland.

Article 10
Sub-Article I: The state will ensure the preservation of nature's balance. It will ensure that natural resources, in particular soil, water, forests, and wildlife are looked after and developed for the benefit of the working people.

Sub-Article II: In order to create a situation that is conducive to development, the state will make sure that the settlement of people is related to the distribution of natural resources.

Sub-Article III: In order to free the rural people from a backwardstyle of life and to elevate them to a better social life, the state will encourage people who live scattered and far apart, to come together.

Article 11
The state will direct the country's economic and social activities through a central plan.

Article 12
In the PDRE, ownership of production services will be socialist. That is ownership by the state and cooperative producers associations, private ownership, and other forms of ownership that will be defined by law.

Article 13
The state will play a vanguard role in the economy by consolidating ownership of key production, distribution, and service rendering organizations. Natural resources, in particular land, mineral wealth, water, and forests are state property. The development and exploitation of natural resources will be defined by law.

Article 14
The state will give the necessary support and encouragement to

enhance the growth of the ownership role by cooperative producers associations.

Article 15
Private ownership will be directed by state policy and will be made to engage in activities that will contribute to the national economy.

Article 16
The right to transfer private ownership, according to law, is preserved.

Article 17
When the state finds it essential, in the public interest, it can, following legal routes, buy or use any property, or nationalize it by paying compensation.

Article 18
Sub-Article I: Work is a respected source of social wealth and well being. The social status of every person is decided by his work.

Sub-Article II: The State will gradually implement the maxim: from each according to his ability to each according to his work.

Sub-Article III: The State will ensure that working ability, creativity, and love of work in society are developed.

Chapter III: Social and Cultural Policy

Article 19
The state will ensure the expansion of educational and other facilities for the growth of knowledge in order to build a new culture and to lay socialist foundations by developing the mental and physical growth of citizens and their working ability.

Article 20
Sub-Article I: As the family is the nucleus of the society, state and society will nurture it by providing it with various social services and other forms of support.

Sub-Article II: The state and society will take special care of children so that they grow up to be patriotic citizens who stand for socialism, whose outlook is scientific, and whose ethical, mental, and physical growth is thereby strengthened.

Article 21
In order to improve the livelihood of the people, the state and society will gradually diversify health, pension, and insurance services along with other forms of social security.

Article 22
The state and society will take special care of the families of those veterans who were hurt or whose lives were sacrificed in defence of Ethiopia's inviolability and territorial integrity.

Article 23
The state will ensure that cultural and historical artifacts are preserved, that dangerous habits are eradicated, that socialist ethics prevail among the working people, and that a proletarian culture is gradually implemented.

Chapter IV: Defense of the Country; Guarding the People and Revolution

Article 24
Sub-Article I: The PDRE will defend its inviolability and safeguard its revolution.

Sub-Article II: It is the historical responsibility of all the working people to defend their country's integrity and revolution.

Article 25
The PDRE will have a strong defense force.

Article 26
The defense force of the PDRE will be a force of the working people that supports and struggles for national unity, the supremacy of the working people, peace, and socialism.

Article 27
Sub-Article I: The PDRE will strengthen the country's ability to defend itself.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will foster soldierly dedication and the spirit of revolutionary heroism in the working people. When it is necessary to defend the country and safeguard the people and revolution the PDRE will mobilize the entire working people.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE Will enhance the growth of the spirit of soldierly dedication among the youth. It will also implement national military service.

Sub-article IV: The PDRE will organize a civil defense to combat natural and manmade disasters.

Chapter V: Foreign Policy

Article 28
The PDRE's foreign policy is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment.

Article 29
Sub-Article I: The PDRE, while gaurding the country's interests, will develop relations and cooperation with all countries based on equality and mutual benefit. It respects the right of countries to exist in an economic and social system of their own choice.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will develop comprehensive relations and cooperation with socialist countries. It will strengthen its relations with international working class movements, revolutionary democratic forces, national independence movements, and other democratic and peace-loving forces.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE will struggle wholeheartedly against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and other forms of oppression and exploitation.

Article 30
Based on the principles of the inviolability of the independence and territorial integrity of countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the need to resolve misunderstandings in a peaceful manner based on the principles of nonalignment, the PDRE will strive to strengthen mutual support between peoples, enhance the growth of common development,

and strengthen relations with neighboring countries based on good-neighborliness.

Article 31
The PDRE will actively participate in international and continental organizations that stand for the well-being and development of mankind and peace. [musical interlude follows]

Part Two: Citizenship, Freedoms, Right and Obligations

Chapter VI: Citizenship

Article 32
Sub-Article I: Any person who has one or two Ethiopian parents has Ethiopian citizenship.

Sub-Article II: Detailed issues regarding citizenship will be defined by law.

Sub-Article III: The situation and system under which foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship will be granted Ethiopian citizenship will be defined by law.

Article 33
Sub-Article I: The state will safeguard the rights and interests of Ethiopians living outside Ethiopian territory.

Sub-Article II: The state will not hand over an Ethiopian to another government.

Article 34
The PDRE will give sanctuary to foreign nationals who are victimized because of their struggle for national independence or against racism, or for peace and democracy.

Article 35
Sub-Article I: Foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship who are present within the territory of the PDRE have freedoms, rights, and obligations assured by law.

Sub-Article II: The state will not hand over a foreign national or an individual without citizenship to another state unless it is in accordance with international agreements.

Chapter VII: The Basic Freedoms, Rights, and Obligations of Citizens

Article 36
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians are equal before the law irrespective of differences of nationality, sex, religion, type of work, or social or other conditions.

Sub-Article II: Equality among Ethiopians will be assured through equal participation in all the political, economic, social,and cultural sectors.

Article 37
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE women have equal rights with men.

Sub-Article II: So that women can participate equally with men in the political, economic, social, and cultural sectors, the state will provide special support, in particular in education, training, and employment.

Sub-Article III: The state will ensure that relevant measures are gradually taken to provide health care for women during pregnancy and parturition to ensure that they work in suitable conditions and are given sufficient time to rest.

Article 38
Sub-Article I: Marriage is based on consent between one man and one woman who have come of age. Bigamy is forbidden. Husband and wife have equal rights in their family relations. Marriage will be accorded state protection.

Sub-Article II: Children will have equal rights whether they are born in or out or wedlock. **Article 39**
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to work.

Sub-Article II: Based on the growth of the national economy, the state will ensure that employment opportunities are gradually created and that working conditions are improved.

Article 40
Sub-Article I: The workers' right to rest is preserved.

Sub-Article II: The state will define working hours and resting times. It will also gradually ensure that social services beneficial to the leisure of the worker are diversified.

Article 41
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to free education.

Sub-Article II: The state will gradually implement compulsory education for all children of school age. It will expand schools and training institutes of various types and standards.

Article 42
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to carry out scientific, technological, and artistic research and creative work.

Sub-Article II: The state will encourage research and creative work by its citizens. It will give special support to research and to creative work which accelerates the improvement of the living standards of the working people and the construction of socialism.

Article 43
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to health care.

Sub-Article II: The state will gradually expand health institutions and provide health services.

Article 44
Sub-Article I: The inviolability of Ethiopia's [word indistinct] is guaranteed.

Sub-Article II: The inviolability of an Ethiopian's domicile is guaranteed. Unless stated by law no one has the right to enter another person's domicile without the owner's permission.

Article 45
Sub-Article I: Unless caught red handed, or by the order of the attorney general or by court decision or unless stated by law, no person will held in custody.

Sub-Article II: A person in custody must appear in court within 48 hours. However, this time does not include the time required to reach the nearest court.

Article 46

Sub-Article I: Any person accused of a crime shall not be considered guilty without judgement from a court.

Sub-Article II: Except in defense of the accused, criminal law cannot be retroactive.

Sub-Article III: Any accused person has the right to defend himself or to hire a lawyer. If it is proved that a person accused of serious crime cannot hire a lawyer, the state will provide him with one. [word indistinct] shall be decided by law.

Sub-Article IV: Any person has the obligation to be a witness except against himself or unless stated by the law. However, he will not be obliged to give evidence by force or under pressure. Evidence acquired by force or pressure is invalid.

Article 47

Sub-Article I: Freedom of conscience and worship is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: The exercise of freedom of worship should not affect the well-being of the country and revolution or contravene the morality or rights of other citizens.

Sub-Article III: State and religion are separate. The legal status of religious organizations shall be decided by law.

Article 48

Sub-Article I: Rights of expression, writing, assembly, peaceful demonstration, and organization into associations are guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: The state will provide moral and material support for the implementation of these rights.

Article 49

Sub-Article I: Right of movement is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: Any Ethiopian has the right of changing his domicile in the PDRE.

Article 50

Privacy of communications is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Article 51

Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to elect and to be elected.

Sub-Article II: Unless suffering from mental disturbance or deprived of electoral or eligibility rights by the law, any Ethiopian has the right to elect members to state bodies at the age of 18 and to be elected as a member at the age of 21 without discrimination due to nationality, sex, religion, type of work, or social or other conditions. The details shall be decided by law.

Article 52

Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to voice their opinions and forward criticism supported by evidence on the operations of state or mass organizations.

Sub-Article II: The relevant officials and institutions must examine the opinions and criticism, supply answers, and take the necessary action. It is illegal to take action against a citizen who has voiced his opinion or made a criticism.

Article 53

Ethiopians have the right to petition against state bodies, mass organizations, and their officials. The petition must be examined and answered.

Article 54

Sub-Article I: The defense of the well-being of the motherland, the revolution, and the victories of the working people and its honor are the important tasks and obligations of every Ethiopian.

Sub-Article II: Treason is a very serious crime against the people and carries severe punishment.

Sub-Article III: National military service is the right and obligation of every Ethiopian. Its implementation shall be decided on by law.

Article 55

Cognizant that work is the basis for the social existence of mankind and that the worker should benefit from his labors, it is the obligation of Ethiopians to fulfill their responsibilities and work discipline and increase production by protecting property.

Article 56

Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the obligation to protect and care for socialist property.

Sub-Article II: Ethiopians have the obligation to conserve nature and natural resources, in particular in respect of afforestation and the conservation of soil and water resources.

Article 57

Ethiopians have the obligation to support the upholding of the principle of the equality of sexes and type of employment and to foster close relations, respect, and mutual endeavors for the construction of the socialist system between working people of all nationalities.

Article 58

It is the obligation of every Ethiopian to abide by the Constitution and the laws of the PDRE and to protect the honor and glory of being an Ethiopian.

Article 59

A citizen's exercise of his or her freedom and rights and fulfillment of obligations shall be decided by law. Legal restrictions on a citizen's exercise of his or her freedoms and rights are only to protect the interests of the state and society and the freedom and rights of other individuals. [musical interlude follows]

Part Three: State Structure and Functions

Chapter VIII: Form of the State

Article 60

The PDRE is a unitary state consisting of administrative regions and autonomous regions.

Article 61

Sub-Article I: Administrative regions are administrative units of the hierarchy from the highest to the lowest.

Sub-Article II: The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of administrative regions shall be decided by the law.

Article 62

Sub-Article I: The autonomous regions shall have various administrative units according to need.

Sub-Article II: The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of autonomous regions shall be decided by the law.

Chapter IX: National Assembly

Article 63

The National Assembly is the highest state body in the PDRE.

Article 64

The PDRE National Assembly has the power to decide on all state affairs. This being the case, the National Assembly shall have the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I: For the PDRE:
A. It shall issue the Constitution and decrees and revise and control their implementation.
B. Decide on domestic and foreign policy.
C. Decide on defense and security policy.
D. Decide on states of war and peace.
E. Approve long and short term social and economic plans.
F. Approve the annual budget.
G. Decide on monetary and fiscal policy.

Sub-Article II: Administrative regions and autonomous regions:
A. The National Assembly shall set them up, decide on their boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction.
B. Issue decrees by which they will be governed.
C. Decide on their sources of income.

Sub-Article III: It shall establish:
A. The PDRE State Council.
B. The Council of Ministers, ministeries, commissions, and authorities.
C. The Supreme Court.
D. The Attorney General's office.
E. The National Workers' Control Committee.
F. The Office of the Chief Auditor.

Sub-Article IV: It shall elect:
A. The PDRE president.
B. The vice president.
C. Vice presidents, secretary, and members of the State Council.
D. The prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and other members of the Council of Ministers when they are presented to it in line with Article 87, Sub-Article I (B).
E. The Supreme Court president, vice presidents, and judges, attorney general, chairman of the national Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor.

Sub-Article V: When it finds it necessary it shall hold a public referendum on very important issues in the country.

Sub-Article VI: It shall ensure the validity of the election results of its members.

Article 65

Candidate members for the National Assembly shall be proposed by WPE bodies, mass organizations, army units, and other legal bodies.

Article 66

Sub-Article I: The election of members to the National Assembly shall be on the basis of the population, including every citizen, directly and in secret.

Sub-Article II: Nationalites will be assured representation in the National Assembly through the elections.

Article 67

The electorate is entitled to annul the mandate of an elected MP.

Article 68

The National Assembly will convene its regular session once a year. Emergency sessions will be called either by the State Council or at the decision of the president of the Republic or by one-third of its members.

Article 69

Sub-Article I: The term of the National Assembly will be 5 years.

Sub-Article II: General elections for new members will be held 2 months before the end of the previous term. At the end of the term of office of the previous assembly, the State Council will call the new assembly.

Sub-Article III: The first task of the new National Assembly will be to elect the members of the state bodies in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV of this Constitution.

Sub-Article IV: The incumbent State Council and president will hold their offices until the new National Assembly convenes its session and elects the State Council and the Republic's president.

Article 70

The National Assembly can extend its term of office at times of war or other emergency until the situation has been resolved.

Article 71

The National Assembly will form such permanent and temporary commissions as may be essential for its functions.

Article 72

The State Council, the president of the Republic, commissions of the Assembly, members of the Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General mass organizations through their nationwide organs, and the assemblies of higher administrative regions and autonomous regions are empowered to legislate.

Article 73

Sub-Article I: A quorum is deemed to have been attained by the presence of two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: Any decree or resolution will be deemed adopted upon receiving the support of over half of the votes of the members present subject to the provisions of Article 120 of this Constitution.

Article 74

National Assembly sessions will be open unless the assembly resolves to convene in closed session.

Article 75

Members of the Assembly are fully mandated representatives of the working people.

Article 76

Sub-Article I: Unless caught in the act of committing a grave cirme, no MP can be placed under restriction or charged with any crime without the consent of the Assembly or if the Assembly is in recess without the consent of the State Council.

Sub-Article II: No MP can be called upon to account or be condemned for any view he expresses in the Assembly or at meetings held by MPs.

Article 77

Sub-Article I: MP's will follow up the implementation of laws and decisions issued by state bodies.

Sub-Article II: MP's are empowered to address questions to state bodies and to public and other organizations, which are obligated to provide appropriate replies.

Article 78

MP's will retain their regular employment posts. The procedures facilitating MP's to carry out their parliamentary duties will be determined by law.

Article 79

Sub-Article I: Every MP has the duty to clarify rules and decisions issued by the National Assembly, to accept suggestions from the electorate, and to properly reply to questions directed to him.

Sub-Article II: Every MP will promptly report to the electorate on his activities.

Article 80

Every MP will take the following oath of allegiance: I swear to uphold the independence and unity of the PDRE, be loyal to socialism, give priority to the needs and interests of the working people, and to support and implement this Constitution and other laws.

Article 81

Such articles of this Constitution governing the workings of the National Assembly and the nomination, election, representation, special rights, duties, and annulment of the mandate of its members will apply commensurate with due relevance to assemblies established at all levels and elected people's representatives.

Chapter 10: The State Council

Article 82

Sub-Article I: The State Council will be a state body to be established in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article III-A, of this Constitution to function as a permanent organ of the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: The State Council will be comprised of a president, vice presidents, secretary and members.

Sub-Article III: The president of the PDRE will be the president of the State Council.

Sub-Article IV: The vice president of the PDRE will be the vice President of the State Council.

Article 83

The State Council will assume the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I:

A. Ensuring the implementation of the Constitution and other laws.
B. Translating the Constitution and other laws.
C. Abrogating such regulations and directives as issued by state bodies answerable to the assembly which are in contradiction of laws issued by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic.
D. Ratifying and nullifying international agreements.
E. Issuing pardons.
F. Granting citizenship.
G. Granting political asylum.
H. Issuing medals, shields and awards.

Sub-Article II:

A. Announcing election dates for the National Assembly and regional assemblies.
B. Summoning the National Assembly to convene ordinary and extraordinary sessions.
C. Coordinating the work of the National Assembly's permanent and temporary commissions.
D. Establishing a defense council.
E. Ensuring that the Council of Ministers Council, Supreme Court, attorney general, National Control Committee, and auditor general discharge their responsibilities.
F. Performing other functions at the direction of the National Assembly.
G. Submitting reports to the National Assembly on the progress of work being done.

Sub-Article III: Enacting statutes when laws are required to govern the implementation of the powers vested in the State Council under Sub-Articles I and II of this article.

Article 84

Sub-Article I: Notwithstanding the fact that Article 120 will continue to apply at such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council will nevertheless be empowered to issue special regulations when it so deems necessary.

Sub-Article II: At such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council is empowered when it is unavoidable to decree a state of emergency, war, or peace.

Sub-Article III: Special statues enacted under Sub-Articles I and II of this article must be submitted for ratification by the subsequent National Assembly session.

Chapter XI: The President of the Republic

Article 85

Sub-Article I: The president of the Republic will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV, A, of this Constitution and will be answerable to the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the president of the PDRE will equate with the term in office of the National Assembly.

Article 86

The president of the PDRE:

Sub-Article I: Will be the head of state.

Sub-Article II: Will represent the Republic at home and abroad.

Sub-Article III: Will be commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Article 87

The president of the PDRE will have the following powers and duties under this Constitution and other laws.

Sub-Article I:

A. He will supervise the practical implementation of the country's internal and foreign policy.

B. He will nominate the prime minister and through the prime minister the deputy prime minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers whom he will present to the National Assembly for election.

C. He will ensure that the Council of Ministers discharges its responsibilities and when necessary he will chair the Council.

D. He will present the National Assembly for election the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers Control Committee, and chief auditor.

E. He will ensure that the Supreme Court, office of the attorney general, offices of the National Workers Committee, and the chief auditor discharge their responsibilities.

Sub-Article II:

A. He will sign international agreements.

B. He will establish diplomatic relations and appoint diplomatic envoys.

C. He will receive foreign diplomatic credentials and give leave of office.

Sub-Article III:

A. He will appoint members of and chair the Defense Council.

B. He will award senior state, civil, and military ranks.

C. He will announce the appointment of senior state officials.

D. He will grant amnesty.

Sub-Article IV

The president of the Republic will in the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties vested in him as specified in this article issue presiuential decrees when necessary.

Article 88

Sub-Article I: If an emergency arises while the National Assembly is in recess, the PDRE president will be empowered to:

A. Appoint or dismiss the prime minister and through him the deputy prime ministers and the other members of the council.

B. Appoint or dismiss the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor.

Sub-Article II: The actions specified in this article, Sub-Article I, will be covered by special presidential decree and submitted for ratification to the next session of the National Assembly.

Article 89

The PDRE president, prior to taking up office, will take the following oath of allegiance at the National Assembly.

In accepting this historic responsibility before this assembly and the Ethiopian people, I swear unswervingly to protect the supremacy, independence, and unity of Ethiopia for the building of socialism and the security, interests, and needs of the working people, to work honestly and tirelessly to assure the equality of the nationalities, to observe this Constitution and the country's other laws, and to serve ever honestly to advance the dignity, progress, and prosperity of Ethiopia.

Chapter 12: The Council of Ministers

Article 90

Sub-Article I: The Council of Ministers is the highest executive and administrative body of the PDRE.

Sub-Article II: The Council of Ministers will comprise the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, commissioners,and other members to be determined by law.

Article 91

Sub-Article I: The members of the Council of Ministers will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV, D, and Article 87, Sub-Article I, B.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the Council of Ministers will equate with that of the National Assembly. The Council will remain in office until a new Council of Ministers is elected.

Sub-Article III: The Council of Ministers will be answerable to the National Assembly. When the assembly is in recess it will be answerable to the State Council and president of the Republic.

Article 92

The Council of Ministers, the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and other members to be determined by law will have a permanent committee.

Article 93

The Council of Ministers will have the following powers and duties.

Sub-Article I: It will supervise the implementation of laws and decisions issued by the State Council and the president of the Republic and it will issue rules and directives.

Sub-Article II: It will direct and coordinate the work of ministers, commissions, and other state administrative bodies directly answerable to the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article III: It will supervise the work of the executive committees of the administrative and autonomous regions.

Sub-Article IV: It will cancel and, where necessary, issue directives to rectify decisions made by the bodies mentioned in this article under Sub-Articles II and III if these are found to contradict the law.

Sub-Article V: It will formulate, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of social and economic development plans.

Sub-Article VI: It will prepare, submit to the National Assembly for ratification, and supervise the implementation of annual budgets.

Sub-Article VII: It will advise the president of the Republic on the Republic's foreign relations.

Sub-Article VIII: It will prepare for and direct state mediation activities.

Sub-Article IX: It will take legal action necessary to protect the interests of the country, the security of the people, and the rights of the citizens.

Sub-Article X: It will ensure observance of laws and regulations.

Sub-Article XI: It will carry out other functions handed down to it by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic.

Sub-Article XII: It will periodically submit reports to the National Assembly or to the State Council and the Republic's president when the assembly is in recess.

Article 94
The prime minister will have the following poowers and duties.

Sub-Article I: He will chair the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article II: He will represent and directly coordinate the work of the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article III: He will supervise the implementation of the rules and decisions issued by the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article IV: He will present for election the deputy prime ministers and other members of the Council of Ministers to the president of the Republic in accordance with Article 87, Sub-Article I, B, of this Constitution.

Sub-Article V: He will carry out other functions handed down to him by the State Council and the president of the republic.

Article 95
Members of the Council of Ministers shall be collectively and individually responsible for their collective and individual actions.

Chapter XIII: Power and Administration Bodies in Administrative and Autonomous Regions
Article 96
The supreme body of state power in administrative and autonomous regions will be the Regional Assembly.

Article 97
Sub-Article I: The term of office of regional assemblies will be determined by law.

Sub-Article II: The periods during which assemblies convene in session will be determined by law.

Article 98
The assembly of the administrative and autonomous region will comprehend the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I: It will supervise the implementation of state laws, resolutions, and directives.

Sub-Article II: It will coordinate and supervise the work of and issue directives to lower assemblies.

Sub-Article III: It will prepare, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of the regional social, and economic plans and the budget.

Sub-Article IV: It will issue directives on work being done in the area within its jurisdiction.

Sub-Article V: It will appoint regional judges.

Sub-Article VI: It will form from its members and supervise the work of a permanent Executive Committee.

Sub-Article VII: It will establish permanent and temporary commissions.

Sub-Article VIII: It will submit to the next highest assembly reports on the progress of work being done.

Article 99
The Executive Committee of the administrative and autonomous regional assembly will:

Sub-Article I: Take all necessary steps to supervise the implementation of the laws, resolutions, and directives issued by higher bodies.

Sub-Article II: Follow up the work being implemented by higher state organs within the region.

Sub-Article III: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of the executive committees of lower assemblies.

Sub-Article IV: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of administrative, economic, social, and cultural organizations within the region's jurisdiction.

Sub-Article V: Draft and implement following ratification plans for the region's social and economic development and the budget.

Sub-Article VI: Carry out other tasks at the direction of higher bodies.

Sub-Article VII: Periodically submit progress reports to the regional assembly and the higher executive body.

Article 100
Notwithstanding Article 98 of this Constitution the special powers and duties of the autonomous regional assemblies will be defined by the National Assembly.

Chapter XIV: Justice
Article 101
Sub-Article I: The power of administering justice in the PDRE will be restricted to one Supreme Court, the courts of the administrative and autonomous regions, and other courts established by law.

Sub-Article II: The courts of the PDRE will protect the rights, interests, and freedoms of governmental and mass organizations, other associations, and individuals according to the law.

Article 102
Sub-Article I: Whereas judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the National Assembly, those of other courts will be appointed by their respective assemblies.

Sub-Article II: The judge's term of office will equate to that of the asembly appointing him.

Sub-Article III: The assembly is empowered to dismiss a judge it has appointed.

Sub-Article IV: The nomination, election, and administration of judges will be determined by law.

Article 103
Sub-Article I: The supreme judicial body in the PDRE will be the Supreme Court.

Sub-Article II: The supreme court will be empowered to oversee jurisdiction of all the country's courts.

Article 104
Associate judges to be chosen from the people will work as judges in courts under circumstances to be determined by law.

Article 105
Judges and associate judges will carry out their duties with full freedom without direction from any authority but the law.

Article 106
In the performance of their duties the courts shall provide translation services to anyone unable understand the language of the proceedings.

Article 107
Every case will be heard in public unless the law determines it be held in camera.

Article 108
The courts will periodically submit reports of their activities to the assemblies which appointed them.

Chapter XV: Office of the Public Prosecutor.
Article 109.
Sub-Article I: The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be empowered to ensure the uniform application of the law and its observance by state bodies, public organizations, other associations, their officials, and every individual.

Sub-Article II: The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be directed by the attorney general.

Article 110.
Sub-Article I: The attorney general will be elected by and answerable to the National Assembly and at such times as the assembly is in recess to the State Council and the president of the Republic.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the attorney general will equate with that of the National Assembly.

Article 111
Public prosecutors at all levels will be appointed by and answerable to the attorney general.

Article 112
Public prosecutors will be directed in the performance of their duties by the attorney general alone and not by regional state bodies.

Article 113
The organization, operations, and administration of the Office of the Public Prosecutor will be determined by law. [musical interlude follows]

Part Four: General Statues

Chapter XVI: Flag, Emblem, Anthem, Language and Capital
Article 114
The flag of the PDRE will be rectangular, green at the top, yellow in the middle, and red at the bottom, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 115
The emblem of the PDRE will be determined by law.

Article 116
The PDRE will have a national anthem, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 117
Notwithstanding Article 2, Sub-Article V, the official state language of the PDRE will be Amharic.

Article 118

The capital of the PDRE will be Addis Ababa.

Chapter XVII: Legal Powers and Amendment of the Constitution

Article 119

The Constitution of the PDRE will be the supreme law of the land. All laws and resolutions contradicting the Constitution will be null and void.

Article 120

The Constitution of the PDRE can only be amended by a resolution adopted by the National Assembly with a majority of three-quarters of its votes.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Receives Visitors at Riyadh Hospital

EA101544 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] This morning SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received the Italian ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who paid a courtesty call on him in the general ward of the hospital where he is undergoing treatment.

Challe Siad briefed the Italian envoy on his condition which, he said is very good, and at the same time asked the envoy to deliver his greetings and a message of thanks to the Italian president, prime minister, and the people of Italy for their earlier message of congratulations on his escape from his accident.

This morning SDR President Challe Siad Barre also received at the general ward of the hospital in Riyadh where he is receiving treatment, reporters from the Saudi papers *AL-JAZIRA* and *AL-RIYAD*. The president told the reporters that he is in excellent condition.

Last night, Challe received the deputy chairman of the Riyadh region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Amir Saddam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Challe Siad received greetings and a congratulatory message from the king of Saudi Arabia. Present on these occasions were: SDAR Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, SDR Deputy Minister of Health Dr Mohamed Shaykh ali Munasab, and SDR ambassador in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Challe 'Abdallah Hajj 'Abd al-Rahman.

Former Military Attache Requests Asylum in Norway

WA111424 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Jun 96 p 4

[Article by Dag Pedersen]

[Excerpts] A former Somalian colonel and military attache -- together with his family -- is among a total of 20 foreigners who over the last few days has asked for asylum at the Asker and Baerum Police Department after landing at Fornebu [airport near Oslo]. The high-positioned ex-officer came together with his wife and four children. It is not clear yet on what grounds the 46-year old Somalian will make his appeal for asylum, but according to reports received by *AFTENPOSTEN*, he has arrived from Libya, which was his first destination, then coming to Fornebu via Switzerland. The former colonel supposedly was given military training in Moscow, and he has also served as Somalia's defense attache in Iraq.

TANZANIA

Defense Chief Calls For Inter-African Training

EA102018 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: General David Musuguri, chief of the Tanzanian Defense Forces, has proposed the resumption of joint training sessions for the armed forces in East and Central Africa to enhance brotherhood and to consolidate defense between these countries. Military training of this kind used to be undertaken during the colonial period. Gen Musuguri said this today when a delegation from the staff college of the Kenyan Armed Forces met with him at his office.

He called on the armed forces in both Kenya and Tanzania to maintain and promote existing cooperation for the mutual benefit of the people of the two countries. The Kenyan delegation, which is in the country for a 1-week training session, is expected to visit various parts of the country and to inspect development projects. At the end of its visit the delegation will hold a meeting with Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, before departing for home.

Nigeria's Akinyemi Cited on Tour of Frontline States

AB091635 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has expressed optimism that more countries would support the imposition of economic sanctions against racist South Africa at the forthcoming Paris conference on the apartheid (?enclave). The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, who is also the chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, told a news conference in Dar es Salaam that the Paris conference would also make positive contributions to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

He said the aim of the recent South African raids on three Frontline States which was to frighten Africans had failed, since they had made freedom fighters more determined. Prof Akinyemi said that the Frontline countries should be congratulated for the sacrifices they made daily toward liberating South Africa. He charged African states to continue to contribute to the liberation struggle, adding that a united front was important for the struggle.

The minister, who had visited Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana during his current tour of the Frontline States, would hold talks with the Tanzanian prime minister, Joseph Warioba, and the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Hashim Mbita.

UGANDA

OAU Secretary General Assures Solidarity With NRM

EA102007 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the OAU, Dr Ide Oumarou, who is in Uganda on a 3-day official visit, has expressed the organization's solidarity with work being done by the National Resistance Movement [NRM] Government in Uganda. Dr Ide Oumarou expressed this when he was meeting the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, in his office in Kampala.

He assured the prime minister of the OAU Secretariat's readiness to work hand in hand with the Uganda Government to consolidate what has already been achieved. Commending the existing cohesion within the NRM Government, Dr Oumarou assured the people of Uganda that the OAU would do whatever is possible to disseminate a true picture of what is happening in Uganda, especially in the field of human rights.

The prime minister told the secretary general that it was no use for African governments to condemn South Africa when at home there is total destruction of life and property as was seen in the Luwero triangle in the past 5 years. Dr Kisekka further stated that unless the educated in Africa come to the forefront to manage their societies, very little will be achieved in the continent.

CHAD

AFP: Habre Cited on Contacts With Codos

AB092212 Paris AFP in French 1857 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Jun (AFP) — The Codos, the last guerrilla groups in southern Chad, may join Ndjamena [President Habre's government] "soon", President Hissein Habre said today in an interview on Chad Radio.

The process of winning over the Codos, especially the Hope Commandos, which are still operating in the Logone Occidentale Province, "will soon end very happily in favor of Chad except if the unexpected happens," Mr Habre stated.

The Chadian president, who admitted implicitly that he had contacts with the leaders of this group, stated that his discussions with the guerrilla group "have now reached advanced stages."

According to Chad Radio, President Habre yesterday in Moundou (southern Chad) met with Colonel Alphonse Guerina Kotiga, a former leader of the Red Commandos which joined Ndjamena following agreements signed in Libreville.

It will be recalled that after this, Col Kotiga was asked to get into contact with 2d Lieutenant Laobe's "Hope" commandos.

President Habre also stated that in order "to make the Libyans leave northern Chad," it is necessary to envisage military action "without excluding the political and diplomatic aspect" of the issue. He expressed the doubt that the French troops of the "Epervier" operation may engage in an operation aimed at recapturing northern Chad. "I do not think that 'Epervier' is ready to follow us to the north for the time being. This may possibly change," the Chadian president, however, said on this topic.

For the head of state, the reconquest of the northern part of the country may "sooner or later" call for "greater sacrifices," since the Libyans have not "come on a promenade in Chad but with specific annexationist ambitions."

ZAIRE

Mobutu Releases Funds for Scholarship Arrears in PRC

AB100710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing [no dateline] (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, has decided to give the sum of $55,000 to Zairian students in China for scholarship arrears for 1 year.

Angolan Ambassador Comments on Cooperation, UNITA

AB081225 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (AZAP) — Miguel Gaspar Neto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to Zaire, has spoken about Zairian-Angolan relations, the critical situation created by UNITA in the southern part of his country, and the possibilities of reopening the Benguela railroad, in an interview he recently granted to the daily newspaper *MJUMBE* in the Shaba region. He provided an in-depth analysis of the major concerns of Luanda. To this end, the Angolan ambassador reaffirmed that his country's relations with Zaire are good and that they have continued to be strengthened, citing as evidence the frequent messages exchanged this year between President Mobutu Sese Seko and Jose Eduardo Santos. Concerning the importance of the Angolan community in Zaire, Miguel Gaspar Neto acknowledged that Zaire has for a long time now sheltered nearly 50,000 Angolans residing in the Bas-Zaire, Bandundu, and Shaba regions as well as in Kinshasa. On their eventual return home, the Angolan ambassador to Zaire noted that each of these Angolans is free to return home or to continue to live in Zaire, and that the same applies to Zairians living in Angola.

Speaking on the critical situation caused by UNITA in the southern part of the country, Miguel Gaspar Neto stressed that there is no liberation struggle in Angola, because that country became free and independent in 1975.

But, he pointed out, there is a group of selfish people and traitors who are in the pay of foreign powers, because a nationalist cannot collaborate with South Africa. Thus, Angola has been fighting a just cause, which is the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Angolan diplomat further said. He stated that UNITA would no longer exist but for the support of South Africa, which is determined to destabilize Angola.

Gaspar Neto stressed that the bases claimed by UNITA, whose elements avoid confronting the FAPLA, do not exist at all. This rebel movement has no revolutionary aim, rather it is a group committed to doing evil.

The Angolan ambassador spoke at length on the need to reopen the Benguela railroad which can contribute to the development of the coutries in the region. He confirmed his country's determination to reopen this railroad in the near future, in the interest not only of Angola, but also of neighboring countries, in particular Zaire and Zambia. The Angolan ambassador recalled that the inactivity of this important railroad is due to the attacks of UNITA, which does not want to see it function. UNITA's aim of attacking the railroad is to penalize the countries that make use of it.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Doe Amnesty to Coup Suspects

Johnson-Sirleaf Asked To Resume Seat

AB100721 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 9 (AFP) — A top Liberian Government official has appealed to former finance minister and senator-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was freed last Friday under a general amnesty, to take her seat in the national legislature as a "sign of good faith", state television reported late Sunday.

Montserrado County superintendent Rupel Marshall said this would be "in the spirit of national (?reconciliation) so well manifested" by President Samuel Doe's last Friday general amnesty for all political prisoners held since the November 12 failed coup attempt against him.

Mr Doe had said the "unconditional amnesty" was in the interest of the spirit of "genuine national reconciliation, peace, and love. [Word indistinct] Mr Marshall, in whose constituency Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf won her senatorial seat for the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), said that if the nation were to progress, "blame must be dropped and sincerity shown by all."

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, an executive member of the LAP, declined to comment when asked last Friday whether she would accept her seat in the legislature.

Reliable sources said she was expected to comment on Mr Marshal's appeal Monday during a joint press conference by the four-party opposition coalition. The opposition parties rejected all seats they claimed were "allotted to them" by the Special Elections Commission which declared Mr Doe winner of the October 7 general elections.

The elections were "blatantly rigged", the opposition parties said. They have since expelled their members who took their seats in the legislature, or accepted [word indistinct] appointments.

BBC Interviews Johnson-Sirleaf

MB101303 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, one of the leaders of the opposition Liberian Action Party, has had a weekend of liberty after months in detention and a controversial trial on charges of being involved in last November's abortive coup attempt. Her trial was suspended last month, and then, in a surprise move on Friday, Head of State Samuel Doe ordered the release of all the country's political prisoners including Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf. The move came amid considerable international pressure on President Doe over his human rights record. On the line to Monrovia, Julian Marshall asked Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf what her feelings were on being freed.

[Begin recording][Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I feel very happy about it, that the ordeal is over. That is about it. I am grateful, first of all to God. I am greateful to all of those who persisted in trying to seek the release and I feel good.

[Marshall] Are you grateful to Head of State Doe?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] We accepted his act of reconciliation.

[Marshall] So, you accept that Head of State Doe released you in a spirit of national reconciliation, peace, love?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] I think that was part of the motivation, but I also think it was a result of actions and pressures that were also present.

[Marshall] What kind of pressures, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I think most of supporters made it quite clear that the judicial system was failing, local pressures for the prolonged period that we were imprisoned, first without charge for a long period, subsequently without being tried in the court, and I think the Liberian people showed quite clearly that patience regarding justice was running out. I also think there were friends and supporters internationally who felt, and expressed in their own way, similar feelings. So, I think all of that contributed. There is also perhaps the feeling that it does add to a spirit of reconciliation and so we have accepted it in that manner.

[Marshall] Would you imagine that the United States had played a role in getting you released?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] I believe they played a very important role.

[Marshall] Under what form, do you think, that took?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I believe the U.S. Congress, to be specific, and certain American institutions — those involved in fighting for justice and for democracy — certainly took favorable positions regarding the release of political prisoners and the Congress, particularly, as you know, it passed nonbinding resolutions regarding the Liberian situation and one of the conditions that they did put up was the freeing of political prisoners — so, nonbinding but nevertheless, I think, the message was quite clear. [end recording]

Opposition Reacts to Amnesty

AB100743 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 10 (AFP) — Liberia's coalition of opposition parties said here Monday that the government's release of political prisoners last Friday "is only one of the conditions required for genuine reconciliation" and called on President Samuel Doe to "act quickly on the others."

The opposition politicians told a press conference that these included free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Liberia Council of Churches, and the International Press Institute.

They also called for equal air time for political parties, an independent judiciary, and freedom of the press and speech, as well as freedom of movement and thought, as provided under the new Constitution.

In addition, they demanded reparation for property damaged and lives lost during last November's abortive coup against Mr Doe, and for serious discussions be held between the government and the opposition.

Noting that Liberia now officially had a civilian government, [word indistinct] the immediate withdrawal of armed soldiers from [words indistinct].

The fulfillment of these demands would be "indicators of democracy at work," they said, adding that the rigging of last November's general election was the root of "our political confusions."

The coalition blamed the Reagan administration for backing the Doe government and its repression. Such a "carrot and stick approach" had "transformed the democratic process here into a hostage situation in which citizens are constantly being seized as political prisoners only to be exchanged for U.S. military and economic aid."

Former Finance Minster Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was freed last Friday, said she would comply with the Liberia Action Party's decision to boycott parliament. The ex-minister is a senator-elect.

The opposition decided to boycott the legislature in protest against irregularities in the October 15 general elections. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was freed under a general amnesty for all political prisoners held since the failed coup against Mr Doe last November.

Ministry Says Opposition Not Party

AB101525 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 10 (AFP) — Media organizations, and anyone else in Liberia, will be prosecuted if they refer to the country's four-party opposition coalition as a political party, the West African country's Justice Ministry said here on Tuesday in a statement.

The statement warned news media personnel, individuals, or groupsof persons whether Liberian or foreign, that it would be "highly [words indistinct] news media to refer to the grouping as a political party.

Any attempt "to give the impression of a coalition in the light of a legal entity without conformity with the laws, will not be allowed...by any group of persons," the statement said.

"Liberia does not have a parliamentary system of government where a party with a slim majority may align with others to form a coalition government," the statement added.

AFP: Striking Health Workers Return to Work

AB091910 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 9 (AFP) — Striking health workers at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center, the country's largest medical institution, returned to work Monday, ending a five-week strike to press demands for salary arrears, transportatin allowances, and improved [word indistinct] conditions.

The mass return to work at the center in the capital followed radio appeals from leaders of the health workers' association urging their colleagues to resume work while they continued their negotiations with Health Ministry authorities.

There were no immediate reports from other parts of the country to indicate whether workers had heeded the union call.

MALI

Soviet Cargo Plane Delivers Drought Aid

AB100759 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, minister of territorial administration and development of the infrastructure (base), received late yesterday morning a Soviet cargo plane. The plane, an (?AN-24), was presented to the national commission for aid to drought victims, and will be used to transport food items to the arid areas such as the 7th and 8th regions. The inaugural flight of the cargo plane will take off this morning at 0830 for Gao.

NIGERIA

University Body Urges Review of Police Powers

AB091735 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 9 (AFP) — The Senior Staff Association of Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria, where police shot dead at least four people in quelling student protests last month, has called for an urgent review of a pre-independence order empowering police to fire on rioters.

The use of firearms to quell student unrest "criminally equates demonstrations with insurrection and mutiny," the association said in a memorandum submitted at the week-end to a government panel probing the recent shootings. It said rather than use "obsolete" methods adopted during the colonial era, effective channels of communication should be created between students and authorities to forestall crises.

A police officer who led the operation against the students at Ahmadu Bello University, in the northern town of Zaria, told the government panel he ordered his men to shoot when it became apparent that his life and those of his men were threatened by more than 10,000 demonstrating students. The May 23 clash officially killed four people, sparked unrest at other campuses around the country, and resulted in the closure of most Nigerian universities. [Sentence as received]

Another off-shoot of the incident was the arrest of several labor leaders after the government accused members of the Nigerian Labor Congress of subversion. The Congress' headquarters here was still being guarded by the police Monday. Police surrounded the building June 4 to prevent a meeting called to "mourn" and protest the May 23 Zaria killings.

Oil Firm To Build Refinery, Petrochemical Plant

AB091708 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Plans are under way for the construction of a petroleum refinery in Badagri, Lagos State, by an oil company, (Sam Lawrence) Petroleum Limited, at a cost of 1.2 billion naira. The company also intends to build another refinery and a petrochemical plant in Ondo State.

The chief executive of the company, (Sam Akinde) Adidoye, disclosed this in an interview with a Radio Nigeria energy correspondent in Omuahikik, Ondo State.

ANGOLA

Soviet Statement on Raid Against Namibe Reported

MB110753 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Government issued a statement after the South African attack against the Namibe harbor where two Soviet merchant ships were hit. The statement draws attention to Pretoria's aggressive policy against neighboring Africa states and other members of the international community, which is worsening international tension.

The Soviet Government, after mentioning that two of its ships were damaged and a third belonging to the Cuban navy was sunk, said that South Africa has carried out a terrorist action which can have dangerous consequences. The statement adds that similar actions can not be left unpunished, otherwise it will lead to an escalation of terrorism by the Pretoria regime. The backers of the Pretoria regime, especially the United States, are to blame for Pretoria's attack.

UNITA Communique Says Government Offensive Halted

PA101419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1231 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Jun (EFE) — UNITA has stated that it has halted the offensive of Angolan Government troops against its positions in the southeastern part of the country, according to a communique made public here today. The communique, signed by Joaquim Chendovava, chief of the UNITA general staff, said that "the Angolan and Cuban armies" were halted at the Luso-Cangumbe line, Moxico Province, in the southeastern part of the country; this contradicts a communique issued by the rebels themselves a few days ago in which they admitted they had lost Mavinga, about 200 km to the south. The communique adds that a 1000 MI-8 helicopter was shot down and that "its Cuban crew was killed," adding that 57 Angolan soldiers were killed near Munhango. The communique says that a "MI-250 helicopter (apparently referring to a 1000 MI-24 helicopter) was also shot down, as well as a MiG-23 plane near Cangumbe. According to UNITA, other actions were carried out at the Minongue-Cuito Cuanavale point, Cuando-Cubango Province, where 50 government soldiers were killed and 15 Soviet-made "BTRM-2" armored vehicles were destroyed. The rebels claim they lost 14 men in those clashes and 49 were wounded.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that the provincial government of Cabinda, in the northern part of the country, was the target yesterday of a foiled attack by UNITA members.

UNITA Attacks Government Targets in Cabinda

BBC Reports Varying Statements

MB101555 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] There has been an attack on government installations in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, supremely important for its oil production. The Angolan MPLA government is, of course, waging war against UNITA rebels, but there are differing accounts on how much damage the raiders did and who got the upper hand. Here is Elizabeth Blunt.

[Blunt] Both government and UNITA statements agree that there was an attempt by a group of rebels to destroy government buildings in Cabinda town at about 0100 yesterday morning and that the rebels were engaged in some kind of clash with government troops, who succeeded in inflicting some casualties on them. The UNITA statement claims that their men succeeded in blowing up the Cabinda palace, the town hall, and the premises of the Ministry of State Security. UNITA also claims to have killed 11 government soldiers, to have destroyed three government vehicles, and to have captured what were described as important documents belonging to the commissar of Cabinda Province.

The government statement, by contrast, gives no details of any damage to public buildings or casualties to members of the armed forces, but it quotes a military spokesman as saying that the attack was repulsed by the army and the rebels forced to flee, leaving one of their number dead on the ground. The military spokesmen said that the rebels also abandoned a quantity of weapons, including time bombs, pistols with silencers, South African-made machine guns, and 60-mm mortar shells. UNITA has not admitted that it lost any men, but it does say that three of its group of saboteurs were slightly wounded.

Residents Gather in Protest

MB110605 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hundreds of people living in Cabinda Province protested yesterday the attacks carried out by the bandits in the pay of international imperialism. In a mass rally held in Cabinda, the population of that city protested the attack of the armed bandits, who tried to destroy some of the province's infrastructure. The mass rally was chaired by Gabriel Muele, the second secretary of the Cabinda provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, who on the occasion said that the main objective of the enemy is to stop the march of the Angolan revolution. In his speech, Gabriel Muele exhorted the population of the province to redouble its vigilance and to strengthen unity between FAPLA and the people in order to neutralize the armed bandits. During the attack against Cabinda city, one bandit was killed and large quantity of war materiel was seized.

NAMIBIA

Political 'Bickering' Said Delaying Constitution

MB101545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 10, SAPA — The chances were slim that SWA/Namibia would have a constitution within the next 11 months because of bickering among the six political groupings in the transitional government, the minister of finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today. Replying to the second-reading debate on the appropriation bill in the National Assembly, Mr Mudge said the main topic of contention was the ethnic basis of second-tier authorities instituted in the territory in terms of Proclamation AG 8 (1980).

The SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council, assigned with the drafting of a constitution for the territory, had become inactive and no longer figured prominently. The council was hamstrung by consensus decision-making and while divergent views persisted among political representatives on constitutional issues in the transitional government, "we are talking in circles." A constitution heralding an elected government in SWA/Namibia would only materialise after the consensus mechanism lapsed in 11 months and decisions were taken by majority vote in the constitutional council.

Mr Mudge said it was essential that the situation in the territory returned to normal to bring about an economic revival. "It is in the interests of both South Africa and South-West Africa that these two countries are separated politically and constitutionally as soon as possible," he said. That did not mean bringing to an end close cooperation between the two countries, but SWA/Namibia's economic wellbeing was closely linked at the moment to political stability in South Africa who was being threatened with sanctions. Mr Mudge said finality on SWA/Namibia's independence should be reached as soon as possible, but he did not believe it would come about through implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, which was being delayed indefinitely.

Before the second reading was moved, the leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said his party opposed the proposed budget because it allocated funds to the ethnic second-tier authorities in SWA/Namibia. In a vote, SWAPO-Democrats and the SWA National Union were defeated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Labour Party, the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party and the SWA National Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Source' Expects Declaration of Martial Law

MB101419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 10, SAPA — The standing committee on law and order had not succeeded in resolving the deadlock between the government and parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates, sources said today. They said the committee's meeting this morning produced no significant change in the position of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and that no realistic compromise proposals were offered. It was now highly unlikely that the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill would be passed in time to deal with expected security needs on June 16, the sources said. As the Labour Party and the National People's Party, the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates respectively, oppose the bills in their present form, they were not likely to pass second reading in all three houses of parliament. Such a deadlock would require constitutional arbitration by the President's Council.

A source said after the committee meeting that it was impossible for the legislation to go through all the required stages during this session, or that the President's Council would be able to arbitrate in time. He described the situation in the country as "desperate" and said he expected either a general state of emergency or even martial law to be declared as early as tomorrow to deal with the steadily deteriorating situation.

'Deadlock' Over Security Bills Continues

MB101905 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The House of Assembly is to debate the second readings of the two security bills recommitted to the standing committee on law and order last week. The committee couldn't reach consensus on the deadlock surrounding the two security bills today. The second readings of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill have been passed by the House of Assembly after a lengthy debate last week but was not accepted by the other two houses.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Jan van Niekerk] The legislation was referred back to standing committee last week when the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates unexpectedly decided not to approve the second readings. The parties earlier on indicated that with certain preconditions they would support the second readings. In the amendment bills, provision is made for the declaration of unrest areas and for a maximunm of 180 days in detention without trial. The standing committee on law and order who had to consider the new amendments met for more than 3 hours today but couldn't reach consensus.

[Leon Wessels, National Party MP] In the Public Safety Amendment Bill, we disagreed on the manner in which parliament should control the regulations issued by the responsible minister in terms of the act. We also disagreed on the desirability or on the question whether the minister should have the powers in terms of the regulations to detain people and to issue indemnity to the security forces in terms of the regulations. As far as the Internal Security Bill is concerned, I think the thrust of the matter was on time and method procedures as far as the tension was concerned.

[Van Niekerk] Were there any differences now on which the standing committee agreed previously?

[Wessels] No, I don't think so. I think we find a lot of common ground but unfortunately there are unbridgeable differences when it comes to certain practicalities.

[Van Niekerk] Mr Wessels, what now? What is the next step?

[Wessels] The report will be discussed in the House of Assembly and then we are bound to have second readings speeches in all three houses. If a dispute is declared — in other words if one or two houses reject the bill as proposed by the minister — it will be forwarded to the president who will then have to decide whether he, in terms of the constitution, will send it to the President's Council to finalize the matter. [end recording]

Continuing Reportage on Crossroads Situation

Spokesman on Police Authority

MB101600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 10, SAPA — The police would shoot dead anybody who aimed a firearm at the security forces or who shot at them in an unrest situation, a police spokesman said today. An example of this policy was when police shot dead a man who aimed a firearm at police in the KTC squatter camp in Cape Town on Monday. A .303 rifle was later confiscated. "We will summarily eliminate a person who is in posession of a firearm and who aims that firearm at security force members or shoots at them," the spokesman said. He declined to say whether police used strategically placed snipers for the elimination of people who aimed firearms at security force members. "All policemen are snipers," he said.

A message of congratulations from the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was broadcast to security forces in KTC today. He congratulated the police on the good work the had done and told them "keep it up, I will answer all questions at the top."

The spokesman said, however, that police used a policy of "minimum force" in unrest situations. Teargas and quirts were only used when it was clear that the leaders of warring factions were unable to convince their groups to disperse peacefully. Asked why so few arrests had been made since the outbreak of fighting between radical and conservative factions in Crossroads three weeks agom he said it was too dangerous for policemen to get out of casspirs during full-scale fighting. Birdshot, which caused less serious injuries than live ammunition, was used when the use of teargas and quirts failed to quell unrest. Asked why police did not use shotguns when "witdoeke" broke through police lines in Crossroads on Monday, he said police wanted to prevent injury to innocent bystanders, including mothers carrying babies.

Squatter Leaders Refuse To Move

MB101957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jun 10, SAPA — Clashes between conservative and radical factions continued in the Crossroads area today and more shacks were set on fire in the KTC squatter camp, leaving a pall of thick black smoke over the Cape Flats this afternoon. Reporters at Crossroads said the atmosphere was again extremely tense throughout the day with heavily armed bands of conservative witdoeke and comrades confronting each other in a series of skirmishes. The latest official death toll is eight with many people injured. There were also reports of looting of burning shacks.

Meanwhile, SABC radio news reports that squatter leaders in the strife-torn Cape Flats camps have once again declared their refusal to be resettled at Khayelitsha. In a statement by church and squatter leaders following a meeting with Minister Chris Heunis, they condemned what they called a forced removal and criticised the role of the police and Defense Force in events over the past day and a half. The statement said Mr Heunis had in effect accused them of distorting the truth for their own ends, but the truth was that Mr Heunis was obviously incorrectly informed of what was going on.

Uniformed Whites Among Vigilantes

MB110743 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Television footage of the bloody battles at Crossroads has shown clear evidence of white involvement in the fighting. Three white gunmen, wearing paramilitary uniforms, were filmed among rightwing vigilantes at the squatter settlement yesterday. The gunmen, clearly identifiable, were ringed and shown on still-framed sequences on BBC television's main evening newscast last night. Authorities have denied all allegations that security forces have been actively supporting the conservative faction, or 'Witdoeke.' Police last night upped the official toll in the fighting in the squatter areas around Cape Town to 17.

More than 40,000 people have been left homeless since the outbreak of violent conflict in the impoverished camps. The latest battles at KTC have seen refugee settlements go up in smoke. These had been set up by relief organizations to shelter thousands of people whose shacks had been destroyed in runaway battles last month.

SADF Troops Positioned

MB111410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The South African Defence Force has confirmed that an unspecified number of troops have been moved in closer to the Crossroads area, but are not involved at this stage.

Violence Renews

MB111433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The KTC area erupted in violence again this afternoon as Nobel Peace Prize laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu prepared to try to negotiate a ceasefire. "Witdoeke forces swarmed through police and Defence Force lines about 1.45pm and by 2.10pm the area was blazing and thick columns of smoke rose hundreds of metres into the air. Battles were reported and police fired repeated fusillades of teargas to break up the warring groups. Gunfire was heard from one of the groups.

"Witdoeke" forces numbering more than 1000 gathered near the Nyanga Development Board earlier in the day. They marched across the unofficial demarcation line in Mahobe Drive just after 1pm and by 1.40 were in position on Miller Road opposite KTC. Railway Police appeared to be negotiating with the leaders but they seemed not to listen and at 1.45pm the first wave swept into KTC towards the waiting defenders. Both groups were armed with weapons, including spades, spears, daggers, swords and knobkerries. When the defending forces saw the "witdoeke" heading towards them they appeared to falter and then fled. On the far side of KTC, refugees watched the events in anguish. At 1.54pm a second wave of "witdoeke" entered KTC while reinforcements approched from Crossroads. Police moved in and fired repeated rounds of teargas at both groups. Opposing forces regrouped and headed in the direction of the "witdoeke." The teargas appeared to break up the huge numbers but small groups were still fighting at 2.15pm.

Bishop Tutu, who flew to Cape Town this morning, said he and others would try to get leaders of the "witdoeke" and "comrades" together to negotiate a peace settlement. Community leaders he met soon after arriving today — including representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Western Cape Civic Association and youth leaders — had told him they "did not regard the witdoeke as their enemies." "All are appalled at the apparent collusion between the police and the so-called vigilantes," he said. "There is manipulation of a very tense situation by certain interested parties."

"I am not a miracle worker — but I may be able to help." Bishop Tutu said he was invited by Western Cape church leaders to indercede in the violence. He was due to visit the war zone later today.

The death toll rose to 17 yesterday. Police said that 10 people were found dead yesterday. Two were killed in police action and the others in battles between rival groups. A man was shot dead after a crowd attacked police following the looting of a shopt in Guguletu about 7.50pm yesterday. Police said there were at least eight shooting incidents yesterday in which shots were fired at police and members of warring groups by unidentified gunmen. Three petrol bomb attacks were reported and there were 13 battles between warring groups. Ten cars were burnt. A total of 250 shacks were destroyed by fire, 30 of them during an attack on shacks at the Lansdowne Road boundary of Nyanga about 5pm yesterday.

Police used birdshot to disperse about 1009 "witdoeke" involved in the attack. Police found two men wounded by bullets — one in Mahobe Drive and the other at the corner of Klipfontein and Duinefontein Roads, Manenberg. A "necklace" victim was found in Guguletu at about 3.30pm yesterday near the remains of a man and a youth who had been hacked to death with sharp objects. A member of the "witdoeke" was apparently killed in NY5 near the KTC camp about 2.10 pm yesterday. Police came across about 20 people attacking the man with pangas. A shot from an R1 rifle was fired to disperse the group but the man was already dead. About 1.35pm yesterday, about 1000 people attacked a police patrol with petrol bombs. One struck a casspir and glass splinters lacerated the face of a policeman. He was treated by Defence Force personnel.

Four journalists were injured yesterday. Television cameraman Mr George D'Arth, who was attacked with a panga, is in critical condition at Groote Schuur Hospital. The others were less seriously hurt. Journalists John Rubython, Chris Everson and Greg Shaw were taken from the area by police today. A police spokesman said they were removed for their own safety in view of yesterday's events.

Crowd Demonstrates at Cape Town Parliament

MB101321 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A large lunch time gathering has take place outside the houses of parliament in Cape Town. Police are reported to have dispersed and beaten about 150 people. Among them was our Cape Town correspondent Beattie Hofmeyer, who sent this report.

[Hofmeyer] A lunch time meeting was held in town to protest the new security laws and the police action in KTC. Afterwards a group of six, mostly academics from the University of Cape Town and the Black Sash president, Mary Burton, went to parliament to present a statement to the state president. About 150 supporters gathered outside parliament. Police gave them 3 minutes to disperse, which the crowd did. After about 2 minutes, 20 policemen charged the retreating group and whipped them with sjamboks. Two people were arrested and many received injuries. Many people fell to the ground where they were beaten by groups of police. The conflict in (?town) continues.

SADF Denies Operations in Angolan Harbor

MB101504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 10, SAPA — The SADF today denied allegations that it operated in the Angolan harbour town of Namibe. A press statement from defence headquarters in Pretoria said: "Although it is not the policy of the South African Defence Force to react to allegations emanating from Angola, the Defence Force denies that it operated in the harbour town of Namibe.

"It must be remembered there is a civil war in Angola between the MPLA regime and UNITA and this sort of incident must be seen against that background. In addition, it is known that the Angolan media always selectively accuse South Africa when it suits them and it is surprising that South Africa has not had to accept the blame for the refugee situation which recently originated in Zaire as a result of UNITA's actions in northern Angola," the statement said.

Details of Correspondence With EPG Released

MB101641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town June 10, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today released a letter delivered to the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] this afternoon, saying it had apparently taken sides on the issue of violence. He also released an earlier letter to the EPG dated May 28 in which he criticised three elements of a "possible negotiation concept" presented by the EPG. The release of the letters following a threat made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, last week that the South African Government would "take appropriate steps" if the confidentiality of negotiations were no longer respected by the EPG.

The letters reveal that the main obstacles encountered by the negotiators centred on the issues of the suspension of violence as a precondition to talks and as a bargaining factor during talks. In today's letter Mr Botha says he cannot understand why the EPG should introduce "new elements" into their latest letter. "I refer to your reference to the attacks on terrorist bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe," he said. "You will be aware that during your visits, the African National Congress was responsible for acts of violence in South Africa aimed at civilian targets." He could not recall that the EPG also demanded of the ANC to "repair the damage that has been done by its actions of the last few weeks." One could not but be inclined to think that the EPG "has already taken sides on this question," Mr Botha said.

Today's letter also objects to the EPG's point of view that the South African Government was responsible for the violence and that it alone had to take the initiative in order to reduce violence and ensure agreement at the projected talks with the ANC and others. It also objects to "the presumption that there are only two or three parties involved" in any projected constitutional negotiations. There was in fact a multiplicity of views and interests which needed to be taken into account, Mr Botha said. The tendency towards the use of violence for political advantage was not limited to those on the left but also manifested itself on the radical right.

From the correspondence of Mr Botha, in both cases addressed to Mr Malcolm Fraser and General Olusegun Obasanjo, it appears that the government is adamant that it "cannot accept the suggestion that violence should be discontinued only for as long as negotiations take place."

"As I have stated to you previously, it is unacceptable that violence or the threat of violence should be used as a bargaining counter in any negotiating situation," Mr Botha said. The SA Government was required, in the EPG's words, to give a commitment "to suspend violence arising from the administration of apartheid." Mr Botha said the government was at a loss to know to what particular form of "violence" the EPG referred. Presumably the government was not expected to abandon its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and to safeguard the rights and liberties of all South Africans.

The EPG had drawn comparisons to the Lancaster House talks which led to Zimbabwe's independence, a reference which "defies understanding" as the two situations simply could not be compared historically, factually or legally.

The South African Government considered it important to establish whether the EPG shared the ANC's view that the envisaged negotiations should be about the handing over of power to a particular party. Referring to the EPG's "possible negotiating concept," Mr Botha said he was disappointed that after the group's experiences in South Africa it should require from the SA Government "a positive response to the concept as a whole." He understood it to have been presented to the government on March 13 as a "possible negotiating concept." "The government must now apparently accept it as the only final negotiating concept," Mr Botha said. It is understood that the "negotiating concept" offered by the EPG commits the SA Government to, among others, the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the withdrawal of security forces from the townships and the unbanning of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to allow unfettered political activity.

EPG Reportedly Does Not Endorse Sanctions

MB110718 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] says the prospects for a peaceful solution in South Africa are gloomy. However, the EPG report, which is about to be published, does not actually endorse sanctions. The 70-page report by the seven EPG members says the South African Government is not prepared to negotiate fundamental change, create genuine democratic structures, or surrender overall white control. Pretoria's program, says the EPG, is not designed to end apartheid but merely to give it a more human face. BBC's diplomatic correspondent Gordon Martin has been studying the Commonwealth report.

[Begin Martin recording] The Commonwealth group stops short of unequivocal endorsement of specific sanctions on South Africa, but states as their grim conclusion that concerted Commonwealth action may be the last opportunity to avert a bloodbath. The group express the conviction that the South African Government is concerned about the effective application of economic measures against it. And the absence of such measures, the report says, coupled with Pretoria's belief that this is not an eventuality to be feared, simply defers change. The group say there can be no negotiation without the banned ANC, for whom they find support is widespread and growing. And the South African Government they say, (?wrongly) believes it can contain the situation indefinitely by the use of force. The group, on the contrary, predict that the black population will sustain their struggle at whatever cost. [end recording]

Commentary Claims EPG Made No Genuine Attempt

MB110524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It should be stating the obvious to say that any proposal for ending violence in South Africa should begin with an objective assessment of its causes. It appears to be nothing of the kind, however, judging by the diversity of solutions on offer. All too often the causes are taken for granted — as coinciding with one's own political interpretation of the situation — and the solutions are based on the assumptions thus made.

It seems the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is the latest body to resort to such intellectual sleight of hand in setting out to confirm preconceived notions. Certainly the correspondence, now made public, between it and the South African Government in the last three months gives no evidence of a genuine attempt to identify the main perpetrators of violence and their motives.

As far as the EPG is concerned the solutions is simple. The onus is on the government of South Africa to put an end to the violence inherent in apartheid and to desist from aggression against neighboring states. It is not sufficient, the EPG co-chairmen state in their letter of March the thirteenth, for the government to commit itself to dismantling apartheid, ending racial discrimination, and initiating broad-based constitutional negotiations leading to power sharing among all the country's peoples. It must, in addition, remove the military from the black urban areas, provide freedom of speech and assembly and end detention without trial, release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

The proposals are consistent with the EPG's basic assumption of government culpability in respect of all violence. Of course there are certain features of the current violence that they do not address: Such highly visible features as thousands of politicallly divided blacks fighting one another at Crossroads, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the blacks killed in unrest this year were murdered by black radicals, and the ANC's indiscriminate terrorist bombing of white and black civilians.

But were the EPG's proposals ever designed to take cognizance of and deal with the real causes of the violence? Or were they — and the whole EPG mission — an elaborate masquerade to give respectability to the sanctions campaign launched by the Commonwealth majority at Nassau last year?

The facts were readily available to the Eminent Persons Group. It is not in dispute that the ANC is committed to revolution and boasts of controlling certain organisations inside the country in implementing a program of violence to achieve that goal. Nor can there be any doubts about the ANC's refusal to engage in political negotiations except to talk about a straightforward transfer of power — its leaders have said so often enough. They have repeatedly rejected the South African Government's offer of an open agenda to negotiate, with any who renounce violence as a political instrument, a constitutional dispensation acceptable to all South Africans. To imply in response to all this, as the EPG does, that the democratic parties in the political debate would be adequately safeguarded if the ANC agreed merely to suspend violence during talks is downright frivolous.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was formed last year to explore ways of ending violence and promoting political negotiation in South Africa. It has yet to demonstrate that that really is the task with which it has been occupying itself.

Commentary Says Sanctions To Harm Blacks

MB101158 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] It would disastrous to everyone concerned if order and stability should collapse in South Africa. If the civilized order and authority of the government in South Africa were to be weakened it could be a step in the direction of chaos and barbarism.

Africa south of the Sahara is dependent on a stable South Africa. Sanctions would endanger stability in southern Africa and to a large extent in Africa. Sanctions would increase the hardship of black people in the south and in all of South Africa's neighboring states also further north. It is a fact that at least 2 million people in South Africa's neighboring states are directly dependent on the South African economy for their wages. Eight million more are indirectly dependent on the South African economy for these earnings. A further point to be made is that sanctions would not help to bring about change in South Africa. As a matter of fact, they would assist bloodshed and anarchy, as London *THE SPECTATOR* puts it in a leading article.

(T.E. Utley), of the London *DAILY TELEGRAPH*, says in an article last week that whether the so-called liberating process were long or short its results would be the same: the dissolution of the country into anarchy. (Utley) says that, bearing in mind the alternatives, he does not see why the West should hinder President Botha in his efforts to restore order. President Botha should also be allowed to try and convert South Africa into a stable community.

P.W. Botha Denies Breaking Up Political Meetings

MB101501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 10, SAPA — Any person in or out of parliament who said he broke up political meetings was a public liar, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. His remark, made on a point of order, came during question time as the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, was replying to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP [Conservative Party] Brakpan). Mr le Roux had asked whether the South African ambassador to London, Dr Dennis Worrall, had participated in a television discussion programme. Mr Miller replied that he had and that this had taken place with the knowledge of the minister of forcign affiars, Mr Pik Botha. South African representatives overseas did not require permission to participate in radio or television programmes or to give press interviews. "What knowledge did he have over what happened at Pietersburg?" asked Mr le Roux. "Comprehensive knowledge," said Mr Miller.

After further questions across the floor from CP members, who wanted to know whether Dr Worral's words had been directed at the outside world or at people in South Africa, and whether it was policy that ambassadors involve themselves in party political matters, the state president rose on a point of order. He said he had come here to listen to proceedings in a relaxed manner. However there were apparently people who were intent on dragging his person into what was being discussed and on harming his office. "Any person in or out of parliament who says I broke up political meetings is a public liar," he said.

"John Vorster said so," interjected Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Jeppe).

ANC Urges Civil Disobedience on 16 June

MB101358 Dakar PANA in English 135+ GMT 10 June 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 June (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to all peace and freedom loving South Africans for united action on 16 June, through civil disobedience, to demonstrate to the Pretoria regime that it is no longer in power. The action will commemorate the Soweto student uprising.

It is through a united action that we can bring forth our liberation struggle in dismantling the apartheid system, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said in Lusaka today. He was commenting on the programme of action to remember the gallant students who defied the Pretoria regime in the 1976 Soweto uprising. We have called on our people to ignore the ban by the South African Government and carry on the activities as planned. We expect our people to commemorate the day in a befitting manner, Sebina said.

Speaking on unity which ANC president Oliver Tambo has advocated, Sebina said: Our people can thwart the state sponsored violence of black killing black if we are all united in a common struggle against the apartheid regime. Sebina said some state paid agents had confessed that they were paid to burn houses for the people suspected to be ANC activists in Crossroads and other violence prone townships. The so called vigilante groups were state sponsored hit squads fomenting violence to appear as if it was tribal or regional factional oriented. People petrol-bombing houses in Crossroads townships and other were ferried by the Pretoria regime from Johannesburg, Sebina said.

Sebina also confirmed reports that some refugees were being deported from Lesotho by the military regime of Justin Lekhanya. ANC members, he said, would be integrated into its structures in various parts of the continent. It would appear the South African Government political intrigues were at play in influencing the Lekhanya government to expel the South African refugees with economic sanctions, which earlier this year precipitated the downfall of the former Prime Minister Lebua Jonathan.

Broederbond Chairman Meets With ANC's Mbeki

MB101914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and chairman of the Broederbond, Professor J.P. de Lange, has confirmed that he recently had informal talks with the ANC publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, while on a visit to New York. Professor de Lange told our Johannesburg news staff that it had been a chance meeting. It occurred while he was attending a conference of the Ford Foundation which was also being attended by a number of ANC members. Professor de Lange was not prepared to disclose the content of the discussions.

Fighting Between Alexandra Youth Gangs Erupts

MB101420 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1417 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 10, SAPA — Fighting between rival youth groups in Alexandra township near Johannesburg erupted this afternoon after the president of the Alexandra Student Congress (ASCO) was shot dead by unknown gunmen last night. Mr Mahlomola Mabizela, president of ASCO and member of Alexandra Action Committee (AAC), was killed when shots were fired at a meeting of the local youth group in the "Cuba" section of the township, a spokesman for the AAC said. Members of ASCO and the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO) — both AAC affiliates — blamed a rival organisation in the township for the shooting.

The township was tense this afternoon as violent clashes between the two groups broke out, he said. The spokesman said tension began mounting yesterday after AYCO and ASCO members stopped the drivers of an allegedly stolen car and told them not to bring stolen cars into the township as this brought an unnecessary police presence to the township. The youths then sped off and returned with guns. They opened fire on the AYCO and ASCO members without injuring anyone. Later that evening shots were fired through the window of the hall in which a meeting of a local AYCO branch was taking place and Mr Mabizela was killed instantly. Two children — a six-year-old girl and a 14-year-old boy — were injured in the shooting and taken to the Hillbrow Hospital, he said. Another 70 people were hurt in the pandemonium as people tried to get out of the hall.

The spokesman said Mr Mabizela had just been elected chairman of the branch when he was shot. The AAC appealed to organisations to stop the fighting and called on residents to strengthen their street and defence committees to prevent a reoccurrance of the vigilante attacks in which at least seven anti-apartheid activists died last month.

Lt Pierre Louw, SAP liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said he had no reports of Mr Mabizela's death or of inter-group fighting in Alexandra today. A spokesman for the UDF [United Democratic Front] said it was now well known that Mr Mabizela had died.

Alexandra Consumer Boycott Called Off

MB101459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Johannesburg, June 10, SAPA — The two-month old consumer boycott in Alexandra township near Johannesburg has been called off but the rent boycott continues, a spokesman for the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] said today. A meeting of organisations in Alexandra on Sunday decided to the suspend the consumer boycott, but resolved to continue with the rent boycott until their demands were met. These demands include:

— Lower rents.

— More houses and the electrification of the township.

— The return of the bodies of people killed during clashes between police and locals in Alexandra in February. Twenty-two bodies are allegedly missing.

— The removal of troops and police from the township.

— The release of all detainees.

The meeting elected the AAC to represent the township and the old Alexandra Civic Association agreed to disband and its executive joined that of the AAC, the spokesman said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 10 June

MB101811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 40, SAPA — The 7pm unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

Western Province:

At KTC camp, Guguletu and at Nyanga, five bodies of black men were found. Indications are that they were murdered during faction fights.

Two journalists from the BBC TV crew were seriously injured when they were attacked with pangas.

At Nyanga a journalist from *THE CITIZEN* was slightly wounded when he was shot in the upper arm.

At Langa two delivery vehicles as well as a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

Several incidents where the police had to intervene occurred during faction fights at Nyanga and KTC camp. The SAP fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse the mobs. Incidents also occurred where the SAP were petrol-bombed and shot at.

The body of a man as well as another wounded man was found with bullet wounds. It is unknown who shot them.

Incidents occured where shots were fired from mobs during the faction fights. In the incidents a white policeman was slightly injured.

At Crossroads a man was fatally wounded when the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when they were petrol-bombed.

In Parlement Street the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts when they gathered illegally. Two white men and a black woman were arrested.

A black man was arrested in a incident when the SADF dispersed a mob with tearsmoke when their vehicle was stoned. Other incidents occurred where buses and private vehicles were stoned.

Orange Free State:

On 1986-06-09 at the white residential area at Welkom 22 black men were arrested during an illegal gathering.

Eastern Province:

At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth a black man was killed when he was set alight.

At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth two white policemen were seriously injured when their vehicle was petrol-bombed. The two men, D/Sgt J.J. Stolz and Const C.P. Gouws, were admitted to hospital. During this incident a man was wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with a round of shotgun fire, but the wounded was taken away by the mob. Fifteen men were arrested in the incident.

Incidents where the SAP were petrol-bombed also occurred at KwaZakele and Zwide. In the latter incident shotgun fire was used to disperse a mob.

At Joza a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally on two occasions.

Eastern Transvaal:

At Mbuzini near Tonga the SAP found a charred body of an unknown man.

At KaBokweni a vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

At Emjindeni and Mathebula near Barberton incidents occurred where vehicles of the SAP, Development Board and a private vehicle were petrol-bombed.

West Rand:

At Sebokeng near Vereeniging two delivery vehicles as well as two private dwellings were extensively damaged when set alight.

At Kagiso near Krugersdorp a Development Board vehicle and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight.

East Rand:

At Duduza near Nigel two buses were stoned and at Daveyton near Benoni a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally.

Ends report.

11 June

MB110702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — The overnight situation report as issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand) a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Joza, near Grahamstown, a municipal tractor was extensively damaged when it was set alight. A shot was fired at municipal police. A policeman was slightly wounded.

"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, two men were fatally wounded when police fired on mobs which petrol-bombed their vehicles. In another incident, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Struanstroom, near Port Elizabeth, a shot was fired at a Development Board vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured.

"At Soweto (Port Elizabeth), a police vehicle was stoned and a number of shots fired at the vehicle. Police identified their attackers and returned the fire. A youth was wounded and arrested. Two home-made firearms were seized.

"At Botheleng, near Delmas, a group gathered illegally. Police arrested three men.

"At Soshanguve, near Pretoria, a bus was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In another incident, two policemen were slightly injured when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Mtondini, near Barberton, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Ntandini, near Nelspruit, a KaNgwane governemnt vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Mannenberg, near Cape Town, police found a black youth who had been shot and wounded. It is not known who shot him or whether this incident is unrest related.

"At Nyanga, a man was found with a bullet wound in his shoulder and another with a head wound. In the same area, approximately 20 huts and 10 vehicles were set alight and destroyed by a large mob.

"At Guguletu, youths hacked a man to death with pangas. Police fired rifles to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. The bodies of three men were found, presumably killed in fighting between rival factions. During one of these confrontations, a shot was fired at a police vehicle. No-one was hurt. In another incident, approximately 30 huts were burned by a large mob. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse this mob. No injuries were reported. In the same area, a mob looted a shop. Police dispersed them with one shotgun round. A man was fatally wounded."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Project Free Enterprise

"Commitments by big business to political reform have become fairly commonplace: numerous business bodies have 'gone public' on the incompatibility of apartheid and prosperity" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 June on page 8. "What makes Project Free Enterprise more impressive is its wide backing (from 900 business leaders, representing virtually every top company in South Africa), the detailed research behind the initiative and the accompanying programmes for specific action." Although it is an "impressive undertaking which makes a lot of sound sense" it has had a cool initial reception from black trade unions and the United Democratic Front (UDF). "The political recommendations are bold, but they skirt around some vital specifics. Other reservations center on the very factor which set the project in motion — the mistrust which results from South Africa's racial and ideological gulfs. It needs to be marketed among blacks just as its findings need to be sold to the Government." A major aim behind this initiative is to "muster black support against disinvestment and consumer boycotts and, in general, to give free enterprise a better name in the face of the blandishments of socialism. In this sense it is almost a last-ditch effort to save South Africa. Will the Government be bold enough to take heed."

Appeal by Johannesburg Mayor

On the same page in an open letter to the city residents, the mayor of Johannesburg Professor Harold Rudolph writes on his mayoral theme " 'Together the future.' " "I believe that if there is one single precious commodity that we are in dire need of at this most crucial time in our history, it is the commodity of togetherness, friendship, trust and tolerance." Isn't it time to stop "paying lip-service" to South Africa's national motto, "Unity Is Strength," and to actually start implementing it. "Let us commit and dedicate ourselves to building bridges of understanding and tolerance so that we may ensure for our city and all our residents a better, a brighter and more peaceful future." My wife and I "fervently believe that as South Africans we have no choice in the matter. We are convinced — absolutely — that together we can do it — together we must do it — together we shall do it."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"What is happening has the inevitability of a Greek tragedy. For no matter what South Africa does, further sanctions appear certain, since the only thing the world will accept is the handing over of power to the Black majority, which means the handing over of the country to Marxist rule" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 June on page 6. Although reports, if true, say the Eminent Persons Groups (EPG) wants "Nelson Mandela released, the African National Congress (ANC) unbanned, and a truce during which the ANC enters into negotiations with Pretoria," the EPG's ultimate aim is that "South Africa's whites hand over to Black majority rule in a new Lancaster House-type settlement like that which sold out the Whites in Rhodesia." Besides possible Commonwealth and U.S. sanctions the "Scandinavian countries are also ganging up on South Africa, with Denmark banning all trade with South Africa, Sweden licensing business trading with South Africa and Norway considering a total embargo." Punishment will not collapse the present regime but will "make it more difficult for the Government to go ahead with its reform programme as more and more Whites join the right-wing parties and movements like the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in a fight it out, to hell with the rest of the world fervour." "We warn U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel, British Ambassador Sir Patrick Moberly, and the representatives of other foreign countries: Sanctions will force South Africa to defy the world. They will make it more, not less difficult to achieve a negotiated settlement. And they will create the conditions for the terrible racial conflict that we all desperately hope to avoid. So we say to you: Tell your countries to desist before it is too late. They must help reform, not drive South Africa against the wall with tragic consequences for everyone."

CITIZEN on 16 June

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 June says in a page 6 editorial that "with June 16 approaching, the air is full of foreboding. Not because the end of the world — South Africa's world — is approaching, but because the signs point an upheaval on that day which may make other violent occasions look like a picnic." "It is true that some organisations may intend the day to be a peaceful one, but the African National Congress and its affiliates do not have peace in mind." "The objective is to create a situation of anarchy, not only to demonstrate that the revolutionaries can successfully challenge the State, but to convey to overseas viewers, via the television vultures of the foreign media, the false picture that South Africa is burning even more fiercely than they suggested was the case last year." The introduction of the two security bills has been "badly handled, since consensus on safeguards for individuals who are detained should have been achieved timeously" but now "the situation is so fraught with danger that some newspapers are speculating on the possibility of martial law being declared. We do not think this will happen." However, the government "must do what has to be done without worrying any more about the effect on overseas opinion. The future of everyone, of South Africa itself, is at stake. And the Government dare not show weakness or falter."

SOWETAN on Soweto Anniversary

"The days are nearing a very important event in the history of South Africa. Even those who feel they are not personally touched by June 16, or those who have a negative attitude towards this day, are forced to reflect on the significance of June 16" says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English of 9 June. The banning of the June 16 and Freedom Charter commemorations may be a "blessing in disguise" as the focus has turned to the church and religious people will be praying "not only for peace but for the end of our suffering." "The important thing, which many of our people do not realise, is that disunity places us on a very low scale in the estimation of our friends and enemies. It also tends to lower the importance of our struggle for justice. Even those who are totally against racial unity feel much better in justifying their negative thinking when viewing the factors that have led to the factions and splits in the whole country." "Finally our minds are concentrated on the catastrophe that looks on our horizons. People who behave in that fashion invariably make the possibility of total chaos inevitable. If the problems of the country will bring blacks together, the ultimate aim is obviously that there must be understanding and unity between all racial groups in the whole country."

'Focus' on EPG Report

"South Africa moved closer than ever this weekend to he the economic disaster of wholesale sanctions, as the Commonwealth Persons Group [EPG] slammed the door on a South Africa request for further talks and seemed set to recommend sanctions" says the 'Focus' column on the same page. "Indications are that the group are likely to recommend sanctions." A factor behind the EPG's hard-line is the publication of an anti-ANC booklet by the SA Bureau for Information which is larded with "selective quotes which put the ANC in a bad light and the very publication of it at this time is seen as further proof that the government is not interested in negotiating, but only in buying time. The ferocity of the sanctions are likely to depend on police handling of activities which are being planned nationwide — in spite of a government ban on meetings — for the Soweto anniversary." The government is preparing the way to justify itself against a recommendation for sanctions. "President Botha this week warned that the Government would have to reconsider its stand on confidentiality if details on the EPG's mission kept leaking from other sources. The government will now try to say it was a 'Mission Impossible' from the word go because the ticklish negotiations were compromised by a deliberate breach of trust."

No Real Power in Parliament

Aggrey Klaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 5 questions whether the House of Representatives and delegates wield power in parliament. Conservative Party member for Barberton Casper Uys asked: "'If the National Party brings blacks into Parliament, how powerless will we be in our own fatherland?'" "Unwittingly the man put his finger on the nub of the problem. It is about power. While those clowns in the House of Delegates and whatnot are deluding themselves they have power, we all know where the buck stops. We know they can go on till they are black and blue in the face. The baas will have the last word." The "Slabbert option" is the only thing that will make the black MPs in parliament seem respectable. "If they all decided one day that this business of speaking to a wall was a waste of time, packed their bags and headed home. Then we would cheer them on. As long as they give this farcical situation where everybody knows who wields the power credibility, then we are not impressed."

Bans, Security Measures No Solution

"For three decades government tried to twist the economy to fit apartheid, but economic forces proved too strong. For the past half dozen years, President Botha has been trying to make the economy offset the damage caused by apartheid, and the economy has proved too weak" says an editorial in the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 9 June on page 4. "For three decades the security apparatus was used to crush opposition to apartheid. Now, if the chilling rhetoric of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is to be heeded, the security apparatus is to be used to rescue the economy from the effects of President Botha's neo-apartheid." The argument that security action — "plain repression, to put it bluntly" — can "rescue the economy so that it in turn can rescue neo-apartheid" can succeed only for a while and at "ruinous cost to the economy and the international relationships on which it depends. The cost of putting people in jail will prove higher than the cost of putting them to work." "In this march of folly" "a unifying vision of the future" has been lacking, "one which does not rest on pitting parts of South Africa against each other for fear of the whole. Intellectually, rather than morally, the National Party is bankrupt and has long been so. And from that deficiency the country will not be rescued by Louis le Grange or by his police state methods. Whatever happens on June 16, if it be as quiet as a graveyard, nothing will be solved by the bans on meetings and the unjust imprisonment of people. Once again, the Nationalists are headed down a blind alley."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"When an eminent journal like the *FINANCIAL TIMES* joins the demands for sanctions, as it did last week, then government's efforts to rescue some shred of respect from foreign opinion must be deemed to have failed utterly. In effect, Bishop Desmond Tutu has won the argument," another editorial says. Now we move to the real world. "It is assumed abroad, on very dubious evidence, that black people want sanctions even if they lose their jobs, that assumption is about to be tested."

Government Unlikely To Avoid Defeat

Simon Barber in Washington writes on the same page that "there will be no holding back the tide of sanctions and disinvestment" if on June 16 the SA security forces "react to the inevitable provocation with the excess that must be expected of them." "Pretoria, too, will be abandoned to wither slowly and agonisingly into yet another African wasteland. Thanks to the SADF's latest regional forays, the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is not far from such a step." "The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, which only lately seemed absurdly extreme, is now a bomb waiting for one last vibration to set it off." "There is only one solution and that is capitulation — or as it is more politely and less inflammatory known, negotiation." "The longer the inevitable is put off, the more battles that are fought, the less there will be left that is worth negotiating over, the harsher the terms and the crueller those who will be dictating them. Only by surrendering — and agreeing to treat unconditionally — can Pretoria break the determinist cycle which it and almost everyone except the comrades are caught in. Unfortunately, this will not happen."

DIE VADERLAND on AMCHAM Document

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 6 June says in an editorial on page 12 that "one should understand the delicate position of American business undertakings in South Africa because of the pressure put on them from the United States." It can be argued that the American Chamber of Commerce [AMCHAM] has saddled a dangerous horse with the document on civil disobedience which it has sent to its members. The document which sets out guidelines to improve black living standards cannot be criticised. However, to incite workers to civil disobedience is another matter. AMCHAM's action is seen as direct and improper meddling in internal party politics. If AMCHAM's members take the course that has been indicated it would harm relations with the United States. "It can be hoped that AMCHAM's members will react calmly to these guidelines."

BEELD on 16 June

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 9 June says in an editorial on page 8 that "Soweto Day is a shadow over the South African calendar." No other event these days is such a reflection of the tragedy of South African race relations. Stripped of all pretenses it is a day which recalls bloody clashes between black and white 10 years ago, and which instigators are exploiting to destroy whatever goodwill there still is. "We have celebrated Dingaan's Day for generations until it dawned on us that we were offending a large section of the population." As 16 June draws nearer South Africa holds its breath. This time disturbing stories about Soweto Day have preceded it. Therefore, Law and Order Minister le Grange has banned all meetings in Soweto. How effective this will be remains to be seen. Bishop Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak have elected to ignore the bannings. "We realize the deep emotional meaning Soweto Day has for blacks and how easily those emotions could be further exploited, but to load that remembrance with bitterness, destruction, and death will render reconciliation more difficult and only serve to protract it." Chief Buthelezi's call to stop bloodshed should be heeded. "Violence, these days is mainly black on black even though the outside world believes otherwise." It is hoped that blacks will observe next Monday as a day of reflection and that the security forces will exercise discretion and self-control.

16 June: Possible 'Showdown'

"June 16 is being seen as a showdown between the government and angry black people as well as a day of mourning or reconciliation. That is the reality of township perceptions" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 June on page 12. "The Government appears to see three choices: the new 180-day detention Bill; the imposition of a limited state of emergency; or martial law." The alternatives to the 180-detention "carry the implicit danger of a further devaluation of the rand and a greater likelihood of sanctions, for the sake of two weeks of extra power for already too powerful security forces." Real courage would be for the government to defuse violence by "reversing its meeting ban, releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC." The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) would be forced to reassess Pretoria and help to ward off the threat of sanctions. "Mr Mandela's release is inevitable, and further delay would only make it seem like capitulation to the violence rather than a statesmanlike attempt to ward it off. Already we are dangerously close to the point where government actions will seem like capitulation; President Botha does not have unlimited time to capitalise on bold gestures."

SOWETAN on Crossroads

"The trouble with the tragedy that is being played out at Crossroads is that the rest of the country is rather hazy about the cause of the battle and the burning" says an editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 10 June on page 4. "Some people believe the fact that the people of Crossroads have refused to go to Khayelitsha has something to do with the problem." Others see it as a "rightwing, or rather more correctly conservative, backlash, from adults who go under the name 'witdoeke.'" "But whatever the cause of the terrible violence, the system that created places like Crossroads, the system that has led to the brutalisation of large sections of our communities, is to blame." An inquiry should be made to isolate the factors that led to the present situation and it should "suggest possible solutions to the Crossroads tragedy." The housing problem is increasing as "the fetters of influx control fall one after the other, more people are moving into areas where there are jobs. So more houses will be needed. What instead is happening is more shacks are going up. Therefore more mini-Crossroads are being built. There must be a point in this whole affair that the people of South Africa call for a halt to this madness."

'Focus' on 16 June

Sam Mabe writes on the same page that "judging by the mood of the people, it does not seem that the momentum that has been building up over the past years to the 10th anniversary of June 16, a big occasion, can be lost because of a banning order. The day has always taken a very special place in the agenda of the liberation struggle." Bishop Desmond Tutu has instructed "all parishes under his control to hold services to commemorate the occasion on Monday" and said " 'the Government has no right to tell people when to worship.' " "Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has called on churches to ignore the ban and go ahead in holding services to observe the day." "A UDF spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, asked: 'Is the minister driving people by his draconian measures to adopt desperate measures to express themselves?' " "Bishop Tutu stated recently that on occasions when the security forces have not been present at the commemoration services, everything went on peacefully and there have been no incidents of violence. If the Government doubts what Bishop Tutu has said, why not take the risk of proving him wrong by keeping the security forces out of the township, suspending bus and train services as no one will be going to work, and see what will happen."

CITIZEN on Free Enterprise

"If it were left to businessmen to decide what the country should do, our problems would be tackled in an apolitical manner" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 June on page 6. But businessmen cannot "get their political proposals implemented anymore than the political opposition parties can get their platforms accepted by the Government. It is still for the ruling party to decide what kind of dispensation is feasible, desirable or to be negotiated." The trouble is that "Government tends to take a jaundiced view of pressures businessmen, industrialists and special groups put on it." Although Project Free Enterprise is "hailed as an urgent initiative to save South Africa from political and economic disaster, we take a more sober view of its ability to bring about political reforms which do not conform with Government's own policies." the radical body, the United Democratic Front (UDF), has shown reservations about the project. Murphy Morobe, spokesman for the UDF said "questions such as the destruction of White minority rule, and the demand for one person, one vote in a united South Africa to end land hunger and economic exploitation played second fiddle to saving free enterprise." However, "the main goal is to achieve full economic participation in a free market economy in a politically stable South Africa, and nobody but the radicals can question that aim, even if not everyone will agree with the manner in which it can or should be achieved."

BUSINESS DAY on Free Enterprise

"From the United States and from Britain, as well as from less concerned quarters of the globe, the message is the same: the demand for sanctions has become a tide, an emotional crusade" says an editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 June on page 6. The report of Project Free Enterprise has been condemned by United Democratic Front (UDF) spokesman Murphy Morobe "on the grounds that it seeks to preserve private enterprise. The efforts of business are thus confronted with the hostility that has met all proposals to draw up a Bill of Rights, and indeed that meets every move to ensure that South Africa remains a liberal democracy after apartheid." Morobe's reaction confirms the main finding of the study that led to Project Free Enterprise: "that black people in general misunderstand the free enterprise system and see it as a means of exploiting them. It is an attitude which, if it finds full political expression in the political system, will keep South Africa forever mired in the Third World." Two courses of action are proposed: "to change the context from which black people view private enterprise by giving them a stake in the system" and "to seek out the black liberals, who used to be more numerous than white liberals, and let them take over from the white Left the task of designing the South Africa of tomorrow."

More Blacks Joining Institutions

A second editorial on the same page comments on the increasing number of blacks in churches, universities and schools. "Among universities, both Wits and UCT [University of Cape Town] are greatly increasing the proportion of black students. The leadership of the Church of the Province is increasingly, and dominantly, black." However, "the tide has yet to hit Afrikaans institutions, but any notion that the English institutions could preserve the 'old Commonwealth' character is self-delusion." The English-speakers "might as well learn to live with the idea that 85 percent of South Africans are black, and 95 percent are not English."

Government Blunders

Stanley Uys, in London, writes on the same page that "the National Party government has made some monumental foreign policy blunders in its time but few have been on quite such a breathtaking scale as its treatment of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) mission." "For Pretoria to have seen the EPG as an adversary rather than as a potential ally was its first mistake" and for President Botha to say that the political situation was being " 'exacerbated by continued visits from official and non-official groups who interfere in SA's domestic affairs' " was the second mistake. "This was not only grossly insulting to the EPG, it was self-destructing." "Pretoria should know by now that the sanctions debate is no longer a rational debate. It is about emotions. It is not about facts and figures and the unemployment and devastation embargoes will cause, but about passions." Another mistake that Pretoria made was to "raise the EPG's expectations and then dash them. There was a moment when the EPG thought the pieces might be falling into place. Then at the most critical juncture, SADF commandos struck into Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone." So the EPG in reporting the failure of their mission and apportioning the blame, have "pointed the finger at Pretoria, not the ANC." Commonwealth heads are now faced with the decision on the new measures to be applied against South Africa. Although really damaging sanctions may be averted, "there is not a shadow of a doubt now that the noose is tightening around SA. All Pretoria's stratagems, like playing for time, are virtually exhausted now, and President Botha is left with only two options: to pull the shutters down and take SA into siege — and degenerative collapse — or enter into dialogue with radical black leaders. There is nothing else left."

CAPE TIMES on Meetings Ban

"In his February and April paid newspaper advertisements, President P.W. Botha made much of the 'reality' that prevailed in South Africa" says an editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 6 June on page 6. However, "there is one reality that the Nationalist government has chosen to ignore, and that is the widespread, if not universal, acceptance within the black community of June 16 as a day of commemoration for all their fellows who have lost their lives in township violence since 1976." The ban on commemorating June 16 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter on the grounds that it will ensure " 'maintenance of public peace' " as stated by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange is "far more likely to threaten it." Another defect in the meeting ban is "how the authorities intend monitoring the type of meetings held during the restricted period." "Is there not a very real danger of the police automatically assuming that large indoor meetings in the townships, especially if rowdy, fall within the scope of the ban, and using force against them? These are all important details which have not been clarified by the minister. They are also part of the reality which he has not addressed."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

Another editorial on the same page of the *CAPE TIMES* says that international sanctions in the near future are likely. "International horror at the South African government's policies and attitudes is such that we will all soon have to pay the economic price." "Nothing could be more dangerous in the long run than a government decision that, as nothing it can do will satisfy the world, it will use whatever repressive measures it regards as necessary to stay in power because a Nationalist government is ultimately in the best interests of all South Africans." "But, even if governments took no action, economic markets are already imposing their own sanctions through a sinking rand and a lack of foreign investment." "Foreign governments are fast losing patience and becoming disillusioned with our present leadership. Perhaps if more South Africans did the same, the country might have a chance."

Government, ANC To Decide

John Battersby writes on the same page that "the moment of truth is fast approaching for the main actors in the South African drama." A decision will have to be made by the government "between a negotiated internal settlement with representative black leaders on the one hand and sanctions, a siege economy and degenerative collapse on the other." The ANC is also going to have to choose "between a path of negotiation and collective bargaining and one of escalating violence, loss of control, lawlessness and anarchy." It is unlikely that Margaret Thatcher will be able to stave off sanctions indefinitely. "Investor confidence in the economy is likely to continue on a downward trend, the growth rate can be expected to decline, inflation and unemployment to climb and the recession to deepen. Foreign loans and investment are unlikely to resumed." The decision is left up to the government and the ANC. "President Botha can negotiate with the ANC and can play a role in easing the movement back into moderation and East/West non-alignment. The ANC could then boost its domestic influence as a cohesive and representative black voice. By trying to divide the African nationalists and small band of communists in ANC ranks, President Botha will alienate the movement — and its aging and moderate African nationalist leadership — from its domestic constituency while strengthening the bonds between the ANC and the SA Communist Party."

DIE TRANSVALER on Bans

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 6 June says in a page 12 editorial that "the government is being condemned by the leftwing opposition for the ban it has placed on meetings commemorating the 16 June Soweto uprising and accepting the Freedom Charter." Helen Suzman sees the banning as interference in freedom of speech while the United Democratic Front says that all channels through which blacks can express their feelings have been blocked. The fact is that the UDF has not inteded these "commemorations" to be orderly meetings. Here is an opportunity to stir up emotions once again and incite people to anarchy so that the police will become involved, thereby creating a new cycle of violence. "The government cannot allow this and if a banning such as this is a way of stopping violence and bloodshed then it should be regarded as a favor that the state has access to such powers."

Attitude of EPG Questioned

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 10 June says in a page 10 editorial: "Since there are increasingly strong indications that the 'Wise Men' will deliver a negative report on South Africa and that Commonwealth sanctions against this country will inevitably follow, it is becoming more and more a question of what the real aims behind the mission of the group of seven were." Pointing out that the group was formed to find an alternative to sanctions, it is questioned whether the group really tried to be an honest broker in trying to prevent conflict. "Such questions are relevant when one looks at the demands of this country. These demands include, among others, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela. The group must have been aware of the implications this would have on the security situation in the country. On the other hand, no leaks indicate any demands on the ANC to end its violence, and it is safe to assume that if the issue was brought up with the ANC, it was rejected by its leadership. It is easy for the 'Wise Men' to point the finger at South Africa as the one responsible for the failure of the Commonwealth mission. But this will not remove the suspicion that the initiative, wittingly or unwittingly, played its hand in such a manner as to drive Mrs Thatcher's stance on sanctions into a corner. Then it would also be easier to understand why the demands on this country were of such a nature as to make it more dangerous for it to comply with than to face sanctions." Minister Pik Botha probably had it right when he said the West does not care what kind of government is in power in South Africa. "But South Africans do care, and if sanctions are to be imposed, the best answer to the Commonwealth or whoever, will be to make this country not only economically but also politically more defensible. Even though sanctions would make the latter so much more difficult, South Africans will have to strive for this even more avidly if they wish to implement a political solution that will need no assistance from the 'Wise Men.'"

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Call for Sanctions on RSA

MB110754 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] President Kaunda has reiterated that economic sanctions against South Africa are the last hope for an end to racial discrimination and called on Britain to join the rest of the Commonwealth in averting a bloodbath in the region. Dr Kaunda said this yesterday in two separate telephone interviews by (Joan Burgen) of Radio Scotland. He said he was delighted with the Eminent Persons Group's view that economic pressure against the Pretoria regime was the only answer to the dismantling of apartheid. The president could not say much on the issue since he had not officially received the report from the Commonwealth group. However, he said the situation inside South Africa was getting out of control and needed the fast action of the Commonwealth to proivde proper leaders. President Kaunda said although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not believe in sanctions, she must believe in saving lives of the oppressed in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on Sanctions, African Defense Force

MB101342 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 10 June (ZIANA/PANA) — Britain must be prepared to arm the liberation movements in southern Africa if it continues to resist mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria, the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said over the weekend. Interviewed by the Tanzanian news agency, SHIHATA, in Harare, Mugabe said he would put the challenge to the British Conservative prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, if she opposed sanctions at the forthcoming seven-nation Commonwealth summit in London in August. "If Thatcher does not agree to sanctions, then Britain must be prepared to arm the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa to topple the facist regime," he said. The prime minister said he hoped to "see a definite commitment by the Commonwealth on sanctions" at the London summit. "We know Mrs Thatcher is going to say no. We will not accept that obviously. We will oppose that," he said. If she insists on opposing this move, Britain would have to supply arms to liberation movements because the struggle was the only [words indistinct] Commonwealth Group of Emminent Persons set-up in the Bahamas last year to seek an alternative solution to the South African problem.

The Zimbabwean leader said efforts by the group could not succeed because the Pretoria regime was "unrepentant" about its inhuman crimes against the people of South Africa. [Word indistinct] group has already publicly stated that it would no (?longer) deal with South Africa and called on the international community to adopt sanctions against Pretoria. The prime minister called on the African states to set up a pan-African defence force to fight apartheid South Africa as a matter of urgency. This force would also defend the Frontline States against continued military aggression from Pretoria. South African recently destroyed ANC targets in Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone, killing a Botswana footballer and a Namibian refugee in the three-nation raid.

Mugabe said it was high time Africa formed a defence force to assist South African liberation movements to topple the Boer regime and bring peace to southern Africa. He emphasized that the circumstances in the region demanded that Africa should have its own defence force which could be deployed to fight "the mammoth army of South Africa." "The Organisation of African Unity has to accept that we need such a defence force," he said. He added that failure to establish such a body would mean more suffering in the region.

The idea of an African defence force was first proposed by the late Ghanaian leader and prominent pan-Africanist Kwame Nkrumah, in the early sixties but never materialised because of differences among African countries on the issue. OAU defence ministers met in Harare about two weeks ago, to consider just such a force.

Mugabe said South Africa was taking advantage of the weaknesses of its young neighbours to harass them by force, but Pretoria would be defeated if Africa mobilised all its forces together against it. "If Africa were to put its resources together, we would help liberation movements in South Africa, especially at this crucial juncture," he said. "The progressive countries must come together and build a force. We just can't leave things as they are." said the Zimbabwean premier.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1986

Libya

Libya would have responded to the U.S. air raid by attacking New York or London if it had possessed strategic aircraft capable of reaching these targets, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya. He warned that if the United States attacks Libya again, the latter could respond with "horrifying means" that it has not thus far used. The Libyan leader also attacked British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Jordan's King Husayn in vitriolic terms, describing the former as a "whore" who has turned Britain into a "U.S. aircraft-carrier" and the latter as a "despicable king" whose meetings with Thatcher and "Israel's rabid dog Reagan" place him among the Arabs who have become "pigs."

Lebanon

Clashes between Palestinian and Amal Movement gunmen resumed only 3 hours after the evacuation of 10 wounded Palestinians from Burj al-Barajinah under Iranian auspices, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the fighting has moved from the Shatila area to the southern side of Sabra camp, where Amal is preparing for a "large-scale offensive." Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati announced his intention to remain in Beirut to obtain more positive results in his cease-fire efforts, according to Beirut radio, which cited an Iranian offical denial of the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD's report that Besharati's presence in Beirut is* also linked with negotiations to secure the release of the French hostages in Lebanon.

In Damascus, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt to discuss a "new security formula" for West Beirut, according to political sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon. The talks also focused on ways to prevent clashes between Amal and PSP gunmen, the radio noted. Beirut radio subsequently announced that Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Lebanese Muslim leaders will arrive in Damascus shortly to hold talks with Khaddam and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on ways to resolve the security problems in Beirut. In another development, the Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* said President Amin al-Jumayyil has told the Syrians that he is now ready to accept "most" of the Syrian-sponsored tripartite agreement signed in December 1985, according to AFP.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "welcomed" President Reagan's assertion that the Administration has no evidence of Israeli espionage activity in the United States, according to Jerusalem radio, and he opined that Reagan's remarks contribute to the two countries' mutual trust.

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir urged the world "not to accept" Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, asserting that Waldheim is "not fit" to serve as leader of an "enlightened" country, Jerusalem radio reported.

The radio also cited Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's disclosure that Israel is not against examining "alternatives" to the Lavi aircraft project if any are raised, noting that some elements in the U.S. Government are urging Israel to effect a "change of direction" regarding the plane's production.

PLO

In a statement to the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH* cited by WAKH, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed that Fatah and the Democratic Alliance will hold talks "within 10 days" to agree on a "political program" to be presented to all Palestinian factions in preparation for the convocation of a PNC.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq sustained "substantial" casualties during two Iranian air raids on Iraqi positions in the Al-Faw area, according to a communique cited by IRNA.

Iran-USSR

A Soviet economic delegation arrived in Tehran at the invitation of Iran's Economic and Financial Affairs Ministry, IRNA reported.

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'Arafat Calls For New 'Deterrent Forces' in Lebanon

GF111118 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 11 Jun (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has called for stationing new Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon based on a plan, the basic goal of which would be to restore the unity of Lebanon's people and land and assist the Lebanese Army in carrying out its duties which begin in Beirut and move out in the direction of other areas.

In a statement published today in the Dubayy newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian leadership's program does not include a return to Beirut. He said that Lebanon is merely a foothold for the Palestinians, and not returning to Lebanon would not stop the Palestinian struggle against Zionist occupation. He also affirmed that the Palestinian role in Lebanon is for the sake of Palestinian interest through the preservation of Lebanon's unity.

The Palestinian leader denied any political or military cooperation with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. However, he expressed hope that this would take place some day. He welcomed any invitation to visit Lebanon.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated that the war of the Palestinian camps and its expansion on such a dangerous level is aimed against nationalist ranks and the Islamic stand which have now entered a stage of dialogue and negotiations concerning political reforms in Lebanon.

In a statement to the same newspaper, he said that the major problem faced by Islamic and nationalist ranks is the security crisis which West Beirut and other Lebanese areas face, and that it is this crisis that obstructs the nationalist role of these factions, in addition to the Lebanese economic crisis, which is amenable to a solution in the event the security crisis is solved.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Students in Tunis

JN111943 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has gone through the most difficult times over the last 3 1/2 years and that during these difficult years the revolution has survived all the plots to which it was exposed and has emerged stronger than ever. This came in a speech by Abu 'Ammar to the General Union of Palestinian Students. It was attended by Brother Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member; Brother Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afanah], deputy chief of staff of the Revolution Forces; Brother Fakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; officials in charge of popular organs and organizations; and a large number of Palestinian revolution cadres in Tunis.

Abu 'Ammar delivered a comprehensive political speech covering all the political developments in the region, as well as PLO political moves to halt the treacherous attack against Palestinian camps in West Beirut by the Amal gangs and some Arab forces supporting them, as well as against the camps in southern Lebanon which are being exposed to aggressions by the Zionist enemy and the isolated, sectarian forces. Abu 'Ammar affirmed that Amal has shown its ugly face by carrying out a treacherous, ugly attack against the Qasqas [word indistinct], Al-Barjawi, Abu Sharki, and Arab University areas by its continued refusal to abide by a cease-fire sponsored by Arab sides and by its continued aggression against the camps. Regarding Palestinian national unity, Abu 'Ammar affirmed that recent meetings among some PLO groups have asserted that such unity is very necessary for confronting Israeli-U.S.-British schemes.

Fatah's Khalaf Denies Passports Issued by Lebanon

GF111432 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
11 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Fathi al-Burqawi dispatch from Tunis]

[Excerpts] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has denied press reports published 2 days ago that the Lebanese authorities have given 6,000 passports to Palestinian leadership upon instructions from President Amin al-Jumayyil. In a statement to *AL-BAYAN*, he said: What has been published on this matter is only "fabrication" by parties hostile to the PLO intending to undermine Palestinian relations with the Lebanese parties.

Concerning relations with Jordan, Abu Iyad said: Relations with this country will not return to normal. It is ironic that we should be the party seeking mediation to return these relations to normal, he added.

Concerning Palestinian-Syrian relations, Abu Iyad said: They are no better than Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He hinted that the Syrians are the only party able to stop Amal's military operations against the Palestinian camps. However, the Soviets are trying to improve these relations, he said. He recalled that the attacks against the Palestinian camps began after Palestinian-Syrian talks had started.

PLO Athens Office Blames Mosad, CIA for Slaying

JN112008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Zionist intelligence, Mosad, and CIA agents assassinated a PLO cadre in Athens the day before yesterday. A statement issued by the PLO office in Athens says that the Mosad and the CIA are behind the assassination of PLO cadre Khalid Nazzal. The statement affirms that our heroic Palestinian people will retaliate for this crime inside the occupied homeland, not on Greek territory.

Arab League's Klibi Departs for Algeria

LD101946 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, went to Algeria this evening for talks with Algerian officials within the framework of contacts and consultations he started recently with Arab countries.

Gaza Notable, Editor on Talks With France's Raimond

JN111402 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahmah, one of the Gaza notables, and Hanna Sanyurah, editor in chief of the Jerusalem-based Palestinian newspaper *AL-FAJR*, met yesterday evening with Jean-Bernard Raimond, French external relations minister. Following the meeting, Nabil Darwish had a short interview with them.

[Begin recording] [Nabil Darwish] Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Hanna Sanyurah: Today you met with French External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. What about these talks? Let us begin with Fayiz Abu Rahmah.

[Fayiz Abu Rahmah] This meeting was extremely friendly and useful. We explained to the minister how much the kinfolk are suffering in the occupied territory. We pointed out that a long time has passed and the 20th year has begun and we are still under occupation and that Palestinians, like all other people, should have the right to determine their future and establish their own state. Palestinians are in dire need of peace as they are suffering most from this crisis. They are today exposed to massacres as they were in the past. Nothing will stop this except doing them justice and France, in its capacity as an EEC member, should play a more positive role than it did in the past.

The EEC should put greater pressure on the United States. Without such pressure peace cannot be established in the Middle East. We also indicated to him that the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership aspires for a just peace. During the Amman talks in February, the PLO submitted its proposals. It refuses to recognize UN Resolution 242 because it does not represent the minimum level of Palestinian demands nor recognizes the Palestinian people's issue as a political one.

Therefore, appropriate changes should be made. The Egyptian-French initiative can cover this position. He [the French minister] said that the time is still premature for reviving such an initiative. He added that he understands the special situation of the Palestine question and indicated that France gives special attention to finding a settlement in the Middle East.

[Darwish] Hanna Sanyurah, following your meeting with Mrs Thatcher during her visit to Jerusalem, Thatcher talked about substitutes for the PLO from the occupied Arab territory — elected substitutes to replace the PLO. Have you discussed this subject with the French minister and how do you view the French position on this subject?

[Hanna Sanyurah] We discussed with the French minister the wishes of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. We told him frankly and clearly that the peace process should be led by the PLO and that there is no substitute for the PLO in the occupied territory because the Palestinian people want only the PLO to represent them. This was the people's reply to King Husayn's speech on 19 February this year following the suspension of the Amman talks and coordination between the Palestinian and Jordanian leaderships.

We said that the situation should now be supported by France and that the Amman talks were suspended because the Palestinian people rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242 which does not meet the aspirations and wishes of the Palestinian people because it does not speak about the Palestinian people's rights. Therefore, we urged him to revive the French-Egyptian initiative. [end recording]

Kuwait Foreign Minister Welcomes Iraq-Syria Meeting

LD111332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Wednesday welcomed the announcement of Friday's meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers and expressed hope that it would pave the way for a summit of the two countries' presidents.

The announcement on the upcoming meeting between Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the foreign minister of Syria, Faruq al-Shar', was made yesterday in a statement by King Husayn to *THE WASHINGTON POST*.

Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that the two chief diplomats would reach agreement on a summit meeting between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad to remove all differences between the two countries to serve interests of the Iraqi and Syrian people and to restore inter-Arab solidarity.

He noted, meanwhile, that the venue and time of the Arab summit conference hinge on the outcome of next month's meetings of the Arab foreign ministers and developments of the Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation process.

PLO's Qaddumi Cables Palestinian Officials on 'Id

JN111958 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department], has sent a cable to all the Palestinian revolution's directors and officials in the world on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. The following is the text of the cable:

It is sad and tragic to receive this occasion at a time when the camps of our dear people in Lebanon are being exposed to bloody attacks and campaigns and when many of us are being killed by the deviationist gangs of Amal and the spiteful forces which provide all means of crime and terrorism. These ugly crimes, which epitomize shameful, ugly deviation, are a mark of disgrace for those who commit them in cold blood and in complete disavowal of the goals of joint Arab struggle, thus serving the Zionist enemy which is lying in wait, as well as serving the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

As we greet the great steadfastness of the camp residents and all the Lebanese groups supporting the camps during this ordeal and which are exerting every effort to confront the consequences of these aggressions and the bitterness of the bleeding wounds, we will rely on our intrinsic power and will support our friends in various arenas. We also hope that Almighty God will enable us to overcome these difficult circumstances in order to continue our work to achieve our revolutionary duties and confront the great challenges from the Zionist occupation which continues its ugly practices against our steadfast people, who continue their brave challenge under various violent circumstances, as well as their obstinate resistance of all enemy schemes. Long live Palestine free as an Arab nation. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs.

Palestinian Kills Israeli Soldier in Hebron

JN112012 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A Palestinian citizen from Hebron in the occupied West Bank has stabbed a Zionist soldier on patrol in Hebron and killed him. Reports from the occupied homeland say that the Palestinian citizen carried out his operation and disappeared. At the same time, Zionist occupation forces launched a large-scale search campaign in Hebron and stormed many houses trying to locate the perpetrator, but to no avail.

DFLP Claims Credit for Explosion in Ramat Gan

JN111310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded in Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv, this morning. It was placed in a garbage can on a main street. According to Israeli police sources, a pedestrian was injured by the explosion.

A short while ago, a spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine contacted our radio saying that the group of martyr Abu Shukri, belonging to the interior forces, is responsible for this operation.

Further Reportage on Beirut Camp Fighting

'Agent Gangs' Step Up Shelling

JN111853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] For the 23d consecutive day, Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut, using T-54 and T-55 tanks and all types of weapons. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Birri's gangs, backed by tanks and heavy machine guns, last night attempted to advance with the help of intensive artillery shelling toward the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The Palestinian fighters defending the camps confronted these attempts, repulsed the aggressors, and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment.

The military spokesman added that the agent gangs last night stepped up their brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, using tanks and mortars of various calibers. This criminal shelling, which lasted 3 hours, destroyed a number of houses and either martyred or wounded a number of citizens, including many women, children, and elderly people. The Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that Birri's agent gangs are planning to destroy the Palestinian camps and gradually kill their inhabitants.

PLO Issues Statement on Situation

JN111834 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement on the Beirut camps:

For the 23d consecutive day, the Amal Movement gangs are continuing their criminal aggression against our kinfolk's camps in Beirut. These gangs shelled all the residential quarters in the Burj al-Barajinah camp, especially the eastern quarter, using 75-mm and 106-mm mortars and rockets. Tanks stationed in the area participated in the indiscriminate shelling of the camp.

In another new escalation, the Amal Movement gangs shelled the mosque of the Burj al-Barajinah camp with 107-mm rockets. Many peaceful citizens were injured. At the same time, the Sabra and Shatila camps are receiving sporadic artillery and sniper fire from Amal Movement positions around the two camps. Our heroes defending the camps continue to abide by the cease-fire to preserve the lives of innocent citizens.

It is obvious that the Amal Movement gangs are planning to continue their massacres against our kinfolk in their camps in Lebanon as part of a plan to achieve sectarian division, separation, and evacuation of the residents in order to balkanize the entire Arab region.

Paper Urges Closer Economic Ties With USSR

PM111240 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 9 Jun 86 pp 24,25

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "Egyptian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Some people are extremely sensitive to what I am going to write about today. Never mind. It is a topical subject at a time when we are looking for a way out of our economic difficulties; it is not quite a new subject.

The change in Egyptian-Soviet relations from close friendship to deep alienation was, in my view, uncalled-for and unjustifiable. Nevertheless, let us turn the page on the past and forget the accusations; let us try to open a new chapter for the sake of the future and in the light of the circumstances which we are experiencing.

Let us talk calmly and objectively, unaffected by those who get worked up and raise their voices loudly every time they perceive a possibility of rapprochement between Cairo and Moscow; it is as if darkness will fall upon the world.

It is those people whom we are addressing and in whom we have not lost hope. But we are addressing in particular people of good will, alert conscience, and true patriotism.

There is an illusion — yes, an illusion — that the closer our ties with the Soviet Union become, the more likely it is that this could lead to an automatic change in our social system.

This did not happen during Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's era, when relations were at their peak of maturity and understanding. The attempt to tend toward the application of socialism in accordance with the Charter emanated from our own circumstances at that particular stage.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in trying to apply socialism; socialism is not something shameful that should not be uncovered or talked about. Most of our present political parties are not hostile to socialism, although some are not enthusiastic about it.

The NDP was established on the principles of democratic socialism; it has its own philosophy on this matter. It is the party that sponsored the law that created the "socialist" attorney general.

The Al-Wafd party program that was issued after the law organizing political parties was promulgated at the beginning of the 23 July revolution says that the party is a democratic socialist political body. It was the first party to call for social justice, thus beating all the old parties.

The NPUG's stand is well known and the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] too calls for the application of a particular kind of socialism. But this is not the issue.

The applications of socialism or the socialist tendencies during the 23 July revolution could not have been farther from the nature of the Soviet regime.

For this reason extreme caution and deep apprehension are inconsistent with Egypt's present circumstances. Under the democracy in which we live, of which we are proud, to which we cling, and whose strengthening we advocate fear of rapprochement between Cairo and Moscow on the road of nonalignment becomes provocative, if not suspicious.

Husni Mubarak's evident desire for Egypt's return to the path of nonalignment which Egypt participated in advocating, pioneering, and propagating prompts us to talk frankly and without sensitivities.

I am not demanding that Egypt change its special relations with the United States by taking radical measures. Certainly this is not on the mind of those who are aware of Egypt's economic conditions.

But is there a patriot who does not think of rescuing his country from the conditions that were imposed on it in the seventies, increased our foreign debts to billions of dollars, and made the mere thought that American wheat supplies might stop arouse fear, panic, and alarm?

Is there a patriot who does not want his country to be economically independent to the point where its decision is independent and subject to no pressures?

Let us go back to discussing the subject calmly. Yes, we say that we have special relations with the United States yet we care for nonalignment. Sometimes our attitude is compared with that of India, which has special relations with the United States yet plays an influential role in the nonaligned movement.

How can the fact that India's trade with the United States is greater than its trade with the Soviet Union be explained?

India found that this was in its interest and therefore it is doing this without embarrassment.

Does this not call for a review of Egypt's economic relations with the Soviet Union? Does this not call upon us to look into the matter in depth in the light of national interests? There is nothing to prevent us from doing that; indeed, nothing could prevent us from doing it.

Among those who are linked to Western interests alone, those who scream and shout and make threats are indeed trying to rob us of our national will, accumulate wealth from their parasitic activities, and maintain the deteriorating conditions.

What do these people have to say about dealings between some Egyptian capitalists and the Soviet Union and some socialist countries?

Have those who scream and make threats looked at the list of exports [to the USSR] of Egyptian-manufactured goods such as furniture, shoes, clothing, drinks, and other things?

Did these people see the data showing improving and expanding trade relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries such as Tunisia, Morocco, and Jordan, countries that are ruled by regimes unlike the Soviet regime?

Why is it then that some people are trying to place imaginary barriers in Egypt's path? Why is it then that some of Egypt's sons are trying to place obstacles in its path at a time when I am quite certain that Husni Mubarak cares most for the interests of Egypt and its people and for asserting its independence and nonalignment?

It was understandable that economic relations [with the USSR] should hit rock bottom in the seventies when Al-Sadat pursued his own path that went as far as abrogating the treaty, expelling the advisers, sending away the [Soviet] ambassador, and encouraging an anti-Soviet campaign.

This was understandable. although the Soviet Union — as I learned later — did not stop honoring its commitments, with regard to the supply of both raw materials and even spare parts for some of the weapons. But the continuation of the present state of affairs is no longer understandable or acceptable.

Since Husni Mubarak was elected the Soviet attitude toward Egypt has changed completely. There are no longer attacks on Egypt in the Soviet media; indeed, there is emphasis on its national achievements and stands.

It is true that there have been important changes that cannot be belittled, although they were in the natural course of things; Egypt has an ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet Union has an ambassador in Cairo. But this alone is not enough

Improving relations and expanding cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields are extremely vital for Egypt, which could, through this, find a way out from its present difficulties. The Soviet Union, which wants natural relations with Egypt, appreciates its role in the Arab homeland; it did not forget the period when relations were ideal between a great socialist power and one of the countries of national liberation and nonalignment.

The improvement of relations should not be hindered by these old relations. What the Egyptian minister of economy said in Moscow is worth considering. I do not wish here to go into details that might raise many question marks and exclamation marks.

It is illogical that we have before us an opportunity to improve the capacity and work efficiency of the Alexandria docks, which have dropped by 20 percent, and yet we do not take it seriously.

It is inconceivable that we should import spare parts for the High Dam from the United States at exorbitant prices and not import them from the country that helped us to build it at much cheaper prices.

It is unacceptable for us to hesitate over or reject an offer to reclaim land at the cost of 3,000 pounds per feddan at a time when land reclamation in Al-Salihiyah has cost tens of thousands of pounds.

It is unnatural for us to sign 22 protocols whose implementation is still awaiting the signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the two countries.

This is no longer a secondary or marginal matter; it is a step toward rectifying the economic course that we should take now that all the political obstacles have been removed.

U.S. Intends To Curb Arab, Islamic Population

PM111530 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 5 Jun 86 p 5

['Abd al-Rasul al-Zarqani investigative article: "What Is the Truth About U.S. Aid to Al-Azhar; Storm in Al-Azhar Over Participation in Birth Control"]

[Excerpts] What is the truth about the enigma of the U.S. aid offered to Al-Azhar University? Members of the university board say that the aid is 13 million dollars, while the University President Dr al-Sa'di Farhud says it is only 13,000 dollars. The difference between the two figures is vast, so which is the correct one? The university president's decision to accept U.S. aid, whatever its size, has had serious repercussions in Al-Azhar and popular quarters. Dr Farhud has admitted that he received U.S. aid in the form of contraceptive materials worth no more than 13,000 dollars. He issued a statement saying that the figure quoted was wrong. Dr Zakariya al-Barri, a former Awqaf minister and member of the university board, said the statement contained incorrect information. We had the following interview with Dr al-Barri:

[Al-Zarqani] What is the full story of the decision taken by Dr al-Sa'di Farhud, the university president, to accept U.S. aid for birth control? Was the decision taken behind the board's back?

[Al-Barri] The United States has chosen Al-Azhar University in particular because of its religious status in order to spread its poison and poisonous ideas and to curb the Arab and Muslim population in the service of the Zionist entity. The United States is spending millions of dollars on community centers and various projects serving the family and the children, yet at the same time it is offering contraceptive materials of all kinds, including medical tools sometimes used for birth control. This is happening at a time when Israel is increasing its population and Shim'on Peres, in a statement to the newspaper *HADASHOT*, has called on Israeli women to bear more children.

Continuing, Dr Zakariya al-Barri said: At a recent meeting of the university board, of which I am a member, a decision by the Al-Azhar University president accepting 13 million dollars in aid from the United States was put to us for endorsement. Some of the board members began debating the decision, including Dr Sa'd Dhalam, professor of Arabic language, who denounced it.

The university president was aware of my attitude when I was Awqaf minister, which I declared at a family planning seminar which was held in the central committee hall and cost thousands of pounds. I said that in advocating family planning the United States does not mean well for Egypt; rather, it wants to curb the number of Egyptians vis-a-vis Israel. If the United States was a friend of Egypt, it would have solved the Palestinian problem after Al-Sadat accepted the minimum acceptable to the Arabs.

[Al-Zarqani] What are the real motives behind the offer of U.S. aid to the Al-Azhar University in particular?

[Al-Barri] By offering aid the United States wants to curb the number of Muslims by obtaining Al-Azhar's endorsement of this principle, which was rejected by the Islamic Research Academy, which ruled that legally no laws can be laid down compelling the people to restrict birth in any way. This is in addition to the fact that the academy believes that birth regulation and birth control are synonymous. It is known that endorsing this principle harms Al-Azhar's reputation on the Arab and Islamic levels.

Dr al-Barri added: At the university board meeting I asked for permission to speak but Dr Farhud prohibited me. But I insisted and spoke despite him. Finally he sought a ruling by the board, knowing full well that the majority of university board members do not dare oppose him because most of them are junior members. So I had no choice but to withdraw from the board, despite the fact that some members protested against Dr Farhud's decision, including Dr 'Abd al-Latif Khulayf, who also withdrew from the board. His attitude is to be commended, especially as he also objected to the grant at a meeting attended by the social affairs minister.

I asked Dr Zakariya al-Barri, the former Awqaf minister, about the role of the Islamic Research Academy and the Al-Azhar University board and whether they have the power to oppose Dr Farhud's decision.

He replied: Yes, the Islamic Research Academy decisions issued in Muharram 1385 Hegira provide for the following:

Islam desires an increase and multiplication of offspring because this would strengthen the Islamic nation socially, economically, and militarily and would enhance its strength and invincibility.

Legally no laws can be laid down compelling the people to restrict birth in any way.

These are the decisions of the Islamic Research Academy, and the Al-Azhar University should have abided by them so that its image in the Islamic world remained untarnished. The Islamic Research Academy can object to the decision.

However, he added, the statement issued by the university president after the decision was published in *AL-NUR* contains a significant point saying that the approval of the decision by the university president and the director of the International Population Center is in the nature of a recommendation and not a final decision. We hope that the matter will stop at this and the recommendation will be rejected by the quarters that have the power to make the final decision.

Finally, I believe that the decision should be rejected in whole and in part. In order to avoid such pitfalls in the future the religious leaderships must be given full freedoms, should have immunities like those enjoyed by the judiciary, and should be chosen by election.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Arrives in Cairo 11 Jun

NC111920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1903 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived in Cairo tonight aboard a private plane for a short visit. He was met at the airport by chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Ghali Receives Outgoing Soviet Ambassador

NC111323 Cairo MENA in English 1302 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali received today Soviet ambassador here Aleksandr Belonogov on the occasion on the expiry of his tour of duty as his country's ambassador to Egypt, as he will assume his new post as the Soviet permanent delegate to the UN in New York. Discussions dealt with the situation in South Africa and practices of the racist regime there. Dr. Ghali expressed best wishes of success to the Soviet ambassador in his new post.

Husayn Congratulates Austria's Waldheim on Election

JN111244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Text" of cable from President Saddam Husayn to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on his election as president; date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, president of the Republic of Austria. On the occasion of your election as president of Austria, it gives me pleasure to extend to you in my own name and on behalf of Iraq warmest congratulations, wishing you success and the Austrian people constant progress, affirming on this occasion our interest in promoting the relations of friendship between our two countries in the service of their common interests and just peace in the world.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Paris 11 Jun

JN112013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1958 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Paris this evening at the end of a 3-day official visit to France. Tariq 'Aziz held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual concern. Tariq 'Aziz had earlier visited Switzerland and Romania.

Information Minister Denounces Syrian, Libyan Stands

JN111028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (INA) — Iraqi Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stressed that the fragmented Arab situation has encouraged the enemies to play down Arab potential because they realize that Arab reaction is confined only to slogans and not to serious action.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* here today, Jasim denounced the Syrian and Libyan regimes' betrayal of the Arab nation and their support for Iran against Iraq.

He pointed out that the Libyan regime provided the Iranian rulers with missiles to strike at Iraqi cities, and that the Syrian regime provided them with all kinds of weapons despite the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

He said that this action can only be described as treasonous, and that it requires a brave and serious stand to stop [word indistinct] in the Arab arena.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Lloyd's Cited on Liberian Tanker Hit

JN101534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1503 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] London, 10 Jun (INA) — The British Lloyd's insurance company has said that the Liberian tanker *(Medosa)* was hit by a missile near Khark Island today. The company told the INA office in London a short while ago that the missile hit its main reservoir and fire broke out in the engine and crew rooms, adding that crew members were transferred to a salvage ship and that Iranian salvage ships are trying to put out the fire. Lloyd's says that the 155, 887-ton tanker was built in 1968 and is run by the London-based Oil Services Company. Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman announced that the Iraqi Navy dealt an effective, direct hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at dawn today.

Communique No 2,256

JN111629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,256 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 Jun 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are standing in positions of power and honor, proud of their growing ability to crush the Khomeyniite aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy infantry platoon attempted to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. The corps' brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after killing or wounding some of its elements. Our fighters in the same sector also seized one scorpion tank which the enemy had left behind in recent battles. The tank was safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using concentrated artillery fire and other weapons in pounding positions of the Khomeyniite knaves, the brave VII Army Corps soldiers achieved the following: four enemy soldiers killed and eight infantry positions, one ammunition dump, one observation post, and one heavy-caliber machine gun emplacement destroyed.

3. Our brave units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan managed to achieve the following: one 120-mm mortar, one infantry position, one ammunition dump, and one observation post destroyed. Those in the infantry position were killed.

4. Thirteen infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris and one mortar and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The forces of the vagabond rulers of Iran shelled the Abu al-Khasib District, the suburbs of Khanaqin, Khurmal, and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1986

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly To Visit Jordan Soon

GF111416 Doha QNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jun (YNA)—It has been learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has decided to visit Jordan within the next few days to meet with King Husayn. Sources close to the Lebanese president told the QNA correspondent in Beirut that intensive contacts have been going on for 2 weeks between the presidential palace in B'abda and the Jordanian Foreign Ministry to fix the date and arrangements for the visit. The sources speculated that Al-Jumayyil's visit will take place after King Husayn's return from his current tour of the United States and Europe. The sources declined to comment on the possibility of Al-Jumayyil's visit to a number of Arab Gulf countries. They only said that the president intends to continue his meetings with a number of Arab leaders. The QNA correspondent also has learned that the Lebanese president has decided to visit Iraq within the framework of these visits in order to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn after the expected meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers next Friday.

Al-Jumayyil Congratulates Waldheim on Election

NC111120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has telephoned Kurt Waldheim to congratulate him on his election as president of Austria. During the call, the president and Waldheim exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon and the region. They stressed the need for continued peace efforts. President al-Jumayyil reiterated his thanks to Waldheim for the efforts he made, during his time as UN secretary general, on behalf of Lebanon and in order to consolidate peace there.

Dany Sham'un: Regional Situation 'Ambiguous'

PM111443 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
7-13 Jun 86 pp 15-16

[Interview with Lebanese National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un by Joseph Qusayfi in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Qusayfi] Since 15 January there have been reports about a restructuring of the military force of the National Liberal Party [NLP] and about the Lebanese Forces' objection to that.

[Sham'un] No, the Lebanese Forces did not object or oppose. Basically we are not interested in building a military force. We say this for the last time because we are tired of repeating it. The NLP has no militia and does not like militias. It believes that the Lebanese Forces are now out of the militia phase and have become an institutional organization which could be developed within a new Lebanese system. The army and internal security forces are institutions of the legitimate authority. Under the present circumstances the Lebanese Forces are, regrettably, a social necessity. God willing, the entire Lebanese system will develop and the Lebanese Forces and other militias will become legal organs for the consolidation of security throughout Lebanon.

[Qusayfi] Speaking of developing the Lebanese system, do you believe that the Christian unified peace plan will be met with understanding and serious discussion by all sides or will it be nipped in the bud?

[Sham'un] The plan is a national one in the full sense of the word. It is being drafted by Christians but we will seek participation of all the Lebanese sides in it because it is for all the Lebanese people.

[Qusayfi] With the crisis between you and Syria continuing and the mutual campaigns unabated, how can there be an atmosphere conducive to the introduction of the plan?

[Sham'un] You talk as if we are Syria's enemies. We are not Syria's enemies but we are a democratic country and democratic people and our actions stem from our democracy and freedom of opinion. We criticize and argue with any politician. We either get a majority and move on democratically or we lose the political game. That is our course of action in relation to the plan and also in dealing with Syrian policies. We are motivated by freedom and democracy which are our soul and the soul of all the Lebanese people. We cannot be ruled dictatorially. We stand up and discuss every issue with dignity and freedom.

[Qusayfi] The Syrians and their allies claim that Dany Sham'un has taken the Israeli option. What do you say to that?

[Sham'un] All that is being said is nothing more than political and propaganda tricks which I consider to be very silly. Nobody responds to this method. We are above such games. Lebanon needs more seriousness between politicians without resorting to such methods.

[Qusayfi] How do you view the regional situation, especially between Syria and Israel?

[Sham'un] First of all the situation is ambiguous and contradictory. Second, Syria's preparations and buildup in western Al-Biqa' have not reached the level that would increase tension to the point of direct confrontation between the two sides. The same thing applies to the Golan Heights. Third, under the Syrian-Soviet treaty Moscow is committed to confront any attack on Syrian territory by any foreign force. I rule out any U.S. military attack on Syria because the United States wants to avoid confrontation with the Soviet Union. However, Damascus is requested to take a clear position on the questions of terrorism and the hostages.

What has taken place in Ba'labakk does not satisfy the West, which wants practical and effective steps on the ground. Because of its alliance with Libya and Iran, Syria cannot strike at Hizballah. It is also completely unable to maintain security and stop the extremely serious deterioration in west Beirut. It also cannot respond to the Soviet Union's wishes which, above all, include receiving Abu 'Ammar [PLO Chairman 'Arafat] and reopening dialogue with him. Syria is in a difficult and unenviable position. Its seriousness about cooperation on the question of the hostages is put to the test.

[Qusayfi] The PLO leaders have announced the return of their armed forces to Lebanon, especially the south, and have said that the PLO will gradually reoccupy its previous position. Is that true, or does it come under media maneuvering?

[Sham'un] I believe that the Palestinian organizations would be making a serious mistake if they revived their previous policy in Lebanon and continued with this media campaign. Does the PLO need such a media campaign to regain its effectiveness in Palestinian ranks and to compel others to deal with it toward finding a settlement in the region? As far as the citizens in the south are concerned it is a different matter. Some Palestinian officials have said in Tunis that Lebanon has paid a very high price for the Palestinian cause, many times more than any other Arab country's sacrifice. Does it have to continue to pay a price just for the sake of political maneuvers which are not really effective in promoting peace in the south or confronting Israel on Israeli territory?

[Qusayfi] Are there any contacts between you and the Soviet Union?

[Sham'un] There are continuous contacts with the Soviet Embassy on the Middle East situation and the Lebanese question. It is quite difficult to ignore the Soviet Union and its role.

[Qusayfi] Is it true that the Soviets have advised you to reconsider your regional policy with a view to resuming contacts with Syria and the PLO?

[Sham'un] No. We have our own political vision and we are interested in having contacts with all sides in Lebanon and abroad. We are against nobody. If we are opposed to any political views we would say so.

[Qusayfi] The U.S. attitude in Lebanon can be interpreted either as a stand against terrorism, a stand against Lebanese interests, or, as some people think, both. What do you think?

[Sham'un] We are against terrorism and we cannot overlook the fact that Lebanon is at present a springboard for international acts of terrorism. We are with anyone who can help us put an end to that because terrorism undermines our integrity as Lebanese people, with the outside world treating us as criminals. We join hands with anyone who helps us put an end to this abnormal situation and eliminate terrorism.

[Qusayfi] In other words you believe that a strike against terrorism would reflect positively on Lebanon.

[Sham'un] Of course, and it would be in the interest of all Lebanon.

Iranian Mediation Efforts in Camps War Continue

Evacuation of Wounded Starts

NC111412 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails along the various traditional combat lines, and a state of calm also reigns in and around the Palestinian camps. The wounded people in Burj al-Barajinah camp were evacuated today under the supervision of the representatives of the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation front [PNSF], and the Iranian delegation led by Mohammad 'Ali Besharati. Contacts are underway to evacuate those wounded in the Shatila camp.

In this connection, Abu Khalid al-Shimal, member of the camps higher coordination committee, has made the following statement: Following last night's meeting at the Iranian Embassy in the presence of members of the Iranian delegation, the Amal Movement delegation, and the delegation representing the PNSF, the following was agreed upon:

1. An immediate and comprehensive cease-fire
2. The evacuation of the wounded from the camps.

Ten people have been transferred from the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

He added: We would like to stress our full commitment to this agreement, and our earnest desire to implement all its clauses so that we may do away with all the artificial demarcation lines as a prelude to the return of normal life between the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and in an attempt to reach a political solution that will bring about an absolute end to the crisis. We highly appreciate the role of our brother members of the Iranian delegation, and the response from our brothers in the Amal Movement, who have played a major part in transferring the wounded people and in reaching the cease-fire agreement. We also would like to thank our Syrian brothers for their efforts in both Damascus and Beirut to reach a political solution. He concluded by saying: We want to emphasize the fateful alliance of the rifles of the Syrian brothers, the Amal Movement, and all the Lebanese nationalist forces, foremost among which is the Progressive Socialist Party.

Besharati Linkage to Hostages Denied

NC111426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has denied news reports disseminated by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today to the effect that the visit of Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali Besharati is connected not only with the mediation to end the camps war but also with the release of the French hostages in Lebanon. The source described the reports as false and fabricated.

Besharati Prolongs Stay

NC111925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati today said that he will remain in Beirut in order to obtain more positive results in his efforts to end the clashes raging in and around the camps. He noted that he is mediating between the two parties in conflict in collaboration and coordination with Syrian officials. Besharati arrived in Lebanon last Sunday in response to the Iranian president's directives to deal with the situation in the Palestinian camps. He asserted that Iranian officials are extremely concerned over the fighting taking place between Muslim brothers.

Besharati Leaves for Damascus

NC112003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati left Beirut for Damascus this evening, leaving two members of the Iranian delegation in Beirut to follow up on the efforts to reach a cease-fire along the combat lines in the camps. In a predeparture statement, Besharati called on the warring parties to comply with the positive steps agreed upon, and noted that he will remain in Lebanon in order to reach a final solution to the camps war.

Conflicts in Camps Persist Despite Negotiations

Amal: Palestinians Violate Cease-Fire

NC111109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Despite the announcement of a cease-fire, sniper fire continues to dominate the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah combat lines, making the airport road hazardous. Meanwhile, the Amal Movement's Fifth Section has issued the following statement: Despite an agreement to evacuate the wounded and the declaration of two cease-fires, the Palestinians continue to build fortifications and their snipers remain active. The Palestinians made an abortive attempt to advance toward the western section of Sabra at 1215 in violation of every accord.

Amal To 'Punish' PSP Members

NC111432 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon between members of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement to deal with the situation created by recent events taking place in the Lebanese capital. After this meeting, the conferees affirmed their national unity and the will to confront the sources of friction and violation. The Amal Movement's Fifth Section has distributed the following statement: A meeting was held this afternoon at Amal Movement headquarters. The PSP was represented by Akram Shuhayyib and Abu Sa'id, while Haytham Jum'ah and Abu 'Ali Mahmud were present on behalf of the Amal Movement. The conferees discussed the latest security developments in West Beirut and ways to deal with them.

After this meeting, Akram Shuhayyib made the following announcement: There can be no doubt that the violations committed by certain brothers in the movement and the PSP in the past few days — violations which were treated seriously by West Beirut officials — were attempts by the Lebanese regime and its pro-'Arafat allies to drag Beirut into further fighting and destruction. Such activity ultimately serves only these allies. There is also no doubt that the fierce media campaign which coincided with these attempts causes us to adhere more than ever to our alliance with our brothers in the Amal Movement. It strengthens our resolve to follow the same course with the same spirit and will that we exercised together before and after 6 February. This spirit will continue until we have thwarted this scheme and have built an Arab democratic Lebanon together. The statement by the Amal Fifth Section concludes: It has been learned that the Amal Movement is currently questioning some brothers from the Progressive Party, and will punish anyone who is proved to have had a hand in these events.

Renewed Fighting on Camps Lines

NC111516 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Clashes between Palestinians and Amal gunmen erupted anew along the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila combat lines at 1530, only 3 hours after the evacuation of a number of wounded Palestinians from the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the fighting. Meanwhile, the Ra's al-Nab', Sodeco, and Bisharah al-Khuri combat lines were the scene of clashes also involving the use of machine guns and rockets. At 1245, seven ambulances belonging to Hizballah's Islamic health department transferred 10 wounded Palestinians to Beirut Hospital. The evacuation was carried out 3 hours after ambulances entered the camp, accompanied by two cars from the Iranian Embassy, and in the presence of Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister; Mahmud Nurani, Iranian charge d'affairs; and 'Aql Hamiyah, Amal Movement official. One of the Iranian doctors who participated in the evacuation has pointed out that he had great difficulty in convincing the wounded to leave the camp. He noted that 40 people are now in Haifa Hospital, located inside the camp.

Lebanese Forces Reject PLO Legalization

NC111524 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] An official source of the Lebanese Forces has affirmed that the forces' firm stand on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is based on the fact that the Cairo agreement [of 1969, regulating the Palestinian presence] is null and void in fact and in practice. Therefore, the forces reject any similar plan that may legalize the PLO in Lebanon at any level. The source accused Minister Nabih Birri of seeking to conclude a deal in Damascus legalizing the Palestinian presence to shore up his shaky leadership.

SSNP Warns Hizballah on Hostages

NC111704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive information obtained by our radio station from travellers coming from western Al-Biqa', hundreds of elements from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] have been placed on a maximum state of alert, particularly in areas close to Mashgharah. These travellers point out that the SSNP men have set up several roadblocks along the roads leading to Mashgharah and at the main entrances to the village. The objective is to lay a tight ring around it so that no one can possibly enter or leave without their knowledge. According to this same information, SSNP men have warned Hizballah that they will storm the village unless Hizballah releases four SSNP hostages. The deadline is this afternoon.

PSP, Amal Seek To Prevent Clashes

NC111804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The nature of the relations between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and Amal, and ways of preventing clashes between their gunmen were the topic of discussion during talks held by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt in Damascus, and by PSP and Amal officials in Beirut. Political sources in West Beirut said the talks revolved around a new security formula for West Beirut that will transcend the Damascus agreement. These sources disclosed that Minister Junblatt stipulated that heavy weapons be withdrawn and all party offices in West Beirut closed for good before he would accept the new formula. Birri had observations to make on the new formula but later approved it. This prompted Junblatt to go to Damascus to participate in the discussions when before he had refrained from taking part in yesterday's meetings.

The same sources pointed out that the formula will be announced after meetings scheduled to be held in the next few hours. It will be announced along with an agreement on the camps war. Khaddam, Birri, and Junblatt met in Damascus this morning to discuss the new formula. Amal and PSP officials also met today in Beirut to discuss the recent clashes which left five dead on both sides. Political sources said that they discussed their options on a legitimate security body acceptable to the Sunnite leaders to provide minimum security. The proposals include seeking the aid of the 11th, 1st, and 3d Brigades to strengthen the special force, and turning over security on the contact lines from the Port to Kafr Shima to the 6th Brigade. After the damascus meeting, Minister Birri said that they had concentrated on the need for the nationalist and Islamic forces to shoulder their full responsibilities and help find a solution applicable to the Palestinian camps and West Beirut.

Amal Massing Military Vehicles

NC112018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Fighting between Palestinians and Amal gunmen has moved from the Shatila Camp to Sabra. Clashes involving the use of rockets are being observed along the combat lines at the southern entrance to Sabra. According to reports leaked by certain sources, the Amal Movement is assembling a number of military vehicles near the sports city in preparation for a large-scale offensive against the Palestinian camps. It should be recalled that the Harat Hurayk area was the scene of mortar shelling directed from Palestinian artillery emplacements inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp this evening.

'Acceptable' Solution Likely in Damascus

NC120624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Syrian capital has been the scene of intense activity, and an expanded meeting of Lebanese Muslim, political, and spiritual leaders is expected soon. Speaker Husayn al-Husayni is slated to make the trip to Damascus from Paris. Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid; Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Druze Spiritual Leader Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra; Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; and former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, Salim al-Huss, and Rashid al-Sulh will all be arriving in Damascus from Beirut. Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are already in the Syrian capital. Deputy Nazih al-Bizri and Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, might go to Damascus as well to attend this meeting.

These leaders will assemble in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to discuss the general situation, and will later meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. They hope to work out successful solutions for the problems of Beirut and the camps, which will end the recent tension. All the parties feel that this state of affairs must be addressed as soon as possible in order to achieve a single formula for security in Beirut and the camps. The outlines of this formula were examined at a meeting yesterday, which was attended by Vice President Khaddam, Ministers Birri and Junblatt, former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt, and Riyad Ra'd. A satisfactory and acceptable solution is expected. Members of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, military commanders, and several Amal and Progressive Socialist Party officials have been summoned to Damascus.

'Liberation Army,' Lahd Forces Clash Near Sidon

NC111337 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Kafr Falus-Karkha combat line suffered a setback this afternoon. Clashes involving the use of machine guns, rockets, and artillery are raging between the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd group of the Popular Liberation Army and Agent Lahd personnel. The sound of explosions can be clearly heard east of Sidon.

Khaddam Confers With Iran's Besharati 12 Jun

JN121046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati at 1000 today. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and the fraternal relations between the two countries — relations which are based on strategic dimensions within the framework of confronting Zionism and imperialism. Both sides agreed on the need to continue bolstering relations between the two countries.

Khaddam asserted that Syria considers the Islamic reovlution in Iran a gain for the Iranian people, the Arab nation, and the Arab liberation movement. Khaddam said that President Hafiz al-Asad stressed in Arab and international meetings the need to bolster and promote common ideas and militant factors between the growing Islamic movements in the Islamic world which struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism on one hand and the Arab liberation movement in particular and the world liberation movement in general on the other.

Lebanese Prime Minister, Others Arrive 12 Jun

JN121051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this morning. He was accompanied by former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh and His Eminence Lebanese Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, received them at the airport.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives SSNP Officials

JN111449 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received in Damascus at noon today 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and In'am Ra'd, director of the party's radio. Talks during this meeting dealt with the current situation in the Arab region in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular. Al-Mahayiri and Ra'd praised Syria's brotherly role and heavy sacrifices under President Hafiz al-Asad so Lebanon may emerge from its ordeal free and unified to resume its march, rebuild itself, and safeguard its independence.

Peres Welcomes Reagan's Statement on Spy Affair

TA120805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres welcomed the statement issued by President Reagan yesterday that the administration has no evidence that Israel has carried out espionage activity in the United States. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Peres believes President Reagan's remarks further contribute to the mutual trust between the two countries.

Shamir: Waldheim 'Not Fit To Serve as President'

TA111229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the world not to accept the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, adding that his election amounts to a deliberate forgetting of the Holocaust. Mr Shamir said that based on what is known of Waldheim's past, it can be determined that at the very least he is not fit to serve as leader of an enlightened country, and that from the moment he was elected his past took on broad and profound implications. If there is no protest, the Nazi monster might again rear its ugly head, he said. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the foreign minister was speaking from the Knesset podium, in response to motions to the agenda on the Waldheim matter raised by seven Knesset members. Several of them demanded that ties with Austria be severed completely.

Speaks With Recalled Ambassador to Vienna

TA121013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Israel's ambassador to Vienna that he has reservations about reports which claimed that Shamir had criticized statements attributed to the ambassador. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the minister held an initial consultation with Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur, who was recalled from Vienna after the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria. The two will hold further consultations early next week.

Shamir on Waldheim, Pollard, Shin Bet Affairs

TA112031 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1835 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen, Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, and Yig'al Goren on the weekly "Moqed" program in the studio — live]

[Excerpts] [Ahime'ir] Mr Foreign Minister, on the matter of the election this week of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, I would like to ask you why Israel should continue maintaining diplomatic ties with Austria, a country which is now headed by a man with a Nazi past? Why should diplomatic relations with this country continue?

[Shamir] At this stage we have decided to adopt the natural, normal, and harshest diplomatic reaction to this phenomenon of Waldheim's election to Austria's presidency; that is, the return of the ambassador.

[Ahime'ir] Is this the harshest reaction?

[Shamir] It is very harsh. And the investigation into Waldheim's past is continuing. We will wait and see what it reveals, and decide accordingly.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, will Israel send a new ambassador to Austria during Waldheim's term as president, or have we in fact decided to lower the level of bilateral diplomatic relations throughout his term?

[Shamir] So far this is the only step that has been decided on, namely the return of the ambassador. In time we will make additional decisions. Unless something earth-shaking takes place, I assume that we will not send a new ambassador to Austria.

[Ronen] Does that mean that there will be no Israeli ambassador in Vienna for 6 years?

[Shamir] At this moment I do not know what will happen. I want to be optimistic, and I hope that something in Austria will change, but we will wait and see.

[Ronen] What can possibly change? Waldheim will not resign before the 6 years are up.

[Shamir] I do not want to raise any speculations, but I think Austria will not derive any pleasure from this election result.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, do you not think that the contradictory statements that emanated from Jerusalem by various personalities, including Justice Minister Moda'i, ultimately indirectly helped Waldheim get elected?

[Shamir] I do not think events in Israel had any effect whatsoever on the election. In simple terms, what happened in Austria was, first, that Waldheim rode on the wave of a moving away from the Socialist Party; and second, a large part of the Austrian public, in voting for Waldheim, identified with his Nazi past. The combination of these two things led to his election.

[Ahime'ir] What, sir, is Israel planning to do? You said that Israel is planning to continue an intensive investigation of this matter.

[Shamir] We will continue the investigation. I know that there are other circles that are also investigating. We want to know more, and it is desirable that the world also know more.

[Ahime'ir] I would like to ask you a question which is perhaps hypothetical. President-elect Waldheim expressed a desire to visit Israel. Will Israel host Waldheim?

[Shamir] It is difficult for me to conceive of such a visit. We are awaiting many visits by high-level officials, but at this point I do not think one can even conceive of a visit by the new Austrian president.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, the U.S. Justice Department is accusing Israel of not revealing the whole truth regarding the Pollard affair, and that the cooperation was not complete. In your opinion, are there elements in the U.S. Administration who have an interest in disrupting bilateral relations?

[Shamir] I do not want to draw up an analysis and assess what factors are active in the U.S. Administration. I know there are very important elements in the United States, the most important ones, who want to overcome this hitch in the excellent relations between us and I hope that through a joint effort we will indeed overcome this.

[Ronen] You say there are elements in the United States who are interested in overcoming this hitch, but there are also elements who are interested in continuing to blow it out of proportion. For example, the U.S. Justice Department just this evening issued a statement claiming that they are considering lifting the immunity of Rafi Eytan and other Israelis, and requesting their extradition to the United States.

[Shamir] I suggest that you not react to every report. The U.S. Administration is a tremendous and sometimes complex machine. What we know is that the people who make decisions, the most important people, are just as interested as we are in overcoming this affair.

[Ronen] You were party to the talks which took place here with Judge Abraham Sofaer on the Pollard affair. Are you convinced that we handed over to Judge Sofaer and the Americans all the information on this affair, to the last detail?

[Shamir] This is Judge Sofaer's opinion, as well as that of the U.S. Administration. They declared that there was full cooperation and goodwill in Israel to cooperate, to settle the problem, and to restore trust, if it has been shaken.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like to ask you whether the political echelon, which is ultimately responsible for Israel's secret and intelligence services, with hindsight does not regret that it recruited Jonathan Pollard to conduct certain activities in the United States — if these took place — and feel remorse that they took place.

[Shamir] You know as well as I do that the political echelon announced that this matter was carried out without its knowledge and in contradiction of Israeli policy, which has always been not to engage in espionage against the United States. Indeed, it did happen; it was a mishap. The political echelon knew nothing about it. These activities were against its will, against its policy.

[Ahime'ir] This sounds quite serious. It means that the political echelon does not control or supervise Israel's intelligence and secret services.

[Shamir] This happens sometimes.

[Goren] Regarding this matter, Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that in fact we made a mistake by cooperating with the Americans and providing them with information on this matter. Does this not provide them with an opportunity to blackmail us?

[Shamir] It is not a matter of blackmail. A ministerial committee was set up and decided on what steps to take. It decided to cooperate in order not to harm our relationship of trust and to overcome this mishap. I think this was the correct step.

[Ronen] Mr Foreign Minister, you say there was a grave mishap in the Pollard affair. Have those responsible for this mishap paid the price?

[Shamir] That is another matter. First of all, we dismantled this unit; it no longer exists. As for all the rest, this is a matter that should remain within Israel and be handled by those whose job it is to deal with such cases.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Minister, did the political echelon know that — according to reports from the United States — a senior Air Force officer has been involved in such activities? If so, how is this possible in light of this officer's rank?

[Shamir] Look, my friend, you are repeating your question. The political echelon knew nothing about this operation...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Not even about the senior Air Force officer?

[Shamir] It did not know even the slightest detail connected with this operation.

[Ronen] Was no investigation conducted to find out how something like this could happen without the political echelon knowing anything about it?

[Shamir] Perhaps this necessitates an investigation, but this is another matter and does not pertain to the ties between us and the United States in this respect.

[Goren] What is the lesson you have learned from this mishap, as you term it?

[Shamir] I would say that care should be taken that these cases do not recur, that there be full supervision and control of the entire Israeli intelligence system, and that intelligence activities be concentrated within those bodies that are under continued daily supervision.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, with your permission let us go on to the affair of the Shin Bet director. Minister 'Ezer Weizman says that you, as prime minister at the time, allowed the Shin Bet director to mislead two inquiry commissions. My question is whether it is conceivable that the Shin Bet head acted on this matter without the clear approval of the prime minister who oversees him. And the prime minister at the time of the affair was you, after all.

[Shamir] It is true that I was prime minister. Your other remarks are incorrect. The situation is as follows: We have a problem here. Something about our Shin Bet service was uncovered, something that could cause heavy damage to one of the most important and vital tools we have in conducting the war against Arab terrorism. We have to overcome the problem...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Is this the problem?

[Shamir] Anything that needs to be corrected should be corrected. However, I am of the opinion that additional uncovering and investigation, by one inquiry commission or another, or by the summoning of witnesses and declarations, can completely destroy this tool which is very vital to Israel's security. Therefore I am opposed to any investigation. Now, since I am opposed to an investigation, it is clear I will not take part in a television investigation.

[Goren] Sir, today you are opposed to any investigation on the assumption that no offenses were committed and that there are no offenders here. Why then did you yourself as prime minister, agree to the establishment of two inquiry commissions on this affair?

[Shamir] First of all, I was opposed to the establishment of inquiry commissions from the very beginning...

[Ronen, interrupting] Both the Zore'a and Blatman commissions?

[Shamir] Yes. It was clear to me that the establishment of these kinds of inquiry commissions, at the demand of the attorney general, might and would severely harm the security service.

[Ronen] How did it come to pass that in an impressive organization such as the Shin Bet three of the most senior officials tried to depose the head of the organization, and as a result this unfortunate affair became public?

[Shamir] This is the catch, an unprecedented catch. It happened in the Shin Bet for the first time, and may be a subject for inquiry and investigation.

[Goren] How should this be investigated?

[Shamir] There should be an internal investigation by professionals. This would in no way involve a legal investigation. The matter should be investigated so that it does not recur. However, such an investigation is completely different from one conducted by the police, from an inquiry commission. The latter investigation would not accomplish the goal of correcting whatever needs correcting.

[Goren] An inquiry on the national level, though, could perhaps also determine norms of conduct that will prevent such incidents in the future?

[Shamir] If anybody thinks anything requires correction,: that new norms should be established, I am surely in favor of having a committee to deal with this, quietly and secretly. It would not then be necessary to publicize this committee's report, since it is not necessary to reveal to the enemy what is involved here, how our security service acts. I am not opposed to such a committee.

[Ronen] However, a national or legal commission can also act secretly, without having its deliberations and conclusions leaked or publicized.

[Shamir] Look, new secrets are disclosed everyday in the Israeli media, and you are in the best position to know this, of course.

[Ronen] Mr Minister, in view of your firm opposition to investigation and surely to a legal, state inquiry commission, I would like to ask whether you have anything to hide?

[Shamir] Personally, I have nothing to hide. However, I must not disclose anything connected to this affair. I must not uncover anything that could harm the operation of the Shin Bet.

[Ahime'ir] If such an investigation takes place, even an internal one as you recommend, as opposed to a state inquiry, are you convinced that it will not be able to find any fault in your performance as prime minister, as the person in charge of the Shin Bet director at the time?

[Shamir] Is there anybody who is faultless, who has never erred? As for myself, I know I am faultless on this affair, but nobody can say with absolute certainty that he is perfect.

[Goren] Why then do you not comply with Minister Sharon's suggestion or demand that both you and Prime Minister Peres stand up and say: We knew, we gave our backing, and everything was done with our approval?

[Shamir] This should, after all, be the topic of the inquiry; this is what those who want an inquiry wish to investigate. If the prime minister and I stand up and say this, everything will be uncovered, and this will be only the beginning; other things will need to be exposed then. What does it mean to say that we knew about things? The questions of who was responsible and how things were done will also arise, with the result being that the entire security service, its modus operandi, and many of its personnel will be exposed. Moreover, these people will have to defend themselves; they will enlist the help of attorneys and witnesses, and resort to piles of papers to prove that they did no wrong, that they behaved no differently than they did in many previous cases...

[Goren, interrupting] With the approval of prime ministers?

[Shamir] This will be a terrible tragedy. This will destroy the Shin Bet.

[Ronen] You still want the interrogation of three Shin Bet officials who, according to what you say, were involved in a putsch.

[Shamir] I would like to understand how this happened. It is important to understand this. This may be a matter of interpersonal relations or a result of an atmosphere of pressure, since these people operated under constant tension for dozens of years. It may be necessary to correct something here.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, I understand that you take a graver look at the putsch attempt, the fact that this leaked out, than at the attitude of the Shin Bet toward the inquiry commissions?

[Shamir] Everything is interrelated. I sometimes ask myself whether, for heaven's sake, it is justified to jeopardize this important and vital security tool over the terrorists who died. This is not necessary.

[Ronen] To conclude this part of the interview, Mr Shamir, did you pass on to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres full information on this affair when he assumed office?

[Shamir] Let me tell you: I passed on to the prime minister what I needed to, to the best of my understanding.

[Ronen] Let us ask you further on the Herut Movement. The Sharon and Levi camps accuse you of using delay tactics to postpone the convening of the Herut convention until after the rotation. Are you afraid of an open confrontation in this convention?

[Shamir] As far as what I hear from people in the camps you mentioned they do not suspect that I want to delay the reconvening of the convention...

[Ronen, interrupting] More than 3 months have elapsed since the last convention session, after all.

[Shamir] I am truly interested in convening the convention and concluding it. However, I am trying to have it convene on the basis of general agreement, so as to have an orderly and productive convention. Everybody knows this, and I am making efforts in this direction. I have the feeling that I am close to achieving this goal.

[Goren] What more is necessary to ensure that this convention will be finally convened?

[Shamir] As I have said, it is necessary to achieve a general agreement on the important, major issues, on positions, on the composition of the Central Committee, on the union with the Liberals, and so on. These are examples. When we reach an agreement on these matters the convention will be convened and this chapter will be over.

[Ahime'ir] How much longer will this break between the two sesssions of the convention last?

[Shamir] I think it will be a short while only.

[Goren] It will be over before the rotation, will it not?

[Shamir] Certainly.

U.S. Interest in Palestinian Issue Declining

TA111610 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Why the Decrease in Importance Given the Palestinian Issue?"]

[Text] During the meeting between King Husayn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan the evening before last, the two discussed recent developments in the region, including the Palestinian problem and an Arab-Israeli settlement. This is not a new topic, but one that has been raised likewise in all meetings between leaders of Arab and foreign states.

What is new and attracts attention in the meetings and contacts being conducted by the U.S. Administration on the Palestinian issue, is the decrease in importance accorded these contacts and the continued emphasis that no decisive results are to be expected from them.

It is true that all the previous experiences of U.S. diplomacy have proved that the United States is running around in circles, taking up a new issue before finishing the other. However, previously the U.S. Administration expected to achieve either a few or many results from its diplomatic and political efforts. Under no circumstances did it minimize the importance of these efforts. What has happened, and why has the dossier on the Palestinian problem become synonymous with continuing procrastination and delay, and with the lack of any importance placed on raising or discussing the problem?

If the United States wants to consign the Palestinians a dossier to oblivion, the Palestinian people have never expected, nor do they expect, anything but this established position, which is always biased toward Israel and does not acknowledge the Palestinian's national rights. Those factors that support the existence and continuation of this U.S. position stem not only from the political strategy adopted by the United States since Israel's establishment, but also from the silence of Arab governments and their suspicious forbearance toward U.S. positions, as if these positions are not stabs at the Arab nation and those issues that are fateful to it. It is at the same time surprising and amazing that the United States expects to have friends in the Arab world other than those who promote U.S. interests even at the expense of the supreme interests of their own nations and homelands.

Study Shows 'Arafat Leading Candidate in Gaza

TA120722 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Rafah — A study conducted by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip has found that Yasir 'Arafat's mainstream wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization would score a decisive victory if municipal elections were held there today, Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Shayke Erez told a delegation of 11 Knesset members on Tuesday.

Erez, head of the Civil Administration in Gaza, said that following the assassination of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri in March, the authorities had reassessed the political views of Gaza residents. The majority were found to be more concerned with jobs than with elections; but if free elections were held, 'Arafat would win.

'Arafat's supporters, united in wishing for some kind of representation under a PLO flag, are divided among those who aspire for a settlement involving Jordan, those who would prefer Egyptian involvement, and those who insist on an independent state.

Hostile to 'Arafat is a second group, made up of eight Moslem religious organizations, from the Moslem Brotherhood to Jihad Islami, [Islamic Jihad] to Khomeyni supporters, Erez said.

This group, initially centred in the Khan-Yunus-Rafah area, is now engaged in a power struggle with the secularists. It is split between those who believe that they should win the battle with the secularists first, and those who advocate a simultaneous battle against Israel and the secularists.

The group's eventual goal is to establish an Iranian-style Moslem state over all Greater Israel, Erez continued.

Yet another group, comprising leftist supporters of Nayif Hawatimah and George Habash, is well organized and violent, but is not strongly supported, according to Erez.

The military commander of the Gaza area told the MKS that he believed support for terrorist activities has been weakening, as evidenced by a drop in the number of serious attacks on Israeli targets in the Gaza area.

The number of explosive charges detonated between April 1985 and March 1986 fell to 20, as compared with 30 in the same 1984/85 period and 29 in 1983-84. Eleven handgrenades were thrown, compared with 29 the previous year and 17 in 1983/84. There were four shooting incidents in 1985/86, the same as in 1984/85, compared with two in 1983/84.

On the negative side, however, there were 10 knifings, compared with none in 1984-85 and one in 1983-84. Furthermore, there were six instances of attackers using hammers and axes, compared with one the previous year and none two years ago.

There was also a significant increase in the number of Palestinian flags displayed and signs posted — 473 compared with 372 the previous year and 251 in 1983/84.

The trend towards a reduced use of armaments was attributed to changes in the way the security forces operated. The MKS were told that smuggling of armaments is very limited and that the IDF's system of random body searches and harassment of Palestinian activists deters people from involvement in subversive activities.

The MKs, from the Likud, Labour, Mapam, Tehiya and Citizens Rights Movement, were taken by Gaza settlers on a tour of Neveh Deqalim, 'Atzmona, Rafiah Yam, Gane Tal and Kefar Darom. The settlers stressed their opposition to the plan to resettle in Gaza 4,300 Palestinians now living in Camp Canada on the Egyptian side of the Rafah border. The MKs were shown the area allotted to the refugees, between Rafah's western houses, 'Azmona's plantations and the temporary settlement of Rafiah Tam.

Tzvi Hendel, deputy head of the Qatif Regional Council, told the MKS that military officers had told him the PLO has been organizing the Palestinians in Camp Canada.

Alignment MK Amnon Linn said he would demand an urgent debate in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on this subject.

Erez maintained that he had heard nothing about PLO activity in the camp.

Al-Shawwa Discusses Gaza Proposal, Response

TA111403 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 6 Jun 86 p 16

[Interview with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by Da'ud Kuttab "this week"; place not given]

[Text] *AL-FAJR*: The media has been talking about a proposal you discussed with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which you call for the return of Egyptian sovereignty to the Gaza Strip. Is this true?

Al-Shawwa: The suggestion was not for the Strip alone. The suggestion calls for the return of all lands occupied in 1967 to Arab sovereignty and then there can be discussion about the possibility of a confederation with Jordan. The reason for my proposal is that we are losing our land on a daily basis and we are not doing anything about it. For example, right now the Israelis are involved in ploughing lands in Khan Yunis so that they can convert our beaches into an Israeli 'Riviera'.

AL-FAJR: What was President Mubarak's reaction to your proposal?

Al-Shawwa: Egypt's reaction was positive but President Mubarak stressed the fact that such plans will not succeed without the agreement of Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians.

AL-FAJR: What is the position of the PLO on your idea?

Al-Shawwa: I don't know what the official position of the PLO is but some Palestinians I talked to approved of the idea prvided that it applies to Gaza alone. But I replied that the idea shouldn't be divided and that all sides including Syria must participate in the plan. I also said that regardless of present differences with Jordan, this should not be a hindrance to the plan.

AL-FAJR: Do you have any guarantees that Israel would approve the idea?

Al-Shawwa: There is no guarantee from Israel on anything. But I believe that we must move because we have reached a dead end and our lack of movement is being matched by an accelerated

Israeli movement. The Gaza Strip is being surrounded by settlements and finding a peaceful solution is becoming impossible. Our situation in Gaza is not like that of the West Bank.

AL-FAJR: Do you believe that things are irreversible?

Al-Shawwa: With time everything is reversible. But it will take a number of decades to return things to what they used to be. Jews were able to reverse things after more than a 2000 year absence. And we will be able to reverse the situation but it might take us 100 years.

Lahd on Terrorism in Security Zone, Syrian Support

TA111723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has charged that Syria supports anti-Israeli activity in the security zone with money and weapons. General Lahd also attacked the UN force in southern Lebanon, stating that UNIFIL's commanders do not understand the way of life in the region. He added that over the last 14 months 45 of his soldiers have been killed and 160 wounded in encounters with terrorists. The ASL commander was talking with journalists in Metulla.

Rabin Permits Chamber of Industry in Territories

TA111030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has permitted a group of notables from the territories to establish a chamber of industry, similar to the chambers of commerce. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the defense minister met with a group of businessmen and industrialists from Nabulus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, and Hebron. The meeting took place in Hebron yesterday.

Druze Sentenced for Fighting for Junblatt

TA112213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Nazareth district court has imposed an 18-month prison sentence and an 18-month suspended sentence on a Druze youth who fought in the ranks of Walid Junblatt's militia. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Zuhayr Shaqur, 22, from the village of Kisra, crossed the border into Lebanon and fought for 5 months as a mercenary in the ranks of this militia. He explained that he did this because he was having difficulty repaying debts.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Marks Expulsion of U.S. Bases

LD111720 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1602 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 11 June to mark the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. bases from Libya; place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] May God bring back this day to the revolutionaries of the Arab nation in victory and to the coward and submissive rulers of the Arab nation in defeat and loss. May God make this day a blessed day for the progressive revolutionary Arab movement and an ill-omened day for the rulers of the Arab nation and its reactionary forces which are drowning in humiliation and subservience.

On this occasion, I wish to speak about current issues and say something about the future.

While we are celebrating the anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. forces, we are facing a cruel and unjustified attempt aimed at the returning of these forces to Libyan territory again. The United States is angry because it suffered a defeat at the hands of the Great 1 September revolutionaries, because their forces were evicted from Libyan territory, and because the five bases that existed on Libyan territory were being undermined in the days of humiliating independence [as heard] and the days of the traitorous coward and defunct royalty; in the days of its deputies, ministers, and ambassadors and all those who were part of the disdained humiliated era; and in the days of a national flag and a recorded national anthem championed by that agent [not further identified] together with all those who took part in the defunct regime who share the disgrace, shame, national treason, and cowardice — be they small or big.

May the curse of the Libyan people be upon them on this day of evacuation, and upon them the [word indistinct] of the martyrs on the day of evacuation. That moment was considered to be a form of independence such as the Arab states have now. But the revolution exposed the truth and showed that was in fact occupation, not independence. We have independence and freedom today which is why the United States is trying by force to return to this land; but it is being turned away defeated. This shows that this is a free country which defends its independence. The U.S. forces are now advancing in Egypt and are not being turned away; on the contrary they are being welcomed, received, and hosted. They are carrying out maneuvers to occupy Egypt one day and they practice maneuvers so they can implement them in occupying Libya. The U.S. raids on Libyan soil prove that this land is free and dear and that it resists; it is no simple matter to enter it or for the dirty American foot to step on it. So, the attempts which the United States is making now are aimed at returning their forces to the same bases from which they were expelled. This in itself is an indication that this country is now free and is resisting this return. And indeed, the United States was defeated in its attempt to enter the Gulf of Sidra; it was defeated in its attempt to enter Tripoli and Banghazi and in the attempt to reach its goal.

On this occasion we are celebrating the anniversary of the expulsion of the forces whose dangerous presence on Libyan soil before 1970 cannot be underestimated. The United States used to maintain the biggest bases outside its territory on Libyan soil and it used to occupy the long coast of the Arab homeland.

It controlled the Gulf of Sidra from inside Libya. It was also in control of the southern Mediterranean and conducted its imperialist strategy from inside Libyan territory. It controlled Libya's air, land, and sea from these bases. Britain also maintained full military control over the east of the country which it secured after World War II. It used the Adem base in Tubruq as a support point, and its forces in the Mediterranean and in Europe came and held annual maneuvers without permission from and without telling the Libyans. They crossed from the Gulf of Bumbah, the port of Tubruq, and the Adem base to hold maneuvers in the Batnan hills and in the Jabal al-Akhdar as if they were part of Britain.

Britain too is very angry that it was deprived of this possibility after the revolution. It used to occupy an Arab land and a base situated on the border between Libya and Egypt which has a strategic importance in fighting Arab unity, the Arab revolution, and the growing Arab nationalist movement. Despite the fact that it was defeated and deprived of all this by the insurgents of the Great 1 September Revolution, Britain felt the same rancour and wrath as the United States and shares the desire to try and return to these bases it was driven out of. Therefore, the aggression becomes clear. It was a direct American-British aggression, [carried out with the help of] the platform offered by NATO to this aggression in the form of bases and facilities in Italy and Spain as well as in Turkey and the rest of the occupied areas; as well as the Arab areas which are considered to be semi-occupied and whose independence is regarded as false and which are considered to be under effective control even though they appear to be independent states. The Arab states around us have been submissive and subjugated and they bowed before the U.S. aggression and offered all their facilities to the U.S. fleet.

However, the day will come when they have to pay the price. The United States will not save them when the greatest crisis occurs, when the revolution will be inevitable, and when their fate will be the same as the fate of the shah of Iran, Idris al-Sanusi, and Haile Selassie. I know that they will not learn their lesson until they have been toppled.

We celebrate this anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. forces from Libyan territory on 11 June while we are witnessing an attempt to return by force. From this we learn that the choice of Libya to build U.S. and British bases on its land is a strategic choice to benefit the Western powers which are hostile to us. So, the occurrence of the revolution and the evacuation of these bases do not cancel the strategic importance of Libya to Western countries. Libya is still of strategic importance for Western countries in their international conflict and for controlling the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. [repetition of 'Mediterranean' as heard] They are trying to move closer to the USSR and the Warsaw Pact to surround them so that they could defeat them if another world war occurred. The strategic importance of Libya remains firm and quite valuable for these colonialist countries. Therefore, their evacuation from Libya does not cancel the strategic importance of Libya as far as they are concerned. The location of Libya is very important to anyone who wants to control the Mediterranean, or North Africa, or even to influence Central Africa, the Arab region, or even the European region.

I want to show the Libyans that the position of their country is very dangerous and strategically sensitive. Whoever controls it can control the region and has a number of strategical keys in its hands. Thus, the attempt to control this tempting position prompts new aggressions. In addition to the fact that the population is small, the surface area is very large and Libya's potential is huge — to the extent that the Libyans cannot manage it. I mean, the Western countries and the Zionists too have always studied and asserted that Jabal al-Akhdar is not fully utilized, the Libyans are not able to exploit it, and therefore this Jabal must be occupied. This was the very good reason why Italy occupied Libya in 1911. At that itme they used to say that Libya's map was merely a piece of paper except for Jabal al-Akhdar. They say that oil is too big a resource for the Libyans and they cannot exploit it. What do the Libyans do with this wealth? They cannot exploit it usefully. They say the Libyans are not educated, that they are ignorant and therefore cannot manage (?this resource). The colonialist pretext is always there. Wherever there is a vaccuum it must be filled; it is a natural thing that wherever there is a vaccuum it must be filled. As we have repeatedly said, whenever there is an area of low air pressure, air from a higher pressure zone will come and fill it. This is why wind disturbances, storms, and even rain occur.

The vacuum is always filled in. But what has been filled in cannot be filled in a second time; like a glass full of water when you bring in another glass of water to pour into it. If it is empty you bring in another glass of water to fill it. This aggression is in fact aimed at Arab leadership, Islamic leadership, African leadership, and revolutionary leadership. It is against Arab revolution because it is an established fact. There is no justification for it; not because an American was killed at a club in Berlin or a plane was hit. Even if this happened, even if the perpetrator was a Libyan he could be taken to court in Berlin, or Rome or Athens. At this moment they still do not know who carried out these operations. Do not try to find justifications for the aggression. The aggression was aimed at controlling the Arab nation and undermining the strong shout which was raised at the dawn of 1 September Revolution in 1969. The aggression was aimed at destroying the Arab nation and guaranteeing the existence of the Israelis in the Arab region. The Arab nation must be occupied to effectively ensure the existence of the Israelis in the future and to put an end to the problem of so-called Judaism, so that Europe can get rid of the problem of Jews by establishing a state for them in the Arab nation and at the expense of the Arabs. Then in the future, the occupation of the Arab nation is plausible; the occupation of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, and Morocco is plausible. All these Arab countries and the states of the Arab peninsula can be occupied plausibly to ensure the existence of the Israelis in the future. Obviously, [word indistinct] several things out of the reality of its analysis and what it [word indistinct]. On 11 June 1977 at Darnah, I delivered a speech and I talked about what has now happened in 1986. People who listened then applauded and after that it was entered in the national register and it was not heard again. I will tell the radio to rebroadcast it during the coming few days to prove that what I said in 1977 has been proved now. I said that this desire to control Libya has been evident since the 18th Century.

In April 1805 when the United States attack took place — imagine it, against Darnah by the U.S. fleet; four U.S. destroyers shelled Darnah on April 1805 so that the United States could occupy Darnah and Tripoli — during that time did Berlin exist? And [words indistinct] or even the Palestinian cause? Or Al-Qadhdhafi? Or someone called Abu Nidal, or the presence of the Palestinian resistance, or the fact that there are operations against U.S. imperialism all over the world? The entire world hates the United States and fights it everywhere. If we have to pay the price for all operations against the United States this means that they have to attack us a hundred times every day. The whole world hates the United States and pursues it everywhere. Several operations against the United States will take place there. We are [word indistinct] for it. All peoples are now fighting against imperialism. Do we instigate every incident against the United States? [Words indistinct] tyranny, injustice is instigated by force because the United States, formerly composed of fifty countries has become one single state. We the Arabs are composed of 20 states and we are trying to become 21 states; and if we become 22 states, afterward we will be weak. As long as our number increases we will become weak. If the Arab nation was one nation the United States would not have dared to threaten Libya, Syria, or any Arab country. It has restricted the call for Arab unity which we have raised since the beginning of the revolution [words indistinct] for the establishment of Arab unity. There are those who are aware of the necessity of unity; I mean the necessity without which the Arabs will be harmed. This is the meaning of the word necessity in the Arabic language — a word which we utter thousands of times every day, we say necessary, necessary, necessary [word indistinct]. This is not related to [word indistinct]. If unity does not exist this will be harmful. Human beings need air; without air a person will come to harm. This is why we say something is necessary, when we say that Arab unity is necessary; this means that without it the Arab nation will be harmed. In fact this aggression is harmful; the occupation of Palestine is harmful; bombing Tunisia is harmful; bombing Lebonon is harmful; the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people who are being destroyed — all this is harmful to the Arab nation. Therefore, Arab unity is necessary. It will ward off this harm. We are not calling for unity for sentimental reasons but because it is necessary; consequently, the struggle should continue to achieve it. Even if we lose, and even if we make sacrifices to achieve this aim, we have done something right. If we are going to die, let us die. They strike us in our tents, in our homes, in our camps, and in our towns. They want to strike us — let them strike us. But we will fight. We will fight to change the Arab map and to establish Arab unity. Arab unity can be achieved through faith. We must enter into battle for the sake of establishing Arab unity whether peaceably or by war. This is because it is necessary. He who (?opposes it) only wrongs himself. For this nation wants to be united. The United States alone and Washington alone [words indistinct] by force. Bismark unified Germany, by force; Garibaldi unified Italy by Force; Mao Zedong unified China by force.

We are a divided nation which should be unified by whatever means. I call on all the living forces in the Arab nation to take up arms and fight to change the map and unify the Arab nation. They must not show any respect to these false scepters and these submissive rulers and these borders which were delineated by the British, Americans, French, and Italians. They were the ones who changed the map of the Arab homeland and created these states. They must be trodden underfoot. The rulers, scepters, and borders must all be trodden underfoot.

The aggression had its reasons: the desire to dominate the Arab nation and to destroy Libya as a country which instigates Arab unity and liberation and rejects the existence of the Zionist entity. We recognize nothing and we will fight and teach our sons and their sons how to fight against something called Israel. We do not [word indistinct] Israel.

We are with the Jews and we support the rights of Jews to live in peace and equality anywhere in the world. The French Jew must live in France. If he comes to Palestine, this would mean that France is persecuting Jews. We ally ourselves with the Jews against such persecution. If a group of Jews comes from Germany to Palestine, since they are Germans, this would mean that Germany is persecuting Jews and we must ally ourselves with them against this persecution. We side with the persecuted wherever they may be.

But we do not accept the establishment of an Israeli state on Arab soil. We will resist it until we destroy it. This is because its existence conflicts with our existence.

The United States has sent me its ambassador to the Vatican. He is a good man who supports the Arab cause. He is an ambassador to the Vatican and he wanted to give us an opportunity [words indistinct]. Italy mediated. The Italian ambassador came to me and so did the Italian Government and said to me: Please let him have 5 minutes. He came to me in the tent they described. He said: In fact the problem between you and us is not concerned with the Gulf of Sidra or the Palestine issue. We know that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf. As regards Palestine, we cannot agree with you about it.

What is the cause of the conflict then, I asked him. He said the conflict first concerns Tunisia. Why Tunisia? He said: because of the succession to Bourguiba. Reagan says we must agree who should succeed Bourguiba. After Bourguiba what will Tunisia's destiny be? In fact, I scolded him and through him, I scolded his President. I told him first that Reagan cannot guarantee that he himself will be alive after Bourguiba goes. Who can guarantee that Reagan will not die before Bourguiba?

This is one point. The other point is that this constitutes an unbearable insult to the Tunisian people. Tunisia has its people who will decide the fate of their country after Bourguiba and after those who succeed him.

What right have you and I to consult behind the curtain on the future of Tunisia, as though Tunisia was a cow, as though it was a [words indistinct] cow? Who is to carry it, or look after it, or slaughter it? How can this be? Tunisia is a people, a people (?that does not need Reagan) to hold consultations on the future of Tunisia after Bourguiba. Indeed, I closed this door and told him: If you want tension to end...[Al-Qadhdhafi apparently changes thought] He said: Tension will end if you reach agreement with us on the future of Tunisia, the future of Chad, and the future of Egypt. At that time the [words indistinct] had fallen. I told him: If you want tension to end, you should not talk about Tunisia, Chad, and Egypt and you should not interfere in Tunisia, Chad, or Egypt. [Words indistinct] Why should you care what state Tunisia will be in after Bourguiba? Tunisia is an Arab state and we are more entitled to be concerned about it than you. We are Arabs and we are more entitled to be concerned about each other. And then there are [words indistinct].

Do we or the Tunisians, I told him, have the right to talk about the future of the United States after Reagan? I told him: This is an American nonsense and insolence which we do not accept, and we tell you to leave Chad, Egypt, and Tunisia and not to talk about these regions. Then (?they committed) the aggression, and said, by God, it was for the sake of the Gulf of Sidra. Well, the Gulf of Sidra problem ended. Then they committed aggression, saying: You have SAM-5 missiles. [Words indistinct] Does the Soviet Union have the right to attack us because I have intercontinental missiles? These missiles are a danger to the Soviet Union [words indistinct] constitutes a danger to the U.S. aircraft in the Mediterranean. All these battles around the SAM-5 and the Gulf of Sidra ended, and then they said it was because of the Berlin night club of which we had not heard and [words indistinct]. They indeed carried out a very insolent aggression.

If we had strategic aircraft which could reach London or New York, then on the same day we would have launched raids against these capitals as they launched raids against our capital. The issue is not just a raid which was carried out and finished. By God, if we had a force similar to theirs, then today we would be bombing and destroying their capitals. What do (?they think of us)? Not because there are justifications for stopping the war, stopping the war. [sentence as heard] If anyone commits aggression against you and your children in your house — if you have a force similar to his then you should reply, and reply twice as hard. If we had a military power, then on Apirl 15th we would not have hesitated to attack New York or London. This is a legitimate action and self-defense. But we are a small country which does not have the resources of the United States. Therefore, we will reserve our right to self-defense, (?as we have repeatedly said). When they launched the attack, we should have repelled them even if the whole of our people died.

Because of this, every Libyan should come forward, through the Basic People's Congress, to pay 200 dinars. Anyone who can pay it immediately should do so; those who cannot should pay it by installments even over a year. This is so that with this 100 million dinars we can buy rifles for 1 million Libyans.

Yesterday I learned that Darnah will remain an armed city because it is a target of U.S. aggression. Whenever there is a landing in an attempt to occupy positions on the Mediterranean, Darnah will be among these positions. They think that it is isolated. In 1805 they attempted to occupy it. A fierce battle took place in the streets of Darnah between us and the Americans, and they were defeated and they were expelled, and the evacuation treaty was signed on June 11th 1805. The second evacuation was on June 11th 1970.

This means that there was a continuous struggle. That is a state which wants to dominate the region. Libya is attractively located and it has a small population, so they believe that they can bring it under their control once more in order to use it in their strategy of aggression.

It follows that Libyan towns must be armed so that any future U.S. landing would be annihilated. Defense lines must also be built to protect everything on the coast, deep into the Jamahiriyah, so that we can fight indefinitely.

Concerning this subject, I tell you that if the United States persists in its provocations and encroachments, and when it becomes clear to the world that the operation is meant to humiliate and to encroach on Libya, then we must urgently convene the people's congresses to decide what must be done, to discuss the question of war. Because if we are to enter a war we must bear the consequences of war with a superpower. We should not be surprised by any destruction, but we must be fully happy and satisfied to fight in combat the infringement of national sovereignty, and the official state terrorism which the United States wants to impose in its desire to humiliate one of the peoples of the Arab nation.

Then the battle would effectively engulf all the Arab region and the Mediterranean. Masses from Africa, from the Arab homeland and from all over the world would participate with us in the fighting. As for the United States, it must realize that it is a cowardly state, avoiding entering into battle with us face to face. But we might force it into this and prevent it from attacking from a distance.

At the same time, if we decide on war we will have to destroy its fleet and bases in Europe and bear the responsibility for that, even if it takes nuclear weapons; it used them against Japan and Japan is now economically stronger than the United States. We have deserts and wide areas that would absorb many an atom bomb. We are not densely populated. As for the cities, we would leave the combatants in them and move out to the countryside and the suburbs which we would use for building farms and breeding livestock. We would then live as sultans; we would confront the United States while singing and dancing.

This is why I was extremly angry when people left their homes and switched off their lights. That is not right. It tell you: if we are to fight we must fight while dancing and singing, and if we are to die we will die with joy. If you are to die, whether frightened or not, you will die when you must.

But there is a tremendous challenge and great resistance and our streets will be shining with lights. Let the bombs hit the generators; only then will the lights go out. So what? We were expecting the attack on Bab al-'Aziziyah and still the lights were left on, and as some construction and repair work was being carried out, there were some searchlights; but even lights in the houses were on as normal, until they hit them with some bombs, when some lights were smashed and wires were cut. The lights went out in some parts of house only as a result of the shelling. We challenged and everything had to stay normal. We do not leave our houses, and when we leave them we only leave them to go out demonstrating. The time that Bab al-'Aziziyah, was shelled — at 0200 — should be taken as a time to organize demonstrations of challenge, defiance and to demand arms. We do not leave the cities.

The Americans [word indistinct]. If we decided to take out the children and grandmothers to stay outside the cities, the rest of us, men and women who can carry arms, should stay in the buildings, the streets, and holiday resorts in order to fight, whether the fighting is face to face fighting, fighting a seaborne landing or air raids. If they decide, however, to use intercontinental missiles, then we should use some other means to fight. We have some horrifying means to use against the Americans but we have not authorized their use yet. The Americans must understand that they are facing a stubborn challenger and they will never find respite in their war against us. They must also understand that they have only one course — to recognize our rights and to negotiate with us on equal footing, as their bombs and their huge weaponry will not frighten us. At the end is only death, and we are ready to die while saying "no".

However, our leadership of pan-Arabism, the Arab revolution, and the international revolution — America claims that we have taken the revolution to its doors. Reagan said that they have created another Libya at his doorstep — he means Nicaragua. Our leadership of pan-Arabism and the Arab revolution, and our historic and brave resistance to imperialism and to NATO, has been baptized in blood, in the blood of our sons and the blood of our soldiers, and the Gulf of Sidra started to actually become a red gulf, as we said it would, because of the blood of the Libyan martyrs, the Libyan fighters, the soldiers of the Navy and Air Force, and the blood of the U.S. aggressors. We are continuing. As we said, our motto is always similar to what Churchill said to the Germans: We are waiting for you, so are the fish.

The position of [word indistinct] is in fact an immoral position. I would like to tell you that the immoral stand of the whore Thatcher [words indistinct] has no justification for aggression against Libya. Libya placed its resources at the disposal of Britain during World War II. The Libyans allied themselves with the British. They enabled them to defeat the Italians and the Germans. This was a favor presented by the Libyans to the British forces during World War II, until they were able to defeat Germany and Italy on Libyan soil. The Libyans allied themselves with the British during World War II and granted them all the facilities which enabled them to defeat the axis and the forces of the axis. This was a favor which Britain should have remembered. But as I told you, regarding the British prime minister — what sort of a person is she anyway — the issue is a moral one — she is not an honorable person and is not even good enough to repay favors; she is not good enough to lead a country like Britain. She made her country into a U.S. aircraft-carrier. The aircraft took off from aircraft-carriers in the sea and from Britain together. Therefore, the British isles became a U.S. aircraft-carrier. Therefore, it deserves to be called a U.S. aircraft-carrier. This is a shame and a humiliation inflicted by the British prime minister on her country. In books and newspapers and officially we will insist on calling it a U.S. aircraft-carrier until we see that it has been liberated and it is no longer an island which carries U.S. aircraft anymore.

That woman got in touch with King Hassan II and told him: I beg your friend Al-Qadhdhafi to save me because I am about to fall, by convincing his people to release the four British detainees and in return I will do him a political service. I cannot release the detained Libyans because of purely legal considerations, but I can do something political in the interest of Libya from now onwards. She did this through doctor, whose name...[Al-Qadhdhafi tries to remember the name] He came to me. King Hassan II telephoned me and conveyed this message and then the doctor and said the same thing [words indistinct] because he was the one who met with Thatcher.

I said alright for the sake of King Hassan and in view of her pleading and her saying that her fall was in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi and that her success was in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi. He could ease matters for me by releasing the four, she pleaded with King Hassan. We Arabs have gallantry and manners. However, we have come to realize in the end that the West is very mean and they are creatures that come somewhere between gorillas and pigs and human beings. In fact, they must not be respected as human beings. They are backward Berbers although they describe us as Berbers when in fact they are the Berbers. It became evident that they have no conventions nor ethics nor logic and cannot understand where right lies and where wrong lies.

However, I asked the people's congresses to release them and so they were released.

See now how this fallen woman has rewarded us. She allowed the Americans to use their bombers to attack us and to attack my house particularly. I mean, the entire operation was intended to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, who had done her this favor. She rewarded him by preparing the most sophisticated planes equipped with lasers which can steer bombs toward their targets.

See the morals of the English! See the morals of the British prime minister! See the decadence! When the aircraft were attacking from the British bases, the despicable king of Jordan was toasting Thatcher. He was in Britain at the time, and he has now crossed to his master, Israel's rabid dog Reagan, to lick his feet. And Reagan scorned him as he scorned Husni Mubarak before him, when he left him waiting for 3 days before seeing him. Reagan — God forbid it from you — was with three of his dogs at the [word indistinct] park, quite indifferent. He left him 2 or 3 days, cut off, then he kindly met him some time, as an insult to the Arabs, to Jordan and the people of Jordan, for its king to be degraded that way.

I ask that today, 11 June, we stage a noisy demonstration in order to spit — God forbid it from you — in the face of the despicable king and send cables to the fraternal people of Jordan and its forces, institutions and the Jordanian Army, its officers and soldiers, through teleprinters and the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in order to denounce Husayn's meeting with Israel's rabid dog Reagan. He shakes his hands while they are still dripping with the blood of our children, martyrs and soldiers.

They are Arabs who no longer have dignity and do not feel shame. They have lost everything and have become pigs. They no longer have dignity, pride or honor. And, indeed, since the occupation of Beirut, since the siege of Beirut and the attack against Beirut in 1982, in such a month the Arab regimes have ended up under the ruins of Beirut. They should have hidden themselves in shame, and the bottom of the earth would have been more appropriate for them than its surface. Since that time we have said that the Arab regimes, the Arab parties and the Arab armies have lost the reason for their existence, and only the Jamahiri [word indistinct] remains. It should officially replace them.

I want to say to the Arab armies and, the Arab revolutionary force, the Arab peoples, the workers, the peasants, the students, the small employees, and all the toilers in the Arab homeland, especially the ones who have weapons in their hands, that their governments have lost the justification for their existence, that their survival only records more shame on the Arab nation, and that the matter is now in their hands and the responsibility rests on their shoulders. They should advance in order to kill off the official Arab regimes who failed in the face of the U.S. raid to meet even at the foreign ministers level. And the Arab kings and presidents failed to hold an extraordinary meeting, while Europe met at all levels until it was able to [words indistinct] which was aborted by the Japanese people. And we greet the Japanese people and the leftist revolutionary force in Japan and ally ourselves with it in our joint struggle against imperialism, in order to defeat imperialism and remove the hegemony from the great people of Japan and remove the hegemony of the big powers, the dirty imperialists, from the world. But the Arab kings and presidents, and even their foreign ministers, failed to meet.

The Arabs looked very shameful to the world. These ministers, these rulers, councils and generals ought to hide themselves in shame and disgrace. The lieutenants, NCOs, troops, youths, the poor, the peasants, the wage-earners, the toiling workers and the junior civil servants must come forward to replace the defeated generals and the submissive puppet rulers.

On this day I make a strong appeal to them, on behalf of the Arab nation and its martyrs, on behalf of its threatened future and great past, to begin organizing their ranks in secret with a view to provoking the explosions that will change the Arab map, bring about Arab unity and ensure the emergence of the great Arab revolutionary progressive force in the Arab land.

This appeal will certainly fall on attentive ears. But the response might not come within a week, a month or even a year. The response to Al-Nasir's calls to us, the eternal and heroic battle of Algiers, the 1958 unity [between Syria and Egypt] and the revolution of 14 July 1958 [in Iraq] came in 1969 with the Al-Fatih Revolution. So I am sure that this appeal will be like an order to all the Arab revolutionary forces, both military and civilian, to begin secretly organizing their ranks in revolutionary committees. A day will come when they will say that the day when we addressed the Arab revolutionary forces was a historic day, 11 June, and the ranks began to be organized on that day. They will say in the future: we began organizing our ranks in response to that call on that remarkable day. For him who expects, tomorrow is near.

In reality, we would like to show the world that we are an oppressed people. In 1911 the Italians attacked us without justification. We were safe in our houses when they came to occupy our soil; they massacred us and took us to Italy. I am now asking on behalf of the thousands of prisoners taken by Italy — where are they now? Where is their [word indistinct]? Where did they bury them? I am asking for the corpses of the thousand of Libyans and I will not drop this matter. In 1977, under orders from the United States, Al-Sadat launched an air attack on our cities, our villages, and our bases. At the beginning of 1986 France attacked us in the south of our country at the Dumah airport; they fought us in Chad. Its forces are still there creating a state of war for us on our southern borders.

European countries go to Africa. They say they have a right to fight on the borders of another African state. What is this nonsense? If France is fighting in Chad, we have a right to fight in Chad. [Word indistinct] In 1986, immediately after the invasion of France, the United States — a superpower — attacked us; Britain attacked us; Italy and Spain lent their facilities. In reality there is the question of thanks to France because it did not allow the aircraft to cross its skies, yet I do not thank France. On the contrary, France is required to justify the immoral and contradictory stand in its permanent seat in the United Nations because it knows that a superpower attacked a small independent state which only had aircraft which will cross its own skies. France should take responsibility for international security as a country which was given a permanent seat on the Security Council after World War II. Its veto immediately informed the Security Council that night that there was a dangerous aggression and that peace in the Mediterranean was threatened. What is this immoral stand by France? From the part of this [word indistinct] we should have informed [word indistinct] we should have said leave your house, there is an attack on your house. Huge aircraft supplied with laser beams are ready to attack your house to destroy you and your family. Italy knew that there was to be an attack against Al-'Aziziyah gate. It was aimed at destroying Al-Qadhdhafi. Spain, France, and Britain knew what the U.S. planes were aiming to do. These people have got no morales. Should we thank them? I will not thank them.

On the contrary, we despise them and we consider that they have no morals.

If the Italian prime minister is, as they say, a socialist and a democrat and a friend to Arabs, and if he is conscientious, why did he not inform me even by telephone and tell me: An attack is planned on your house? The United States will attack. Why did the Spanish prime minister not [warn me] if he has any morals, and since we ate and drank together in the Island of Palma de Majorca, even for the sake of friendship and acquaintanceship?

Perhaps they were considering their own interests. [Word indistinct] They should think about their interests with the Arab nation and with Libya. Billions [currency not specified] earned from Libya by Italian companies. They will be deprived of them. France will be deprived. The NATO West will be deprived. Japan will be deprived. From now on, regarding the clothes in the markets and those you are already wearing, any Libyan who wears clothes made in Japan, Western Europe, or the United States will be wearing the shroud of our martyred sons, the martyrs of our people. If the Libyans are still eating food imported from Western Europe, then they are eating zaqqum [an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit mentioned in the Koran]. Do you know what zaqqum tastes like? It is eaten by the inhabitants of hell. It is zaqqum. Anyone who drinks anything that comes from Europe is drinking ghislin, hell's Ghislin — pus of the infidel.

God be praised, this is a chance to [words indistinct] of Europe. They are the ones who benefit from us. Their companies, their workers, and their unemployment which they put on our shoulders; their deficit budgets which we support with billions. We do not need anything. (?They) have the complex of the space stations and the nuclear stations. What is the matter with you Libyans? What do you have which makes you need these countries? You pay billions to these countries. The U.S. cruisers which they are threatening us with, and the missiles — they cost $1 billion, equivalent to 300 million Libyan dinars. Can you imagine a wall [word indistinct] in a radio studio, in a new building, there are things which we can live without (?if the circumstances necessitated that). [Words indistinct) 300 million, 400 million, 500 million Libyan dinars which can build a number of cruisers like the cruisers with which they threatened your existence let alone your independence. Your existence is threatened by these cruisers. Why are we paying these billions? No reason. I'll tell you now.

We must decide to deprive Western Europe, Japan, and the United States and severely punish them so as to bring them to their knees and make them say: We wish the past days would come back. We beg you, you our Libyan masters, forgive us and forgive our companies. Unemployment has escalated; buy our goods, let our companies operate in your country, sell to us. We have stopped selling them anything. Even the oil. To hell with them, we must not sell it. Anything I want [words indistinct] We can live as we did in the past.

They rail against us and say: We will fight Libya economically and we will punish it and we will stop selling it butter. If there are some bourgeois who have always been submissive and who, after the raids, [words indistinct] and say we are submissive and pledge independence, they and the imperialists may go to hell.

When I go just a few steps into the bourgeois quarter, I find that the people know nothing about butter and cheese from the Netherlands, Denmark, and the EEC and they have never used them.

Why should we pledge the future of the nation and the future of the revolution on the needs of a few bourgeois people, bourgeois men and their wives. The bourgeois used to go out on every occasion and every week to buy a new dress. Let the bourgeois pass [words indistinct] Cuban. Let them pass [words indistinct] America. They brought out about 20 million more Cubans [words indistinct]. Let the dogs go to America.

The bourgeois are dogs. They go along with the stray dogs. The stray dogs eat the remains of the food of the Jews and Christians. The bourgeois among you live on the (?products of the) Europeans. Let him go and live on the (?products of the) Europeans.

By God, I will personally intervene tomorrow to permit any Libyan bourgeois who want to run after the smell of the Jews and

Christians and eat their butter and drink their wine to leave. We will allow him to go. Let them go in a column to the Belgian Embassy which represents U.S. interests or to the other Western embassies. We will allow them to go. [passage indistinct]

Adam and his wife were living in paradise but they did not like it and sought other pleasures. They fell to earth in misery. [Words indistinct] to toil until doomsday.

Libya now is paradise. It has glory and pride. It has been renamed the Great Jamahiriyah after all that glory, because it was subjected to the NATO offensive. NATO [word indistinct] the earth. A small country boldly faced the machine guns. Indeed, the United States (?covered) the Russian missiles; it destroyed them and jammed them. We did not use one missile. We resisted with machine guns. An ordinary soldier, resisting with machine guns.

Can there be greateness more great than this? We faced up to NATO with machine guns. We turned the skies of Tripoli into an inferno. [Words indistinct]

As I have told you, they prepared (?33) planes; only 8 of them remained safe. The others, thanks be to my God who sent soldiers you could not see, fell in squadrons as they came from the sea in the north. Every time, only 7 returned, or 8 or 10. The last raids took place at 2 o'clock at Bab al-'Aziziyah. They told them: You cannot do it. It is hell there. So they dropped their bombs in the sea and went back.

Libya was called great beacuse of this glory, great because it repulsed the attack of NATO and the attack of the United States. The United States, against which the Soviet Union is measuring itself — which one is the strongest? — attacked us by the decision of its president. The Israelis (?told) him: Rid us of Al-Qadhdhafi, the Arabs, Arab unity, and the future of the Arabs. The future of the Arabs must end; only Israel's future must live on. After all this it was imperative for Britain, a great country to agree; even Italy and Spain gave bases to the U.S. fleet in order to carry out its attack on Banghazi. The aircraft-carriers came out from Italian ports and returned to them. (?What was the matter with Italy?) and what is the difference between this and the Grazielli campaign. (?Why did Italy do this?) [Words indistinct] One day we might take thousands of Italians [words indistinct].

Italy destroyed our countries. [Words indistinct]. Germany gave the Israelis (?compensation). They were compensated by Adenauer — Adenaeur was only there yesterday. Nazi Germany never did it; it was the contemporary new Germany which compensated the Jews, the Israelis. It was Germany which helped them to gain strength. [Words indistinct] The Germans compensated them. The Italians must compensate the Libyans otherwise the war between us and them is still on.

We do speak up, whether in Banghazi or Jabal al-Akhdar, and state that we want peace in the Mediterranean, Arab-European interests should be preserved and developed, and cooperation should be developed, but we do not accept having U.S. bases, which hit us, stationed in these countries. The Italian prime minister made a speech and stated that Al-Qadhdhafi had spoken with anger, rancor, and religious fanaticism. Well, Well [words indistinct].

There is no understanding between us and them. As for Italy, (?if it wants) to preserve its interests, we welcome that. However, if it allows U.S. bases on its soil to attack us, we do not accept this. [Words indistinct] They knew at least there was an aggression, and that it was against Al-Qadhdhafi's house. [Words indistinct] We are going to deprive them. We have in the forthcoming economic plan, in the coming period, projects to the value of 12 billion Libyan dinars, that is, $36 billion, of which Europe and Japan must be deprived. All these billions would have gone to Europe. Italian, Spanish, German, British, Japanese, American, Dutch, Belgian and [words indistinct] were going to benefit. All these countries and firms were going to benefit from the $36 billion, which were to be spent on agrarian reform, light industries, heavy industries, oil, gas, exploitation of power stations, education, health, transportation, maritime transport, railways, electronuclear power, and the information and service sectors. For all this we are going to spend $36 billion. All of this would have, undoubtedly, gone to Western Europe, the United States, and Japan had it not been for the U.S. aggression against Libya. The U.S. aggression against Libya, with Europe's collusion, has burned $36 billion which would have gone into the pockets of West Europeans and their firms. We must, however, deprive them. We are the power and we have the power. Who is going to lose? Was it Libyan firms which were going to take $36 billion from Eruope or Europe that was going to take such a sum from us? As for the railway lines, let them not be built! If they have to be built then we will build them ourselves. We will call in China. We will give these billions to the Soviet Union, to Eastern Europe, Austria, Yugoslavia, China and those countries which stood by us. These are the countries to take our billions.

As for Europe we must prohibit everything from it, and — God be thankful, — it was all due to you, the mosque. You know the story of the man who went to pray on the spur of the moment, and found the mosque closed. Originally we had no intention of cooperating with the crusaders, the rancorous and vile Atlanticists. They are our enemies; they are the ones who sow the seeds of all our problems in Africa and in the Arab countries. They have colonized us without justification. They came at dawn in 1911, hitting us with warships while we were in mudhouses in Tripoli, Banghazi and Darnah. [Words indistinct] Is this logical? The Libyan people knows what [words indistinct] in 1911 [words indistinct] even Turkey; it has U.S. bases, and all the U.S. bases were used in this aggression. We must take a stand on this. It is our friend; it is welcome, but you must differentiate between the Italian people, the peoples of West Europe, the American people and the Turkish people, and between the regimes, parties and armies and officials ruling them.

I greet the Italian people, a friendly people. I salute the Spanish people; they staged demonstrations that Arabs could not stage, except in Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia, South Yemen and Syria. Those were the countries where demonstrations were staged, demonstrations of anger and clashes in Tunisia and Jordan. You have seen what the people of Sudan did. Americans were killed in Morocco, Tunisia, and in Sudan. Americans were attacked and killed. Some of them were killed with knives. Italian youths attacked Americans from the Navy, killing one in Naples.

We must realize that we are friends and I am a friend of the Italian people, the people of Lampedusa, Sicily, Pantellaria, and

I hope that those people will be independent and get out of the Atlanticist hegemony, if the Italian state offers Sicily to the hell of America. It is indeed a hell. Nuclear missiles stationed in Sicily! [Words indistinct] We want peace for the people of Sicily, and therefore they must expel the U.S. bases so that they have peace.

We hit and shelled Lampedusa with missiles and destroyed the telecommunications station belonging to the U.S. Sixth Fleet because Lampedusa was used in the aggression against us. The Italian state offered Lampedusa to the Americans and sacrificed the peace of 5,000 Italians, 5,000 Italians because some of them are of Arab origin and are therefore despised. Italy, the Italian state, wants to eliminate the Sicilian people and the peoples of Lampedusa and Pantellaria because those islands are Arab islands and oppressed. That is the cause of the separatist movements in those islands, where there are indeed persecuted people, and the new world war will destroy them because the U.S. bases are stationed in their lands on orders from the Italian state.

We are friends of those peoples. The people of West Germany love us and are with us. You have seen the demonstrations they started. America is very, very much hated. The Germans and the West European peoples hate the Americans even more than [word indistinct] who went to kiss Reagan's shoes, and the other Arabs. We must decide a punishment for them; a punishment for these governments, these parties and regimes, and we must ally ourselves with the peace movement, the new alternative and the Green Movement, and the new democratic people's mass force, the new alternative in Europe. We must ally ourselves with them. We must not help the imperialist institutions because they would get strong at the expense of the masses and the toilers.

You saw the British people and you saw the messages which I received from the American people. An American woman who does not know us, nor we her, contacted me and told me: They will attack you. She said: They will attack on the weekend. I said that this may be propaganda or psychological warfare. She said: I love you and I am sincere and you should take care because they are about to attack your house. I said that that could have been psychological warfare by U.S. intelligence. That was a woman whom we did not know. Look at the messages I received from the United States.

But the military machine — the capitalist class and the party establishment — ruling West Europe should be punished. We should now impose sanctions as we are strong — strong in fighting and strong in our economy. We should put forward to the people's committees in the (?same area) a huge project located between the town of Al-Bayda and the town of Darnah which will take up 100,000 dairy cows. Libya only needs 34,000 dairy cows. This project situated between the two towns will take 100,000 cows. That will yield three times Libya's milk requirement. We will export two-thirds of the output. We will manufacture cheese. [passage indistinct]

It is now a vacuum; there are only seven people living on every square kilometer. The project will produce milk sufficient for the area and for (?Libya). We will export. Each one of you Libyans who [words indistinct] vegetables, parsley, here is the land: Go and cultivate it. Have someone acting on your behalf to market your surplus produce. As for the state's production, this will be exported abroad. All the output of the poultry stations should be exported. Even the cattle stations — each one of you should have cattle, breeding a Maltese goat or a camel or a cow. Even the milk produced by the cattle breeding stations should be exported. We export in order to compensate for the war. The state's capabilities should be used for building arms, factories and strategic matters.

There is no state which distributes its budget, saying take this as a salary, take this as assistance, take this as a grant, take this [words indistinct] tourism, take this to buy [words indistinct], take this to buy an electrically-operated wheelchair because you are handicapped. In New York there are tens of thousands of people who are homeless and live in the streets; they have their babies in the streets. But the money is spent on destroyers and aircraft-carriers. [Word indistinct] the poor people [passage indistinct] the detonation of the atomic bomb. [Words indistinct] to help the poor; the poor (?must) beg (?so that we can have) the atomic bomb. They die in the streets. They live in the sewage tunnels. The state does not care for the individual [words indistinct] but it is (?respected). It can [words indistinct] the Arabs with the Israelis, because they have atomic bombs and aircraft. The Israeli citizen [words indistinct] if you die you die, and if you live you live.

This is your land and you must cultivate it. Also, there is another advantage, for you Libyans. The state will no longer compete against you in the market. The foreigners will no longer compete against you in the market. Fill the market with your own personal products. You farm owners satisfy the needs of your family and bring the surplus products to the market. If there are tourists or others who buy from the markets then they will buy your own products. This is better than marketing the products of a public project — if the latter markets its produce for 5 [currency not specified] and your produce has cost you 10 then the project will sell its produce and take the market from you. No; the public project should export. You should export dates, melons — all these products are in demand. [Passage indistinct] and export it.

The cement factories which we have, their capacity and productive capability do not exist in the Mediterranean states. (?They are idle) and produce little. These should be operating at full capacity and exporting. [Words indistinct]

On the other hand I suggest to you barter: As of the new year [words indistinct] you buy rice. Bring two sacks of wheat and here is a sack of rice. Here are sacks of barley, give me a sack of rice. Give me two sacks of wheat and here is a sack of Farina flour from Australia. [Words indistinct] this should apply even to sugar, tea, cloth, and all imported goods. If you want them, take what is available but through barter. [Words indistinct] as to money, we no longer need it [words indistinct] give me rice to the value of money. [Words indistinct] If your farm or your workshop is producing then you have money. But if you have printed paper from a bank, it is no longer worth anything. [Word indistinct] the one who has a sack of money [words indistinct] I propose this to you in barter and I know that the toilers will be with me in this program. The revolutionaries will also be with me in this program. The bourgeoisie, God willing, will leave tomorrow for the hell of the United States and Western Europe [words indistinct].

All the socialist (?regimes are) with us and have all the capabilities. All Asia, and Africa, are with us. They are all with us, why should we leave them? Cars? If we want to buy cars we buy cars from [word indistinct]. God willing, from any eastern country [words indistinct]. By God they hit us with bombs and we give them (?billions). [Words indistinct] 2 billion Libyan dinars, that is $6 billion (?iron capacity) we used to give to Western companies [words indistinct]. Listen you Europeans, companies: Die of grief and envy! (?Complain) to your governments and spit on Reagan who has sacrificed the interests of Europe — sacrificed these billions in return for his caprice and his wish to dominate the earth and his hatred of the Arabs. We shall present a file on Reagan, we are preparing the documents now. He cannot dispute that he was in the Gestapo, cooperated with Hitler, and participated in killing thousands of Jews. Then in order to conceal this past he went to Hollywood as an actor to represent the Israeli intelligence and he was a Mosad agent at the time. And he is sacrificing the Americans throughout the whole world to satisfy his sick caprices. All the U.S. companies will be deprived of the railways project which cost $6 billion and of the electric power station project which they are competing for. Normally there are stations and not one station. [passage indistinct]

We are punishing them. They saw where their interests are and changed their policies. As for the [word indistinct] Arab regimes, we are telling them in advance that they will definitely collapse. God willing, we will celebrate the collapse of Mubarak every year. The popular revolution is coming. We are instigating it. All the Arab military men, from the ocean to the Gulf, are listening to me. The youths are listening to me. I call on you to rise in a revolution. This is because their regimes have failed and are paralyzed and have brought shame and humiliation on the Arab nation. They must be erased by fire, blood and fire, and not by (?shame). They must understand [passage indistinct].

The Jews must understand that we are with them and we will be their allies against Zionism. They must achieve their rights in their countries, and they should not be thrown into this hell. [Name indistinct] said to them: You Jews must go away immediately and [word indistinct] the state of Israel. [passage indistinct]

Palestine is dangerous, a graveyard, a graveyard for the Jews. It is better if you leave it. We, the Arabs, one day, will close this graveyard because it constitutes a danger to us. Not [word indistinct] you. We are against those who occupied Palestine. The Jews might be the closest people to us. Therefore, we struggle with the Jews to fulfill their rights in any country in the world. [Words indistinct] in Palestine. Palestine is a graveyard. Why do they throw the Jews into the graveyard? The Jews should live in every homeland in which they exist. [Words indistinct] in Palestine the graveyard? [passage indistinct]

Cueta and Melilla are a shame. The Moroccan youth should rise in a revolution in Cueta and Melilla to liberate them from the Spaniards, who allied themselves against us [words indistinct]. They ignored our joint culture, joint interests, and joint history. [sentence indistinct]. The Spanish military pride does not accept the independence of Cueta and Melilla. This means that Moroccan and Arab military have no pride, and accept the occupation of Cueta and Melilla. [sentence indistinct].

If there is one [word indistinct] Arab nation, then tens of aircraft would not have passed over Tangier and in front of the Algerian coast, and over Tunisia, and (?over) Egypt. In fact I am [words indistinct] participated in the aggression against Libya.

How did dozens of aircraft cross between Europe and Arab countries [words indistinct] between Spain and North Africa? [Words indistinct] dozens of aircraft took off. [Passage indistinct] to defend our homes [passage indistinct]. The ruling institution is still the same. [passage indistinct] The Turkish people are friendly people, but the people should now unite and [words indistinct]. I would [words indistinct] the group of [word indistinct] of South Angola, UNITA, a terrorist. It [word indistinct] its president, the free man. [passage indistinct].

Nicaragua comprises independent terrorist groups. America trains and arms terrorist bands and infiltrates them through [word indistinct] to Libya. [passage indistinct]. We should meet and decide the way [word indistinct] with courage. We should present historical examples. There will be a turning point in the history of mankind afterwards. It will not go calmly. If one is strong and one is weak they cannot live together.

Either they are all strong or all weak. Therefore, we are looking for power. We are serious in alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist community so as to strike a balance. We followed neutrality and we did everything for nonalignment and neutrality; obviously neutrality does not provide you with water if the nonalignment organization does not protect its members, what is there in it? What shall we do with it? Seek its blessing? This is a neutral state, it was attacked by a superpower which is in alliance with other superpowers. The nonalignment organization did not provide any protection. Therefore, we have not benefited from nonalignment, then let it go to hell.

We must open the doors of our universities to the students expelled in Jordan, Tunisia or any other Arab country persecuted by their governments because of their participation in demonstrations of wrath against the U.S. invasion. They must come to us by any means, overt or covert. We must give them preference over our sons. They must have priority in our universities and schools. Let them hear this call.

We are responsible for all the persecuted and expelled Arab students. And not just students. Every persecuted Arab can come to our country.

If we are to die then let us die; if the [word indistinct] are determined to kill us, they can kill us because they possess all the means to do so. But we can challenge them. We can stage a heroic battle without precedent.

Our paradise does not belong to (?America) so that it can kill us. We decide [words indistinct]. We must be brave. We are not afraid of anything. [Words indistinct] we do not flee the towns, we do not panic or do anything. If they land on the shores, they will find before them 1 million Libyan fighters and they will inevitably be annihilated. If they fire their missiles, we will give them the opportunity to do so until they run out of missiles and then we will come out to fight them. If it is a matter of sabotage, we will commit acts of sabotage. If they want to destroy the world, then we will destroy the world. If they want to destroy the Mediterranean, we will destroy the Mediterranean.

We will do all that until they realize that this is a nation which should be respected. Negotiations should be held with it and they should abide by their limits. But if they want to attack us [words indistinct] we must bring on their ruination.

We must live in the world in respect. If we know that we live persecuted and without respect, then we must destroy this world. Let it go to hell. We must depart this world quickly but like martyrs.

The Libyan citizen who has any sense of patriotism thinks of how to work the land and live off it. Brokerage and trickery [word indistinct] are no longer acceptable. A day might come when [words indistinct]. The Jabal al-Akhdar area is a heaven. All these oases are paradises. The great artificial river, God willing, will be completed. God willing, production of the huge 4 meter radius pipes will begin in September. We have laid the cornerstone of the plant in Brikah. God willing, it will begin production next September. After that, God willing, the water will reach the spacious areas covered by the first stage. Probably after 2 years from that the second stage will be completed. Then we will have paradise and we will not need anything from abroad. We can dispense with all of them.

I have forgotten to mention Greece. Greece is a friendly country. It has a European government that has taken a stand better than that of any Arab country, and has been punished. They give to Italy, France, Germany, Britain and America but they deprive Greece. If the Greek bid is 20 and the Western companies' bids are 15 [units not specified], we must accept the Greek bid even if it is 20. Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria are all European countries.

The attitude of Greece was (?great) and at the popular level as well. This is the reason which made us refrain from hitting the island of Crete in fact — the Americans are in Crete. We did not hit it like we did Lampedusa, where the Italians are. We did not hit it because it is not right to kill its people for the sake of the American criminals. God willing, in 2 years' time Greece will leave NATO and expel the U.S. bases. Greece gave an example that should be followed. All the countries of Western Europe should expel the U.S. bases. If they decide to stay within NATO they are free to do so — that will entail special arrangements which are privately theirs. As for the U.S. aggression being launched from the territory of a particular country, and as for U.S. aircraft taking off from a particular country, then this means that that country launched the aggression — it is as if Italy itself or Spain itself had actually launched an aggression against us.

As for someone who died in the Gulf who was a sailor or a pilot, or someone who happened to be at his post when a bomb fell on him, or someone who has 4 wives and 1000 goats [words indistinct] — how can you compare these people? How can you compare a sailor in the navy who has nothing but his salary — he is poor and was martyred for the sake of Libya — he was martyred [words indistinct], and a capitalist who got rich with the money of the Libyans in an illicit way. Poor men do not marry many wives. [Words indistinct] and steal from the Libyan budget to get married — his wife is the wife of all Libyans [words indistinct].

The Egyptian attitude, of course, which should be taken into consideration, is worse. The Egyptian Government should understand that it went beyond its limit. In 1977 it attacked us by order of the United States and it has now joined their ranks. If the United States attacks us, Egypt attacks us: What is the difference between Egypt and the United States in this case? The agent Egyptian regime recognized the enemy. Their spies came with aircraft guiding instruments. Is this not, by God, [words indistinct]. Let the Egyptian brothers, the Egyptian people, hear what I am saying. [Words indistinct] Your government sent spies, one by one, carrying instruments for guiding aircraft into Libyan territory. Did we do it? Did we send a Libyan with instruments for guiding aircraft, a Libyan spy, to Egypt? The Libyans who went to Egypt went to liquidate Libyans. Libyans against Libyans. It does not concern the Egyptians. We continue with this and this is the resolution of the Libyan people. Each people is free to (?liquidate) its enemies. Did we, dear Egyptian brothers, send Libyan spies with instruments and ask them to spy on Egypt in the interest of the U.S., Russia, or Libya? We did not. Look at your government, it sent Egyptian spies to be executed and to be sacrificed — them and their families — in order to implement U.S. orders.

The U.S. maneuvers carried out in Egyptian territory were applied to Libya and Egypt. This is in fact a state, a regime, which has exceeded the limit and has become a danger to our security and the future of the Arab nation. This should be taken into consideration by the entire Arab nation and by Libyans in particular. Since the issue of terrorism is on the agenda of the world, let Egypt then train the terrorists, let the United States train terrorists, let Britain protect the terrorists, and let Germany protect the terrorists. They protect them [words indistinct] Those who are responsible fr the explosions in Syria are the Muslim brothers trained in West Germany, in the United States, and in Britain. The ones we caught in the building said the attack was against Bab al-'Aziziyah. Rasberry! What is Bab al-'Aziziyah? Did they attack Bab al-'Aziziyah? They were (?hiding) in a building and then one of them came and informed on the others and we caught them. Where did they train? Where did they get the weapons from? They were trained in Britain, trained in America. All right, since any place from which terrorists set out should be attacked, we will attack, with our own means, any traitor to the revolutionary Arab regimes who trains in any state. We do not have an aircraft-carrier but we do have suicide (?teams). So, let them know that there is mutual deterrence and that nothing is useful but recognition of the rights of others and sitting down with them to end the problems so that the world may live in peace.

If they had the power and could strike without anyone striking at them, then they would continue and control the world. I have not reached the point of saying to you: That is it, we must convene the emergency Basic People's Congresses and we must decide the way by which we die and live. This point might come. It depends on what these vile and dirty persons will do. The picture might not be as bad as that. I have drawn the worst picture. The way we die — this is what we should decide. But death might be to the United States and not us. We might live victoriously, as Vietnam and its people were victorious. We might fight the United States for tens of years. But we have to forget things like seaports, airports, power stations, factories, and coastal bases. They can destroy all these things with their missiles. But we can hit the United States; we can smash its mouth; we can exhaust it; and we can make it see reason. A war like this might end with the unity of the Arab nation — a revolutionary Jamahiri unity — and the United States will lose completely.

We are uniting the Arab nation. If the United States helps us in uniting the Arab nation, then this unity will be a friend to the United States. If the USSR is the one who helps to unite the Arab nation, then this unity will be a friend to the USSR. Our enemy is whoever stops the establishment of our unity. We will unite in spite of our enemy, and all our enemies will lose.

It might happen. I do not like — in fact no one likes — war. I know its effects, especially with a superpower like this. Someone might say: He is asking and looking for war. Never. This is not bravery. Declaring war is not bravery. Bravery is standing firm in a war when it is declared and forced on you, and by accepting it when it is forced on you and by not escaping from it. Any coward can declare war. Bravery is not in guaranteeing the end of the war and in bragging and saying: We will be victorious. Bravery is presenting all the possibilities to the fighters. Victory or defeat will depend on their bravery and resources.

I hope that no war will occur in the whole world or in the Mediterranean, and no world war will occur. I know that a world war would be a disaster. I do not hope for war with a superpower. Is it reasonable for a small country to seek war with a superpower? But if they try to humiliate us, then we should fight them. We fight them and we forget everything. We forget our lives as a whole and accept martyrdom, and we will be victorious. After that we will live again.

The aircraft carriers cannot enter the desert. Their field of action is limited. If they strike with missiles, a missile might go astray in a mountain, valley, desert, or in one of our sand hills and it might not even explode — any missiles, even an intercontinental one.

Suppose the United States has a free hand in the world and is perpetrating all these trivialities. The maximum it can provide could be contained. When the United States lands on the coast it should be burned; its soldiers should become roasted sheep — and eating them afterward is permitted. If it wants to annihilate us let it annihilate us [words indistinct]. They plotted against us and they attacked our homes. If we had had aircraft which could reach New York on 15 April we would not have hesitated to attack London and New York; but we did not have aircraft carriers or [word indistinct] bases. Not because we do not deserve [word indistinct], no, because we are a small country and we have certain capabilities.

The Arab nation should have replied with war against the United States and Britain. It should have boycotted the United States and Britain. The cowardly rulers failed to take this positive action. But they have determined their own end by this stance at the hand of their army, their youth, and their peoples [words indistinct]. Our leadership of the Arab revolution as I have told you and told the Arab masses, our resistance against imperialism [word indistinct] with blood and nothing after that. [Words indistinct] on the personal and public levels more than this attack. Never before throughout world history has the official state residence of a person's home been attacked by a superpower state. [Words indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi's home should be bombarded. Right, how did you leave your homes? I have only one house and they thought that they had destroyed it. They turned all their bombs into smoke. [Words indistinct] the 2d month of 1986, and especially made it for Al-Qadhdhafi. [Passage indistinct] made in the 2d month of 86, they brought it from Britain and dropped it by plane on Al-'Aziziyah gate. They were made especially for this purpose. May God defeat them, and God's hand is stronger than theirs. Their bombs turned into smoke. Even the soldiers who were guarding me were standing all about and were fighting on top of buildings, they were brave and they were not hit by any shrapnel. One cut his tongue that is all — a soldier. Two heavy bombs exploded, one in front of him and one behind him. Even the barrack where they were was bombed. You wouldn't believe anyone could still be alive if you had seen it. He cut his tongue, that is all. This is only [words indistinct] but surely there is a bomb which in fact exploded. But the angels are stronger than the United States and than all this fury.

This may be mere talk, but on the other hand, it may be that history, the future [words indistinct]. In April 1805 no one could have thought that the battle will be fought again with the same warships and the same navy against the same country in 1986. Imagine! After nearly 200 years. They attacked us in April in Darnah with their warships. They brought someone called Ahmad Karamanli from Egypt — a nobody — and declared in Darnah that he had become the ruler of Libya. When Darnah resisted them, they were slaughtered when they landed on the coast [words indistinct]. During April and May they occupied Darnah and declared Karamanli the ruler, and he handed them 200 American prisoners of war in Tripoli where they were captured.

But in May, help for Darnah came from various parts of Libya. The battle was waged and after 11 days they were defeated. Karamanli the shameless ran to Darnah harbor to beg (Eaton), the commander of the U.S. campaign, to evacuate him with the rest. He said to (Eaton): Did I not bring you the Arabs who killed (?the Americans)? Did I not bring you agents? Did I not hand Darnah and Libya over to you? Did I not make it easy for you to enter Libya [words indistinct]? The American commander replied: I have no time for you. Then one of their soldiers [words indistinct] the supplies. A month earlier Karamanli was the ruler over all Libya [words indistinct]. The bourgeoisie and the agents wanted the same thing and asked to be saved: Save us! How can you leave us behind? The Americans said that they would save their soldiers first. They left them to be captured by the Arabs and left them at the mercy of the Arabs [words indistinct].

This the fate of those who cooperate with the United States. Look! About 200 years later the aggression is repeated. Go back to what I told you in Darnah on 11 June 1977. I do not want to say something that you do not take in and understand. We should appreciate our responsibility. This is our destiny. We want the well-being of ourselves and the well-being of mankind. We want to liberate ourselves and live in peace and security on our land.

There were children — imagine, our children were asleep in their homes and they did not know that while they slept modern aircraft equipped with lasers and the biggest bombs came to hit the children while they were asleep. The children were in a deep sleep and were asleep beside their mothers but they did not know that there were aircraft in the air — that destruction was on its way. These dogs are still using the excuse that we are terrorists. Are we terrorists? We defend Palestine, our land, and our freedom. On the contrary, we give our money to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance so that they can escalate their operations. Any European state which recognizes the Israeli enemy should pay the price because Israel is our enemy. Wherever the Palestinians go, the enemy is in pursuit.

The Palestinians have a right to resist in every field. (?Wherever there is a Zionist presence) it should be resisted. The Israelis [words indistinct]. We hit wherever there is a Zionist presence.

Yes, he is an enemy occupying my land. [Words indistinct] the Palestinian people are an oppressed people. Why do they not [words indistinct]. Because they are spiteful and crusaders and antisemitic. The Arabs are semitic. Europe is antisemitic. The parties and parliamentary establishments and capitalism of Europe are antisemitic and anti-Islam and very hateful. They adopt the American attitude and do not adopt the Palestinian attitude. The Palestinians are an oppressed people. [Words indistinct] The struggle goes on and, God willing, we await [words indistinct].

[Video shows Al-Qadhdhafi, wearing a military uniform, seated behind two microphones throughout the speech. Speaking in colloquial Arabic, Al-Qadhdhafi refers from time to time to a stack of papers in front of him. He occasionally shifts position behind the microphones causing poor audio reception. The broadcast was in black and white throughout]

Demonstrations Held, Effigies Burned

LD112222 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Immediately after the brother leader of the revolution addressed his important speech to the Libyan Arab masses and the masses of the Arab nation, huge popular demonstrations took place on the streets in various municipalities throughout the Jamahiriyah.

In the municipality of Tripoli, thousands of people gathered in a demonstration in Green Square, where effigies representing the traitor Husayn and the two child murderers, Reagan and Thatcher, were burned. The Arab ambassadors participated in this mass demonstration, where they were handed protest notes from the gathered masses.

[Video shows blurred pictures of mass demonstration in Tripoli showing large numbers of Libyans shouting slogans; the video is accompanied by someone shouting slogans which are indistinct]

'Mammoth Marches' Continue

NC120703 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The great popular celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of American bases from Libyan Arab soil are continuing in towns throughout the Great Jamahiriyah with various sectors of the population taking part.

In Tripoli, the masses of the people's congresses, along with students and producers, staged mammoth marches last night in the city's Green Square in support of the important speech delivered by the brother leader to the Libyan Arab and Arab people on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases.

A number of speeches and statements were made during the marches, which converged in the Green Square. They condemned the shameful visit that the agent King Husayn paid to the American Black House, and his humiliating kiss of the hand of his master, the rabid dog and Mosad agent, Reagan, whose hand drips with the blood of martyrs. The statements called on the Arab masses of Jordan to revolt and topple the agent King Husayn in order to rid Jordan of its agent regime and to liberate Palestine. The masses also burned effigies of agent King Husayn and the rabid dog and Mosad agent, Reagan.

The masses handed copies of cables which protested and condemned this visit to Arab ambassadors attending the festivities in the Green Square.

Moroccan Group Joins in Anniversary

LD111124 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jun (JANA) — Members of the large delegation of the Moroccan people who are now visiting the Great Jamahiriyah have participated, in a big gesture of solidarity, with their brothers the Arab people in the eastern part of the African Arab Union in the popular celebrations which began in Tripoli yesterday evening marking the start of the festivities of the 16th anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. imperialist bases from the homeland.

The members of the Moroccan delegation at this solidarity meeting held high the pictures of the brother leader of the revolution and King Hassan II and the flags of the African Arab Union. They also joined their brothers in the eastern part of the union in cheering for the revolution and for the long life of the leader of the revolution, King Hassan II, and the union. They chanted slogans of defiance and of determination to rout U.S. imperialism and realize comprehensive Arab unity.

The masses and members of the fraternal Arab Moroccan delegation chanted "down with America" and "one people from Marrakesh to Bahrain" and "No to capitulationist solutions; Palestine is Arab."

The fraternal Moroccan delegation which arrived in Tripoli 2 days ago to join their brothers in the eastern part in their celebrations of the anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. imperialist bases also comprises a brass band; a modern musical group; a theatrical company; and basketball, football, table tennis, and power-games teams, in addition to an exhibition of crafts and a Libyan-Moroccan fashion show. The delegation also includes a number of fraternal Moroccan responsible officials, supervisors, teachers, and leaders of sports and artistic groups.

KUNA: USSR Bases Hinge on 'Clear' European Stand

LD121232 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1113 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun KUNA — KUNA learned today from reliable European sources that Libya is awaiting a clear stand from America's West European allies in NATO regarding their relations with Libya in the aftermath of the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah in mid-April.

In indirect contacts with the Europeans, Libya has expressed its readiness to declare its neutrality in the Mediterranean basin provided the U.S.'s European allies issue a pledge, even secretly, not to help the United States in any future operation against Libya and to officially prevent the United States from using NATO bases in Europe in any military moves against the Jamahiriyah.

The sources added that Libya has fixed a specific period for acquainting the European countries with this solution which is based upon implicit pledges by both sides providing for Libya's declaration of neutrality in return for European prevention of any operations against Libyan territory and that should the European countries disregard this attitude, Libya will very shortly officially declare its granting to the USSR of major military bases throughout the Libyan Jamahiriyah, particularly on the shores facing Europe.

The sources said that Libya has already reached full agreement with the USSR in this regard following a study of the matter from all political and strategic aspects. All that remains, the sources revealed, is to implement this agreement within a short time in the event Western Europe insists on sitting on the fence and on watching the Libyan-U.S. confrontation and acts according to the wishes of their major ally, Washington.

What disturbs the Libyan authorities most now is the absence of U.S. naval units in the Mediterranean particularly from the waters close to Libya, and the imposition of a complete blackout on the news of the movements of the Soviet naval vessels after 15 April, which the Libyans fear indicates that the West Europeans have pledged to Washington to undertake certain military commitments against Libya instead of the United States.

In view of this, Tripoli will wait for a specific period — not to exceed 2 months from now — for the European countries to declare their official stands concerning the normalization of conditions in the Mediterranean and their official commitment not to escalate the situation in the region militarily.

A high-ranking Soviet political and military delegation is expected to arrive in Tripoli shortly to discuss with Libyan officials the question of the tension in the Mediterranean in the wake of major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit to Moscow 2 weeks ago when he and the Soviet leadership discussed all of the region's problems resulting from the U.S. aggression.

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Airs 'Text' of Mengistu Speech to WPC

EA101724 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, at 7 June World Peace Council seminar held in Addis Ababa — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the period during which this international seminar has been organized is uniquely historic. Inter-state relations have became more complex than ever. Today, inasmuch as imperialism has turned might into a political weapon, events have reached a very critical stage. Some states of the capitalist world in particular have intensified state terrorism, thus plunging the world into very critical tension. As a result of the intensification of the arms race, this has become a very dangerous period in which nuclear war threatens the survival of mankind. The situation we are now in is not only disheartening, but tense and complicated. On the one hand billions of dollars are wasted on producing arms that can wipe mankind off the face of the earth, while on the other millions of people face poverty, ignorance, starvation, and disease. People throughout the developing world are suffering, shackled by the chains of backwardness.

Comrades, the Ethiopian people have won many victories over the past 11 years of their struggle and have now become the beneficiaries of its outcome. Everything possible is being done to free our people from backwardness. Nevertheless, it will be recalled that as a result of the adverse climatic conditions affecting our country, our people were faced with famine and suffered greatly. Nonetheless, inasmuch as our party, revolutionary government, and all the people of Ethiopia gave priority to concentrating on this task of saving life, the problem has at least been alleviated, if not completely solved. The vast assistance rendered by the international community, humanitarian agencies, and governments toward the efforts to contain the problem and register a positive result must be noted here.

The resettlement program, namely the task of resettling people in fertile areas of the country so as to find a lasting solution to the drought, is showing encouraging results. Satisfactory work is also being done on the villagization program aimed at ending the diffused rural life of the people and creating conditions conducive to their development and community life. Contrary to what the enemies of our revolution and unity are saying, these steps are not being taken haphazardly or against the wishes of the people, but as part of our 10-year plan to create conditions conducive to attaining a higher level of development. Even in the initial stage they are now in, their benefits are already apparent.

The other major task we have embarked on side by side with the efforts to effect development is the formation of a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Constitution that is being further developed through the direct participation of our people lays the principal foundation for the major goal of making the working people the wielders of power. In general, on the one hand we are safeguarding our revolution, in this respect making great scarifices to ward off the aggression of the enemies of our unity and independence; while on the other hand we are intensifying the struggle to implement socialism in Ethiopia.

Imperialism has not stopped at just intensifying the arms race. It is muddying the peaceful process of international relations by carrying out aggression against countries and people who stand for freedom and justice, imposing economic sanctions, waging anti-people propaganda, and in general by making strength its main political system. The ugly and shameful actions imperialism and its cohorts carried out even this year, a year designated International Peace Year, are many. Truly, what meaning can one give to work aimed at diminishing peace during this Peace Year, when the majority of the world community is making great efforts to create conditions conducive to peace? Imperialism is carrying out direct military aggression against small states in defiance of the national independence of people and inviolability of government. The recent arrogant act of aggression it carried out against the independent African state of Libya should be mentioned here. This (?criminal) act encouraged the South African racists to carry out attacks on the independent African states of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. This naked aggression has revealed that the unjust hand of U.S. imperialism and the South African racists is interwined.

Unless this destructive action is stopped in time, will it be possible to say that the independence of African or other developing nations is guaranteed?

On the other hand it is clear that military exercises being carried out in every corner [of the world] have a covert mission other than military training and testing of capabilities. It is understood that the aim of military exercises carried out in coordination by governments allied with the crest of imperialism, is to destabilize governments that stand for the protection of world peace and the prosperity of their people.

In addition to this, the imperialists have refused to accept the calls for peace from the socialist community and the USSR in particular. They are intensifying the arms race by not endorsing treaties agreed upon earlier, such as SALT II, carrying out new and modern nuclear weapons tests, and taking actual steps in their space war programs which require the expenditure of billions of dollars. On the other hand, the USSR, through Comrade Gorbachev, has put forward various proposals conducive to arms reduction and the blossoming of peace. The proposals have gained acceptance from many governments. The majority of the world community has expressed its support. I would like to take this opportunity to express our support and greater admiration for the various peace proposals put forward by the USSR. [applause]

As we know, developing nations face a variety of different problems, and they stem from different reasons. Various plots against them prevent them from becoming self-sufficient and keep them dependent for ages. In addition, they suffer from man-made and natural disasters. What is most distressing is that their basic development infrastructure and their technological capability which could have helped them to contain famine caused by adverse climatic changes is very weak. The tragic conditions seen in the last 10 years, particularly in Africa, serves as evidence.

It is known that in the eastern and western regions of our country, both affected by drought, there is land favorable for development and enough rivers and sources of energy. But others have the technology and capital needed to exploit these natural resources properly and eliminate the problems. It is because of this that the assistance and aid of others is required in order to free ourselves from such problems and change the socioeconomic lives of the people.

Poor countries are being hurt as a result of international economic chaos. The huge amount of capital the monopolists repatriate to their countries in the form of profits has made even those people suffering from drought and poverty vulnerable to deplorable exploitation. During the period between 1975 and 1985 alone, when economic conditions worsened, Western creditors collected $900 billion from the developing world in the form of loans and interest repayment. Within the past 5 years the loan interest payments of the developing world have increased to $235 billion.

The other economic problem facing the developing nations is the burden of loss levelled on them by unbalanced world trade. As the every-increasing cost of industrial products cannot be met through the sale of our declining raw material resources, this has put a great deal of pressure on our development. It has been impossible to march forward in the face of this trade exchange system that favors the developed nations. The only solution is to struggle for the implementation of an international economic order in its totality.

Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue with her contribution toward attaining universal international peace and development, which she does not see separately from her national efforts to secure a better life for her own people. She will resolutely stand with all those forces standing for peace, national independence, justice, and equality. She will make efforts to give all possible material support to the South Africa liberation fighters who are carrying out a struggle, full of sacrifices, to eliminate the apartheid system. The language the Pretoria racists understand cannot be peace. Hence, patriotic forces, all democratic and peace-loving governments,and the world community should increase their concrete support for the ANC and SWAPO.

I take this opportunity to express our strong support for widespread peace in the Middle East, respect for the right of the Palestinian people to their independence, for the struggle of the people of El Salvador, and for the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and the revolution in Afghanistan.

In conclusion I express a sincere desire, on behalf of the broad masses of Ethiopia, party, and government and on my own behalf for the success of this seminar [applause]. The struggle of the forces of peace will be victorious. Thank you. [applause]

Trade Minister Visits USSR; Agreement Signed

EA102002 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In line with the existing trade relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, a protocol agreement to facilitate the import and export of goods and on their prices was signed in Moscow recently. The agreement was signed following the visit of a 5-man Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Wollie Chekol, Member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of external trade, to the Soviet Union where they held talks and negotiations with Soviet comrades on the existing trade relations between the two friendly countries. They also held detailed discussions on the goods which Ethiopia exports and imports from the Soviet Union.

On arrival in Addis Ababa today, Comrade Wollie said at Bole international airport that the agreement which will remain in force until 1990, covers both prices and the supply of goods. He added that it incorporates the 1986 protocol agreement and will further enhance the trade relations existing between the two countries.

Comrade Wollie explained that Ethiopia will import on loan goods worth 75 million birr and that the revenue acquired from the sale will be used to finance Soviet projects within our country. Comrade Wollie said that the trade talks held by the Ethiopian delegation during its stay in Moscow were satisfactory and were held in an atmosphere of understanding.

SOMALIA

President Siad Barre Interviewed on Arab Unity

JN120832 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (QNA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has emphasized the importance of holding the expected Arab summit and called for finding solutions to Arab differences in order to achieve unity of Arab ranks and to confront dangers that might be posed to the Arab homeland.

In a statement published in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* here today, Barre also stressed the importance of work to realize the unity of the Palestinian resistance factions. He said that the external dangers surrounding the Palestinian action are serious and ramified and require that political unity among these factions be achieved to regain the Palestinian people's national rights.

In his statement, Barre called for a halt to the Iraq-Iran war. He said this destructive war has exceeded all limits and that efforts should be made to immediately stop it. He pointed out that other groups are working to feed this war to market their military products.

He pointed out that insecurity and instability are the most important problems of African security. He said that Somalia calls for security and peace in the region and endeavors to establish good neighborly relations with neighboring countries.

Refuses U.S. Bases

JN121002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (WAKH) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has asserted that Somalia has no intention to give the United States bases on its territory and that facilities are given to the U.S. bases [as received] within reasonable limits. He described Somali-Soviet relations as being less than normal despite the presence of diplomatic representation.

Barre explained that the Soviet stand toward supporting Ethiopia does not encourage Somalia to take any step toward improving relations with the Soviets. He expressed his hope that the coming phase would witness some development in relations with Moscow.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* issued here today, which Barre gave to the paper's correspondent in Riyadh where he is currently being treated for injuries sustained in a car accident, the Somali president attributed the reasons for the problems facing the Horn of Africa to the lack of both security and stability, the persecution of ethnic minorities, and lotting the lands of peoples in the Horn of Africa.

Barre asserted that Somalia's only demand is peace and security for all peoples in the Horn of Africa as well as a call for peace through dialogue and the employment of national considerations that stem from the region's interests.

The Somali president warned that in the absence of solutions to the problems of the Horn of Africa, the conflict will break out once again in the region and wars and fighting will continue among its countries. This will yield negative results in the economic and social fields and will be a pretext for external interference that introduces ideologies alien to African traditions.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Nigeria's Akinyemi

AB111222 Dakar PANA in French 1117 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Nigeria's external affairs minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, announced in Brazzaville on Tuesday that a cooperation agreement will be signed soon between Congo and Nigeria.

Mr Akinyemi, who held talks with Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, added that his Nigerian colleague for national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu, will arrive in Congo in 2 weeks' time to sign this agreement.

The talks between the chief of Nigerian foreign affairs and President Sassou-Nguesso were mainly dominated by the Chadian crisis. The Congolese head of state, who has been mandated by the OAU to find a negotiated solution to the crisis, attempted to bring together on 28 March, Chadian President Hissein Habre and GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) leader Goukouni Oueddei. This meeting, which should have been held at Loubomo, did not take place because of the GUNT leader's absence. Only Hissein Habre came to the Congolese capital.

Receives Romanian Foreign Minister

AU051937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 5/6/1986 — The chairman of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, President of the People's Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, received in Brazzaville Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who paid a visit to the People's Republic of Congo. On the occasion, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso were conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm and cordial message of friendship, as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people.

Thanking, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed from himself and Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso heartiest friendly greetings and warm wishes of good health, prosperity, and fresh and ever greater accomplishments in leading the friendly Romanian people on the path to building the multilaterally developed socialist society, in the actions unfolded on an international plane to the benefit of peace, collaboration, and understanding in the world.

During the talk they approached questions of further development of the Romanian-Congolese relations of collaboration, especially of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges, in the spirit of the summit understandings of the provisions in the treaty of friendship and collaboration which the two party and state leaders signed in Bucharest in May 1985. The two countries' will was reiterated to ever more closely collaborate so as to contribute to their settlement in the peoples' interests of all nations' freedom and independence of the cause of detente and peace in the world.

The Romanian foreign minister had talks with Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

They discussed the modalities of intensifying the development of the Romanian-Congolese relations of friendship and collaboration, especially of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation. The two ministers also [passage indistinct].

ZAIRE

Congolese Envoy Delivers Message to Mobutu on Bolobo

AB120857 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1736 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received Congolese Ambassador Alexis Okoi on Wednesday at Nsele. The ambassador delivered a message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the contents of which were not disclosed. It is, however, believed that the Bolobo incident, during which two Zairian citizens lost their lives, was the main issue discussed at the meeting.

In fact last Tuesday, Congolese soldiers opened fire on a Zairian river patrol patrolling in Zaire River, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others. As is expected, the Zairian authorities are waiting for an explanation from their Congolese counterparts on this serious incident and it is strongly hoped that it will be the last of such incidents. There is a need for constant vigilance on the part of both countries to avoid situations of conflict.

The Congolese ambassador disclosed to the press that it was not the first armed incident, and that the current enquiry would make it possible to find the cause, and that the necessary steps would be taken by the authorities concerned after the investigations to prevent [words indistinct]. The Congolese diplomat did not give the press the official version of his government's [words indistinct] to wait for the end of the enquiry.

BENIN

Head of Cuban Delegation Speaks to Press on Visit

AB110946 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] There is a perfect identity of views between the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] and the Communist Party of Cuba. The Cuban delegation, which arrived in our country on 20 May, has acquainted itself with the political, economic, and sociocultural realities of our country. The delegation, led by Comrade Jorge Valdes, visited our six provinces and met with the various politico-administrative authorities of the localities it visited, held working sessions with the various commissions of the Central Committee of the PRPB, and was received in audience by our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou.

At the end of this visit which was full of lessons, the leader of the Cuban delegation took stock of his 21-day stay in our country. Comrade Jorge Valdes first of all gives us the context of this visit to the People's Republic of Benin.

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into French translation] [Valdes] Our visit to Benin falls within the framework of an exchange of experiences between our two parties. Within this context, we had the opportunity to hold many working sessions and discussions with certain leading officials and certain groups of the Central Committee and finally, we reviewed many national issues. Yesterday evening, we rounded off this visit to Benin with a meeting with a Beninese delegation. During this meeting, we exchanged experiences of our two parties and we are leaving here with a very good impression of the talks we had and the welcome accorded us here by the Beninese people. We can also say that the Beninese authorities devoted a remarkable amount of attention to our delegation.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade, you held talks with local officials of the party in the various provinces and with the various commissions of the Central Committee on the activities and operations of our respective parties as well as on the priority objectives in the efforts toward development. According to you, what type of relations must be promoted between our two parties, that is the PRPB and the Communist Party of Cuba?

[Valdes] As I said earlier, we have already met with all the commissions of the Central Committee and all the provisional secretariats of the party. We held thorough talks with each of these bodies. We feel that the relations will continue to be excellent between our two parties. The visit also made it possible for both sides to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the functioning of the PRPB and the Communist Party of Cuba.

[Reporter] During this very important visit to our country, Benin, you were granted an audience by our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou. What did you talk about and what have you retained from the talks?

[Valdes] The talks were (?direct) during which we examined above all the relations between our two parties. We also spoke of (?the strengthening) of these relations as well as the identical views between them. (?The talks took place) in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. We used the opportunity to convey to President Kerekou the fraternal greetings of his friend Fidel Castro. Lastly, we are bringing back the personal greetings of President Mathieu Kerekou as well as those of the Beninese people at large to the Cuban people and leadership. [end recording]

GHANA

Accra Radio Announces PNDC Cabinet Reshuffle

AB111920 Accra Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The PNDC has announced changes in the portfolios of secretaries.

Secretary for Agriculture	Commodore Steve Obimpe
Secretary for Labor and Social Welfare	W.H. Yeboah
Secretary for Youth and Sports	Ato Auston
Secretary for Health	Air Commodore S.W.K. Klutse
Secretary in Charge of Chieftaincy Secretariat	E.G. Tanoh
The others are:	
Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources	George Adamu
Secretary for Western Region	Colonel W.A. Thomson
Secretary for Volta Region	Richard Seglah
Secretary for Ashanti Region	Colonel Osei Owusu
Secretary for Greater Accra	Madam Selina Taylor

An official statement in Accra this evening said Dr Don-Arthur and Dr I.K. Adjei-Maafo have been posted to the PNDC Secretariat. It said Mrs Aanaa Enin, PNDC member, continues to hold temporary responsibility for the Ministry of Education during the leave of absence of Miss Joyce Aryee on medical grounds.

Postings of deputy secretaries have also been announced. They are:

Deputy Secretary for Fuel and Power	Mrs Theresa Owusu
Deputy Secretary for Industries	Martin Amidu
Deputy Secretary for Western Region	(A.N.K. Amoako)

Meanwhile, the PNDC has accepted the resignation of five secretaries:

Mr S. Takyi	Chieftaincy Secretariat
Colonel A.K. Mable	PNDC Secretariat
Major Amarkai Amarteifio	Youth and Sports
R.G.A. Renner	Lands and Natural Resources
Asare Sawiri	PNDC Secretariat

The PNDC has also made the following appointments:

E.A. Sai, acting chief director, office of the PNDC, becomes head of the Civil Service and secretary to the Committee of Secretaries with the rank of PNDC secretary.

Mr G.K. Sakyi, head of the Civil Service becomes member secretary of the National Economic Commission with the rank of PNDC secretary. These appointments and postings take immediate effect.

LIBERIA

Johnson-Sirleaf Appeals to U.S. for Support

AB111145 Dakar PANA in English 1023 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 11 June (LINA/PANA) — Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, an executive member of the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) has appealed to the United States to "work quickly to see democracy work in Liberia."

She said the United States as a "strong ally" of Liberia which she said has influence over the country, should "use its position for democracy" [word indistinct] prevail in the country.

Speaking at a press conference Monday at the opposition Unity Party (UP) Headquarters on Buchanan Street in Monrovia, Mrs Sirleaf said she shared the views expressed in a statement on the release of political prisoners of opposition parties read at the press conference by LAP standard bearer, Mr Jackson Fiah Doe (no relation to President Samuel Doe).

The opposition statement said it was convinced that Americans were beginning to understand that in the years ahead, the maintenance and security of "our bilateral interest lie not in the ability of a single man in power to subdue his political opponents by force, but in the strength of the collective will of the citizens."

The opposition observed that the "political crisis" in Liberia was becoming increasingly complicated by the performance of the current U.S. Administration's policy towards the country.

The statement said "the Reagan administration's policy is not based on supporting clearly defined indicators of democracy at work but on a standard of who can brutally control and repress the democratic aspirations of the Liberian people."

MALI

Bamako Radio Notes Association Formed With USSR

AB101705 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Mali-USSR Association was formed 2 months ago to promote and to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. These relations have existed for 25 years now and this association will work toward the strengthening of the traditional links existing between our two countries. It will also help to promote mutual understanding between our two countries — an understanding which guarantees peace and harmony. Since our country attained national independence in 1960, the Soviet Union has shown constant support and friendship for our country. This is an undeniable fact. Since then, it has figured among Mali's best friends.

SENEGAL

Ndiaye Resigns From National Assembly, PDS

AB102150 Dakar PANA in French 1410 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 10 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA) — "If you no longer know where to go, return to where you came from." It is with these words spoken by Lamine Gueye (the first speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal) that Fada Ndiaye, 51, explained his double resignation from the National Assembly and the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) which is headed by Abdoulaye Wade.

Considered the "second in power" in the PDS, the main Senegalese opposition party, Mr Ndiaye has been deputy since 1978.

In an interview published by the Senegalese national daily *LE SOLEIL* (pro-government) on Tuesday, the former PDS assistant secretary general stated that "I now have the deep conviction that my political influence within what used to be my party and in the National Assembly no longer goes with my fundamental options."

Mr Ndiaye, however, refused to say what his disappointments are. He only said that his double resignation "would have its full effect if only it would be considered as a message to the entire Senegalese political class as to whether Senegal will be democratic." According to him, Senegalese democracy is becoming weaker and weaker both through the fault of the ruling party and the other opposition parties. For the former grey-haired PDS official, "if democratic play includes adversity and the shock of opposite ideals, it must not in any case lead to dogmatism and hatred."

Despite the abruptness with which this resignation was announced, Mr Ndiaye said that it is free of "any strategy and calculation" and that it is "an exclusively personal decision which has been reflected upon maturely."

Mr Ndiaye, who is a sociologist, will henceforth devote himself to "purely professional" activities in his capacity as an engineer-consultant.

SIERRA LEONE

President Joseph Momoh Names New Cabinet

AB111605 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, June 11 (AFP) — President Joseph Momoh named a new cabinet Wednesday, retaining his two vice-presidents and three senior ministers and assigning ministerial duties to five newcomers. He also appointed twenty ministers of state of non-cabinet rank.

The appointments followed May 30 elections in the West African state, which saw several sitting MPs and cabinet ministers voted out of office. The poll was marred by allegations of cheating, inaccuracies, and procedural errors, which prompted authorities to order new voting in 11 constituencies.

Both First and Second Vice-Presidents Francis Minah and Abu Kamara were reappointed to the new ministerial team. Also retaining their posts were Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, Agriculture Minister Suffian Kargbo and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Dr Abdul Karim Turay.

The new economic planning minister is Dr Sheku Sesay, works minister in the previous government, while Dr Sheka Kanu, a former foreign minister ousted from the previous parliament by petition, was named finance minister, replacing Amara Bangali. Mr Bangali took over the trade portfoloi from Michael Abdulai, who was named transport minister.

Among the newcomers was Eya Mbayo, a former ambassador to France and the Soviet Union, who was named information minister. Other first-time legislators appointed senior ministers were Abdul Iscandari (tourism), Dr Wilshire Johnson (health), Dr Birch Conteh (mines) and Dr Moses Dumbuya (education).

The full list is as follows:

President and Defense Minister	Joseph Momoh
First Vice-President	Francis Minah
Second Vice-President	Abu Kamara
Presidential Affairs (Minister of State)	Dr Abdul Karim Turay
Finance	Dr Sheka Kanu
Foreign Affairs	Abdul Karim Koroma
Education and Sports	Dr Moses Dumbuya
Trade	Amara Bangali
Transport	Michael Abdulai
Health, Social Services	Dr Wilshire Johnson
Information	Eya Mbayo
Agriculture	Suffian Kargbo
Mines	Birch Conteh
Internal Affairs	M.L. Sidique
Works	V.J.V. Mambu
Economic Planning	Dr Sheku Sesay
Energy and Power	Gbessay Kanu
Tourism	Abdul Iscandari
Leader of House	Harry Williams
Force Commander	Brigadier M.S. Tarawalie
Inspector-General of Police	Patrick Johnson
Party Affairs	E.T. Kamara

AFP: 94 Parliamentarians Take Oath of Office

AB101750 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, June 10 (AFP) — Ninety-four parliamentarians Tuesday took the oath of office here Tuesday as new elections were being held in 11 other constituencies because of irregularities. [Sentence as received]

Out of the 94, 59 were voted to parliament for the first time while the remaining 36 were former legislators.

Prominent among the new MPs is Amadu Rogers, the former military officer who in 1969 led the coup that overthrew the military regime of Brigadier Andrew Juxon-Smith and paved the way for the return to civilian government of President Siaka Stevens.

The ceremony paves the way for Thursday's official opening of parliament by President Joseph Momoh, his first since becoming head of state last November.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Congo President

MB110759 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Denis Sassoau-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and Congolese head of state. The message mentions strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The message was delivered to Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso by Comrade Jose Agostinho Neto, Angola's ambassador to Brazzaville.

BOTSWANA

Vice President Leaves for Maputo SADCC Meeting

MB111153 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, left this morning for Maputo, Mozambique, to attend the SADCC Council of Ministers meeting. According to a spokesman at the office of the president, the minister of education, Mr Kebatlamang Morake is now the acting president. Mr Mmusi, who is the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, is expected back in Gaborone on Saturday after the meeting which starts tomorrow. Reports from Mozambique said the meeting will discuss energy, food reserves, manpower, mines, transport communications, and tourism. It will also discuss the reports on the SADCC Secretatriat as well as the national annual consultative conference of the organization. The meeting is also expected to decide on trade within the SADCC region. Mr Mmusi is accompanied by minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, minister of commerce and industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako, and the assistant minister of agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng, and senior government officials.

Presidential Visit to Scandinavian Nations

For coverage of the visit of President Quett Masire and his entourage to Sweden and Denmark, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 10 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LESOTHO

Military Council Member Warns on Interference

MB111230 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT
11 Jun 86

[Text] The honoracle member of the Military Council who is also responsible for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Colonel Thaabe Letsie, paid a familiarization visit to this ministry this morning. Col Thaabe Letsie said the force was interested in actions and not talks for the development of the country. He encouraged the civil servants in this ministry to work hand in hand and not go about backbiting others. The most important thing is to advise one another whenever necessary, he said. Col Thaabe Letsie said the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not only important to people who are working in it but to each and every Mosotho, therefore it should be used properly by broadcasting whatever is necessary for the benefit of the country. In addition, he urged employees not to interfere with the internal affairs of the neighboring countries in order to keep the dignity of this country. Present were the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable V.M. Malebo, the senior officer of the ministry and the staff.

MOZAMBIQUE

Friendship Committee With USSR Established

MB111250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Maputo yesterday, the Mozambique-USSR Friendship Committee was established in the context of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. The aim of the committee is to carry out concrete actions within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and with the USSR-Mozambique Friendship Association. The committee was established in response to a Soviet initiative in 1982 whereby the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries created the Mozambique-USSR Friendship Association. The new committee is represented by Pascoal Mocumbi as secretary and Joaquim (Mussassa) as executive secretary. Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the Mozambique Assocation of Friendshiip and Solidarity with the Peoples, said that the event was within the framework of the various actions taking place in Mozambique and throughout the world for the sake of peace.

SOUTH AFRICA

State of Emergency Enacted 12 June

MB121023 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1019 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A general state of emergency has been in force in the country since 1 minute after midnight last night. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, made the announcement in Cape Town today. A special edition of the government gazette with regulations in terms of the state of emergency is being distributed. Mr Botha will issue a full statement later today.

Commentary Says State Must Restore Stability

MB120555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Stability"]

[Text] New legislation regarded as necessary for effective police action agaisnt growing radical violence has become enmeshed in parliamentary procedure. According to the chairman of the Standing Committee on Law and Order the majority parties in parliament have not been able to reach final agreement on matters of practical detail. The result, however unfortunate in terms of immediate needs, is the price to be paid for the more fundamental benefits of the democratic process. Differences and delays are inevitable features of law-making in a properly functioning parliamentary system.

Meanwhile, the country itself must continue to function: The state may not take a break from carrying out the duties imposed on it by whatever situations might arise. And at this time there is no more imperative obligation on the state than to act decisively in restoring stability in the country. Violence by subversive groups has been making a mockery of law and order in many black urban areas. In their campaign to establish a reign of terror in those areas during the last year and a half they have destroyed 4500 houses, 1500 black-owned businesses and hundreds of schools, community centres and clinics. Of more than 500 fellow-blacks murdered by them, over half have died in the first five months of this year. And this, according to the ANC, is only the beginning. The campaign is about to be greatly intensified.

Even now South Africa is paying dearly for suffering the radical violence for so long. The confusion and insecurity it has generated internally has damaged the process of peaceful reform: There are signs of a backlash among whites while moderate blacks have been intimidated into silence. The resultant deadlock in getting political negotiations under way, by increasing social instability in general, has caused a sharp decline in business confidence.

The expected economic recovery is not materialising, with effects that further aggravate an unstable situation. Abroad, the impression is being created that South Africa is sinking into ungovernability — an impression that frightens off traders and investors, encourages extremist factions to redouble their efforts and causes potential moderate allies to give up on what seems to be a lost cause. Above all, the security of ordinary men and women — their ability to go about their normal business without fear for their lives and property — has been eroded far beyond tolerable limits.

It cannot be tolerated. After nearly two years of worsening radical violence only the naive or the malicious can still maintain that reform measures alone will bring it to an end, or revive economic confidence in the country, or change international perceptions. There have been more far-reaching reforms to improve human rights during this period than in the previous three-quarters of a century. The radical forces, whose own political goals are undermined by peaceful reform, have simply intensified their efforts. The state today is faced with the duty of restoring law and order throughout South Africa. Without a foundation of stability in political, social and economic life, the endeavor to meet the legitimate aspirations of all South Africans cannot succeed.

Police Begin Nationwide Security Measures

AZAPO Leaders Detained

MB120512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0248 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — In what appears to have been a crackdown on the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) at least eight people were arrested by police early today, including the president, Mr Saths Cooper, legal sources said. Mr Cooper, who is also convener of the National Forum, was detained at his home in Falcon Flats, Lenasaia, Johannesburg, at about 12.15 am. According to Mr Essop Patel, advocate acting for AZAPO, Mr Cooper's flat was searched and a "few" documents were taken away. He said the search lasted two hours. Mr Patel said in other early morning detentions, seven otherAZAPO members were detained — including another executive member — Mr Haroon Patel. He said it appeared to be part of a "nation-wide swoop" designed to cripple AZAPO.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said today he could not "confirm or deny" reports of the arrests. He said comment would come from the police later today.

Others arrested — all in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act — were Miss Nasisa Ballim, Mr Rashid Abed, Mr Roweda Halim, Miss Linda Ngcobo, Mr George Ngizi, and Mr Dominic Nzaca. Mr Patel said an urgent application would be brought before the Supreme Court in Johannesburg today to contest the legality of the detentions. He said Mr Cooper had not been informed of what section of the law he was being under.

In another detention, Miss Adrienne Bird, education officer for the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), was taken from her home at 12.15 am, according to Mr Bernie Fanaroff, national executive secretary of MAWU. "We condemn this blatant attempt by the security police to act against the unions," he said.

UDF Officials' Homes Raided

MB120544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0522 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — Police raided the homes of a number of anti-apartheid activists in and around Johannesburg in the early hours of this morning in what appeared to be a major security crackdown. The home of Mr Murphy Morobe, Transvaal publicity secretary of the UDF [United Democratic Front], was raided by four armed security policemen soon after midnight, a member of his family said. Mr Morobe was not at his home in Orlando West, Soweto,at the time of the raid and it is not clear whether he has been detained.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, secretary-general of the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), was detained at his home early this morning, a spokesman for Ismail Ayob and associates said. Mr Azir Cachalia, a leading Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) activist, was also held in the swoop, she said. The homes of a number of Soweto Youth Congress (SOYCO) members were included in the raid, a SOYCO spokesman said. Police did not find any of them at home and it is not known if any members of the youth group were picked up in the security net. Many anti-apartheid activists have gone to ground as rumours of an impending government crackdown spread in the last few days.

In other signs that a major crackdown was under way early morning commuters reported heavy security force convoys travelling along the M1 motorway into Johannesburg from the direction of Soweto. In the city armed policemen stood guard outside the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the largest COSATU affiliate.

Further Details of 'Crackdown'

MB120753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 12 June 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — In an aparent nationwide crackdown on anti-apartheid activists four days before the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 uprising, security police detained more than twenty people whose names are known and dozens more are reported to have been held. Many top UDF members fearing a crackdown were ot at home when police swooped in the early hours of this morning. Eight top members of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] were held in Lenasia, including AZAPO president Mr Saths Cooper. Senior UDF official Mr Murphy Morobe was not at home when police arrived at his Orlando West home but Mr Piroshaw Camay, secretary general of the Council of Union of South Africa (CUSA) was held in Johannesburg his lawyers said.

Meanwhile lawyers for AZAPO were preparing to bring an urgent application to challenge the detentions of their members in the Johannesburg Supreme Court. Leaders of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) have been picked up in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg, a spokesman for the organisation said.

Numerous other arrests in Durban have been reported. These include Mrs Jean Manning and Mr Eric Applegren of the UDF affiliated United Committee of Concern, Miss Sandy Josslyn and Mr John Jeffrey of Natal Universitys SRC, Mr A.S. Chetty of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Miss Jacqui Bulle, chairman of the ECC Pietermaritzburg Branch. Director of the Pietermaritzburg Church Agency Mr Peter Kirchoff, was reported detained as well as two senior priests, Father Larry Akufmann and Father Theo Knieffel. The ecumenical centre in Durban was cordoned off and surrounded by security forces early this morning.

In Johannesburg Khotso House, which houses a number of religious organisations, UDF affiliates and black trade unions, was cordoned off by police. A worker at Khotso House said police were busy raiding the whole building. Police carrying shotguns stood guard outside the entrance to Lekton House — home of a number of trade unions including the country's biggest trade union — the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

A police roadblock was set up at the Jan Smuts airport this morning and all cars were searched. Workers at the Jan Smuts, the country's main international airport, said there had been an unusually heavy police presence there all week. The Railways Police, a separate force from the South African Police, is responsible for security at the airport and other transport installations.

In Cape Town Mrs Leslie Liddle, from the Western Province Council of Churches, was detained shortly after midnight, said a spokesman for the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The SACC spokesman said: "The whole of the Khotso House if being raided. At this moment the offices of Afrapix, the Detainees Support Committee (DPSC) and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)." He said police barged into the building without producing any search warrants. A senior police officer said he would announce later under what authority they were conducting the raid. When asked whether a state of emergency had been declared, the police officer said no.

In Kroonstad the chairman of the Orange Free State regional council of the SACC, Rev Mamabula Raphesu, was picked up at 2am this morning. The UDF vice-president in the Transvaal, Dr Rashid Salojee, was taken from his home in Johannesburg at 2am, His family said. He is the most senior offical of the UDF whose arrest has been reported so far. The home of Mr Ismail Momoniat, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC) and lecturer at Wits [Witwatersrand] University, was raided in Lenasia but police did not find Mr Momoniat at home. He had been detained for a long period during the stae of emergency last year.

At Melle House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, which has the offices of the Health Information Centre, the SA Labour Bulletin and the community newspaper *SPEAK*, people entering the building were held for questioning by policemen armed with heavy machine guns.

At Lekton House it is reported that police are refusing to let union officials into the building and those workers inside are unable to get out. A NUM spokesman said he did not know if any of the union's leadership had been held in he swoop because he was not able to get out of the building. A large press corps and curious onlookers gathered outside Lekton House and Khotso as policeman armed with submachine guns refused people entry. Plainclothes policemen kept watch from the roof of the building. No one was reported detained and removed from either Khotso House or Lekton House.

The AP reported today that the Union Centre in Johannesburg which houses the offices of the SA Council of Higner Education (SACHED) was also raided. The union centre also contains the offices of a number of foreign news agencies.

Dr Vasoo Chetty and Dr Shoko Motala, both of Natal were held this mroning. Mr Johannes Paki, a National Union of Mineworkers organizer in Welkom was also detained.

A spokesman for the SACC later told SAPA that police were systematically raiding every nook and cranny of Khotso House. Nobody was allowed to enter or leave the building, but senior officials managed to speak to their lawyers through the front door. They (the SACC) are applying for an urgent interdict agaist the search in the light of the absence of search warrants.

Lawyers have confirmed that Dr Ram Saloojee has been detained. Dr Abu-Baker Asvat of AZAPO in Lenasia told SAPA by telephone that police arrived at his home at midnight and almost arrested his younger brother, Dr Mohammed Faeed Asvat. The semior Dr Asvat was not at home and the two brothers look very much alike, he said. Dr Mohammed Asvat had to produce identity documents to avoid detention, his older brother said. He said his brother told him his "entire home, including a trailer in the back yard" was searched and it was almost an hour before police left.

Also believed detained is Dr Frank Chikane of the UDF, Mr Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Campaign and Mr Ismail Mkhabela, a past president of AZAPO, but there have been no confirmation on these detentions.

Two members of the Catholic Domincan Community, Mayfair, had been detained and police were searching the premises, Father Emil Blaser, a spokesman for the community said. Mr Joseph Khumalo, a caretaker of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), and another man who has not yet been identified were detained early this morning after police cordoned off the building. "The police detained the two under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act," Ather Blaser said. "They have been busy since early this morning and are still searching the premises of the YCW and Young Christian Students." The offices of the Young Christian Students and Young Christian Workers Organisations in Mayfair, Johannesburg, were searched by police today. Police this morning sealed off the building in Central Avenue.

Priests from the Dominican order, which has offices in the same building, could not reach their offices.

A crowd of about 40 youths gathered outsie Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, and sang "freedom" songs as police left the building after searching political organisations offices, especially those of the UDF and DPSE. Police regathered outside the building and cordoned off the area. There have been no reports of violence. Documents were taken from the offices but no-one was arrested. The offices of the Council of Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] was also being raided, a worker at CCAWUSA said when the union was phoned shortly after midday. The worker told SAPA she could not speak to anybody at the moment as the unions premises were being raided.

Mr Aubrey Moekwena, the chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, was detained at 1am this morning. He was picked up by police at his home in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp.

Catholic Clergy Arrested

MB120804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — A number of Catholic clergy were detained in last night's swoop. They include Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, 46, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference. He is being held at Hercules police station near Pretoria under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Deacon Johannes Phate, from Welkom, who is regional coordinator of NUM [National Union of Mineworkers], was arrested at 1am. Sister Bernard Ncube was arrested at 3am. Deacon Hans Hlalethwa, an assistant to Father Mkhatshwa, and the deacon's son, were arrested. The Mayfair, Johannesburg, home of Father Emil Blaser, who heads the Justice and Reconciliaton Commission in Johannesburg was surrounded by police during the night. It is not know whether he had been detained. Father Larry Kaufmann and Father Theo Kneifel were arrested at a Natal Seminary.

Father Gerald Vandesompele from Klerksdorp was detained between 1am and 3am this morning under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, after his house was searched. He is being held at the Stilfontein police station. Mr Albert Whittles, a Justice and Reconciliation Commission worker in East London, was detained in the Ciskei under Section 26 of the Ciskei's Security Act, which is apparently similar to Section 29 of the South Africa's Internal Security Act. The AFESIS Community Resource centre in East London is completely surrounded by police. Police searched all rooms of the Roman Catholic family centre in Victory Park, Johannesburg, today. They said they were looking for "students."

Second Catholic Priest Held

MB111510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — A second Catholic priest from the Klerksdorp diocese has been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Father Motsiri Mosai was arrested yesterday, the general secretariat of the Catholic Bishops Conference said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Fr Mosai, who works in the Stilfontein township of Khuma, was arrested about 7am. No reasons were given, the statement said. Fr Louis Vanderbroeck, also of the Klerksdorp diocese, was detained on May 22 and released on June 4 without being charged. The arresting officer said at the time that Fr Vanderbroeck was being detained because he was a member of the crisis committee in the Potchefstroom township of Ikagang, the statement said. Police were unable to comment today.

Anglican Bishop Detained

MB111421 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — The Anglican bishop suffragan of Johannesburg West, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, was arrested at his home at 4 am today, the church has said. Last month he was held under the Internal Security Act for 10 days. After release he appeared in court three times, then charges of public violence were withdrawn. A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria was unable to confirm the arrest.

Police Action in Natal

MB120837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Durban, June 12, SAPA — In Durban and Pietermaritzburg at least 10 members of anti-apartheid organisations were detained and security forces cordoned off the ecumenical centre in Saint Andrews Street, Central Durban, from 3.30am. Early today about 50 soldiers, dressed in riot uniform and heavily armed, arrived at the Ecumenical Centre in four personnel carriers and 30 South African police security branch men in a dozen cars stood outside apparently waiting for search warrants. The Ecumenical Centre has offices for organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Legal Resources Centre, the Regional Education Crisis Committee and Diakonia. The security forces prevented people from walking in front of the bilding and three or four soldiers closed off the passage in St George's Street. About 7.30am police told workers at the building they wanted to search offices under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. However, legal advisers for the centre refused them permission to conduct their searches until they produced search warrants. Legal advisers for the centre began preparing papers to get an urgent court interdict ordering members of the security forces to leave the premises immediately.

Miss Belinda Applegren (19) of Durban said two armed soldiers and seven plainclothes white men came to their home during the early hours of the morning. "They took my brother Eric and sister Janet away. They then searched the house before going down the road to the Wentworth Improvement Project offices, surrounded it and searched it thoroughly," she said.

There were two midnight raids in Durban, one at the men's hostel at the University of Durban Westville [UDW] and the other at the home of the UDW Students Representative Council [SRC] chairman, Mr Vasu Gounden. According to students, police asked for the vice president of the SRC, Mr Ashraf Adam, but he was not on campus. The police left and then seven of them visited Mr Gounden's home. He was not present but they searched his room.

Early today armed men converged on the Alan Taylor residence of the Natal Medical School. A student said the men conducted a room to room search and questioned students.

The office of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in Banshee Lane was also raided. An official said armed soldiers were going through all the printing material. "We do not know what they are looking for, but they are taking their time," said the official.

'At Least 14' Picked Up in Cape

MB120939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Security police raided homes in the Cape Peninsula today and at least 14 people, including trade unionists and civic leaders, wre detained in the western Cape. They include Mr Noel Williams, western Cape vice-president of the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, General Workers Union organiser the Rev Howard Magua, University of Cape Town student Mr Victor Steyn and Mrs Lesley Liddle, a Western Province Council of Churches worker. End Conscription Campaign leaders in Cape Town were also picked up, a spokesman for the organisation said.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has described the countrywide detentions as "normal operation" by the police against people who were "involved in the security area." Mr Le Grange declined to react to renewed speculations in Nationalist circles that strong steps would soon be taken to curb expected unrest, including the declaration of a state of emergency in some areas.

Patrol Reportedly Assaults UDF Leader

MB111452 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The eastern Cape United Democratic Front [UDF] leader who was granted an interdict to protect him against police assaults last year is in hospital, with serious injuries after being detained by police in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Frans Kruger has the story: [Kruger] The mother of Joe Jordan, a UDF organizer, told me her son had been stopped by a SADF patrol in Duncan Village last night. She said UDF stickers had been found on him during a search and claimed that soldiers had severely beaten him in front of his sister. This morning she found him in hospital in a severely injured state, virtually unable to communicate. Later in the morning police delivered a notice to him that he was no longer in detention. Police confirmed the arrest and release, but would not comment on the assault claims as they involve the SADF. A military spokesman, in turn, referred me back to the police. Jordan last year obtained a supreme court interdict against security force assaults while he was in detention, but it was allowed to lapse when he was released.

Pretoria Arrests Listed

MB121105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — A large number of people were detained in Pretoria's black townships in this morning's swoop. Five members of the Soshanguve Residents Association were reportedly detained. They are Rev Hans Hlatetwa, his son Theo, Mr Peter Mosalo, Mr Jack Phahlamohlaka and Mr Sidney Manthata. Six people said to have been detained in Atteridgeville are Mr Titus Mafole of the United Democratic Front, Mr Kgoro Dau of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Ramano Dau of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Association, Mr Mpho Lekgoro of the Atteridgeville-Sauslville Youth Organization, Mr Nathaniel Lekgoro of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Youth Organization and Mr Ronnie Mamoepa of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Organization. In Mamelodi those arrested included Rev Luca Mabusela of the Dutch Reformed Church and member of the Mamelodi Parents Crisis executive ANC member, and Mr Sandy Lebese of the Mamelodi Youth Organization.

Education Offices Searched

MB121132 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, JUNE 12 , SAPA — A staff member of the SA Council of Education [SACHED], Miss Maxine Hart, was removed by police from the organization's Johannesburg premises, SACHED's director, Mr John Samuel said today. Mr Samuel said police searched the office for about four and a half hours and removed about "24 items of printed material" from the office. He said reports were that SACHED's East London office had also been raided and a staff member there, Mr Vumile Danile, had been detained. He said between 18 and 20 students on SACHED programmes were also reported to have been detained at Kenton and Fort Beaufort in the eastern Cape.

Turfloop Students Interrogated

MB121230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pietersburg, June 12, SAPA — Security forces were today interrogating students at the University of the North after they sealed off the campus. "Security forces comprising the SAP (South African Police), Lebowa police and SADF (South African Defence Force) completely sealed off the campus of the University of the North at approximately 01h00 this morning," a statement of the university of the North, Turfloop, said today. "All classes have ben suspended and students are being interviewed by the security forces. It is not clear when the operation will cease. Telephone services to and from the campus have been suspended. Staff were turned back at the gates and only key officials are allowed on the campus to maintain essential services. A spokesman for the security forces advised the rector that the operation was launched to remove instigators."

Cape Activists Held

MB121205 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Many activists have been detained in the Western Cape.

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of the Atlantis Residents Association and vice-chairman of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in the western Cape, Rev Howard Magua of the General Workers Union, and Mr Lesley Liddle, Western Province Council of Churches ecumenical officer have been detained. Miss Melanie Williams, daughter of Mr Noel Williams, said police searched the family's home in Atlantis for an hour last night before confiscating "some papers." "They took my father with them and said they were holding him under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act," she said. Mrs Maria Magua, wife of Rev Magua, said her husband was detained at their Langa home at 2am today. "They searched our home and confiscated some documents," she said. Mrs Lesley Liddle was arrested at her Newlands home at 12.30am this morning. Her husband, Mr John Liddle, said she getting ready to go to bed when three policemen and one policewoman arrived at their home to detain her. "This is something we view as a continued infringement of our rights as citizens. We must continue to fight this type of thing. She is not a subversive. Her detention shows that the government cannot handle the situation," Mr Liddle said.

In Middelburg, Cape police last night detained Rev Abe Visagie, chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches [MCC], his four other residents, including a primary school principal, Mr Robert Kruger, a teacher Mr Peter Harmse, and Mrs Miriam Mobo, and Miss Sohise Tekoa. Mrs Noella Visagie, Mr Visagie's wife, said police searched her home and the MCC's offices before confiscating pamphlets and a poster.

Police last night searched the Bonteheuwel home of Mrs Margaret Carolus, mother of UDF [United Democratic Front] activist Miss Cheryl Carolus. "I am annoyed with them. Cheryl moved out when she got married almost seven years ago. Surely the police, if they are as clued up as they think, must have known about this a long time ago," she said.

In Oudtshoorn Saamstaan community newspaper workers Mr Clive Stuurman and his brothers, Johnny and Danny were among several people, incldiuing high school pupils, arrested at 1.45am, their mother, Mrs A. Stuurman, said today. She said Danny was arrested at the family's home while Clive, Johnny, and several other people — whose detentions have yet to be confirmed — were detained in a swoop on Saamstaans Bridgeton offices. All were being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, she said. Oudtshoorn activist Mr Humphrey Joseph was arrested at his home at 2am today but later released, his sister Josephine said.

Black Sash National President Mrs Mary Burton said the daughter of Mbekweni Civic Association member, Mr Fezile Tiyo, told her Mr Tiyo had been detained. Other Paarl detainees include Mrs Chantal Fortuin, Mrs Lucy Ninzi and five Paarl advice office workers, according to Mrs Theresa Solomons of the Western Province Council of Churches.

Final-year law student at the University of Cape Town, Mr Mike Evans, was led handcuffed from his observatory home soon after the 12.30am arrive of four plainclothes policemen accompanied by soldiers, a housemate said. The house was searched and documents confiscated. She saw three soldiers wearing webbing and armed with light sub-machine guns who later moved through the house to stand guard in the front garden before leaving in an open bakkie [pick up truck]. Mr Evan was taken away in a police car. Mr Evans, a former executive member of the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] who writes final examinations in a week's time, was permitted to take law books with him, she said. ECC press officer Mis Paula Hathorn said the detention of ECC members in Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg would not prevent the organisation from continuing its campaign against the July call-up. The detentions would in no way reduce the crisis of conscience faced by conscripts, she said.

A spokesman for the Food and Allied Workers Union said at least four members had been detained. These were: Miss Annie Mentoor, branch secretary, Somerset West; Miss Ursula Macdonald, branch secretary, Grabouw; Mr Ronnie Petersen, branch secretary, Bloemfontein and Mr Willian Zweni, branch chairman, Ashton.

A Clothing Workers Union member said their general secretary, Miss Elizabeth Erasmus, had been detained. Police had visited the home of Miss Shirley Gunn, a union organiser, but she was not there.

A University of the Western Cape [UWC] SRC [Students Representative Council] Member, Mr Gerald "Kaptein" Johannes, was detained, a UWC spokesman said today.

Many community leaders in Port Elizabeth are believed to have gone underground to avoid detention. An unknown number of people were picked up by police during the night and early today. Colonel Vic Heyns of the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria would say only that there had "definitely" been detentions in the eastern Cape. He could not give names or the number of people involved.

The leader of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, the vice president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Henry Fazzie, and leaders of the End Conscription Campaign were reported to be hiding. Sources in Port Elizabeth report that the president of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union, Mr Dennis Neer, and Mrs Ivy Gcina also a trade unionist, were picked up by police during the night.

Port Elizabeth Operations

MB121156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 12, SAPA — The state has cracked down on political leaders and activists in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage on the eve of the banned 10th anniversary commemoration of June 16. People known to have been picked up early today in a combined operation by members of the security police and the South African police are: Mr Edgar Ngoyi, regional president of the United Democratic Front [UDF]; Mrs Ivy Gcina, president of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation; and Mr Dennis Neer, secretary-general of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union of South African [MACWUSA] and the General Workers Union of South African [GWUSA] and Mr Thango Lamani, UDF office worker, all from Port Elizabeth.

According to Mr Boy Mge, publicity secretary for the Uitenhage Youth Congress, those picked up in Uitenhage were: Mr Friday France, executive member of the Save the Starving Community, Mr Vuyisile Thole, a former Robben Islander, Mr Lizo Mthana, executive member of the Uitenhage youth Congress and GWUSA organiser. Mr Mge said there were more than seven picked up in Uitenhage and there was also a possibility others might have gone into hiding in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

The South African Police press liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, has directed all inquiries about detained people to Pretoria.

Mr Mkhuseli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, who has gone into hiding, said a press conference would be held tomorrow in Port Elizabeth to review the whole situation in the light of the present detentions.

Mr Henry Fazzie, UDF regional vice-president and acting president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who has also gone into hiding, said the government was angry that its security bills had been blocked in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives. He said the state was totally bent on crushing progressive political movements of the people opposed to its "draconian laws" and who wanted peace.

Yesterday, Mr Fikile Kobese, national organiser for MACWUSA and GWUSA, and an executive member of the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation, who has alse gone into hiding, warned all political activists might be picked up and detained before June 16.

Police Withdraw From UDF Headquarters

MB121258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — Police have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Khotso House, Johannesburg, except for a few policemen outside the building. A United Democratic Front [UDF] worker in the building said this afternoon a few armed policemen were standing on the pavement outside. Police earlier detained a number of UDF officials and searched the premises. They confiscated books, pamphlets, T-shirts, and the petty cash, the worker, who was afraid to give his name, said.

Reaction to Arrests, State of Emergency

AZAPO Condemnatory

MB121128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 12, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and the Azanian Students Movement this morning jointly condemned the detentions of leaders and the declaration of a general state of emergency. The AZAPO publicity secretary, Mr Gomolemo Mokae, said the "national swoop on the membership of the Black Consciousness Movement and its allies," was condemned. Among those detained early this morning was their national president, Mr Saths Cooper, the vice-president Mr Haroon Patel, and AZAPO member Mr Camay Piroshaw who is also the general secretary for the Council of Unions of South Africa. "We also condemn the recently declared general state of emergency. These repressive measures are obviously geared towards pre-empting our programme for remembrance of June 16. Therefore we urge the black community not to be intimidated by these totalitarian actions. We call on black students and workers to show their resilience by stay-aways from school and work on June 16 and 17," the statement said.

Union: 16 June Events Not Deterred

MB120744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, Sapa — The government crackdown this morning on anti-apartheid activists nationwide would not prevent the commemoration of June 16 on Monday, NUSAS [National Union of South African Student] President Mr Brendan Barry said in a press statement today. "If anything it will only increase the anger and outcry of all democratic South Africans to apartheid rule on that day," he said. "In the current political climate the mass detentions of the very people the government should be negotiating with is nothing less than an act of lunacy. We demand the immediate release of all the students detained this morning and all other detainees." "We warn P.W. Botha and Louis le Grange they are fanning the fire that will eventually consume them."

ECC Secretary Comments

MB121150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has condemned the current wave of detentions. The ECC national secretary, Mr David Chandler, said today: "We are particularly concerned that two ECC leaders, Michael Evans in Cape Town, and Miss Jac Boulle, the chairman of the Pietermaritzburg ECC, have been detained." He said they called for their immediate release "as we do for all the other detainees." "We are convinced that these acts by the authorities are senseless and plunge our country into further conflict and turmoil. The Government is quite clearly going on to a war footing in its repression of fellow South Africans. This is sheer madness. It will not solve our problems," Mr Chandler said.

Pietermaritzburg Groups Respond

MB121148 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, June 12, SAPA — The Pietermaritzburg/Midlands branch of the United Democratic Front [UDF] today condemned the detentions of UDF members. A statement by the branch said: "We are deeply angered by the detentions of members of the UDF executive and prominent members of UDF affiliates. In particular we are angered by the detention of our chairperson A.S. Chetty, Vice-President Dr M.M. Motala, and Treasurer Dr D.V. Chetty. These detentions come in the wake of the government's attempt to force through its new security legislation and its callous bannings of all June 16 commemorations. We wish to warn the state that they cannot destroy the United Democratic Front. Such actions will not only inflame the anger of our people, but make them more determined to destroy the evil apartheid system."

The Pietermaritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] today strongly condemned the detention of NIC executive members. "We condemn in the strongest terms possible the detention of our executive members Mr A.S. Chetty, Dr M.M. Motala, Dr V. Chetty, Mr C.D. Moodley and activists of the Natal Indian Congress," it said. "All these people have a proud history of serving the community and their political welfare. These detentions therefore are an attack on our community as a whole. There is no doubt in our minds that Rajbansi (Mr Amichand Rajbansi), and his henchmen are directly responsible for such brutal action. Nevertheless, these actions will not stop our community from opposing apartheid and observing June 16 as it should." About 27 people have been detained in Pietermaritzburg.

PFP's Eglin: Situation 'Heavy-Handed'

MB121213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The general state of emergency imposed this morning was a "heavy-handed" response to a situation that had been deteriorating for some time, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, said today. "It is a sad day for South Africa when the government admits that it cannot govern the country without the powers given to it in a state of emergency," he said in a statement issued in Cape Town. He appealed for calm "in the present tense situation." He hoped that the state of emergency would be short-lived and that once it was lifted all South Africans would "get on with the urgent task to find a basis for unity and peace in the future."

Natal Court Challlenge

MB121236 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A Natal judge is challenging the government to prove that a state of emergency is in force. Carmel Rickard has details.

[Rickard] The Natal Supreme Court has ordered that the Durban Ecumenical Center must be given back to its owners. This follows a siege on the center since 0300 this morning by the police and Defense Force, who have refused to allow anyone in. The ministers of law and order and of defense now have to prove to the court that a state of emergency exists, and that the emergency entitles the police to act as they have done.

In another development two meetings scheduled for 16 June called by the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] havebeen declared legal by the Natal Supreme Court. AZAPO argued that the speeches at the two meetings would not commemorate 16 June, and that they would therefore not be contravening the ban. The minister of law and order did not oppose the application.

NPP: Emergency 'Ill-Timed'

MB121313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The declaration of the state of emergency was bound to convey the impression that the country's political situation was "out of hand and beyond normal control," Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet, law and order spokesman for the National People's Party [NPP], majority group in the House of Delegates, said today. "I am naturally disappointed and I feel the government's action is ill-timed," he said. Mr Abrham-Mayet said he had no doubt the "existing web of security measures" were sufficient to check any escalation of unrest and violence. "The coming of a state of emergency at this stage of South Africa's political development will affect our already battered economy," he said.

AZASO Calls for Releases

MB121323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 11, SAPA — The National Executive Committee of the Azanian Students Organisations [AZASO] today called upon the whole black student body at universities, colleges, technikons and other tertiary institutions of learning to immediately suspend their academic activities. The statement, released in Durban, asked all students to join the "whole nation in protest against the detentions of our leaders and activists and the declared nation-wide state of emergency." It said June 16, the 10th anniversary of the student uprising, should be given the "necessary impact it deserves, and continues to condemn the police raids on the various campuses all over the country, as well as the detentions of academics and students on campuses. We call for the immediate release of all the detainees," the statement said.

ANC Reaction Reported

MB121417 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] There has been comment on the new restrictions from the African National Congress. Howard Barrell reports from Harare:

[Barrell] Responding to the emergency and the detentions, an ANC official spokesman in Lusaka said these actions would not solve the government's problem. These acts, said the spokesman, are compounding the situation for the government. The ANC spokesman said the timing of the declaration of emergency which coincides with the publication of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's report on South Africa shows that the only way forward now for the international community was complete and mandatory sanctions. What he termed the provocative acts of repression by the government would ensure the June 16 strike would be the biggest ever, and would in all likelihood mean that it would now spill over into the rest of next week.

HNP Praise

MB121425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] Mr Jaap Marais, has welcomed the state of emergency. "It is to be welcomed that the government has shown that it seriously wants to stem the unrest," he said in a statement released in Pretoria. "It is unfortunate that it was not done earlier due to fear of foreign reaction. What is expected of the government now is not to act half-heartedly, but to crack down on rioters and tyrants without regard to foreign reaction." Mr Marais said the state of emergency should be maintained until every sign of unrest and anarchy had been obliterated. The security forces should be given the necessary powers.

Continuing Reportage on Crossroads Situation

Police Reinforcements Move In

MB111503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Police reinforcements moved into the KTC squatter camp in force after renewed heavy, fighting and wide-scale torching of shacks started this afternoon, SABC reports from Cape Town. After a fairly quiet morning large concentrations of conservative witdoeke moved across Miller Drive shortly after lunchtime and the fighting and burning started. Shacks were burning at KTC over a kilometre-wide front and a thick pall of black smoke hung over the area. Women and children are streaming out of the area.

Defence Force Standing By

MB111816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Fierce fighting and the burning of shacks shifted to the New Crossroads edge of KTC late today while Bishop Desmond Tutu expressed quarded optimism of a meeting with vigilante leaders today after a police-escorted visit to the area. Relief workers reported at least three men killed near the Guguletu Day Hospital, with another 25 seriously wounded. Refugee centres in Guguletu, inclduing St Gabriels Catholic Chruch, were tonight evacuated.

A spokesman for the Defence Force confirmed that an undisclosed number of troops had been moved in closer to the troubled area this afternoon on standby for "possible support to the police." The spokesman was not prepared to release troop strengths or to divulge troop movements.

After a quiet but tense morning, about 3000 conservative witdoeke and 3000 radical comrades gathered at NY 78 at about 1.45pm and the fighting and burning started again for the third day. Shacks were burning at KTC over a kilometre-wide front and a thick pall of black smoke hung over the area. Women and children are streaming out of the area and releif workers now estimate up to 70000 homeless. Relief workers frantically searched tonight for alternative accommodation as another bitterly cold and wet night approached and the fighting continued.

Police said their attempts to convince the two groups negotiate, failed and fierce fighting broke out. Police fired birdshot and teargas when members of both groups disappeared between burnt-out shacks in KTC. The fighting grew worse when the witdoeke and the comrades started stoning each other, and according to police, comrades also threw several petrolbombs at the witdoeke. A police spokesman said that a comrade with a balaclava and a blanket around his shoulders suddenly pulled a firearm from underneath the blanket and starting shooting at police and witdoeke. Casspirs then moved in between the warring factions in an attempt to separate them. A police spokesman said that several shacks were burnt down during the battle. He said that fighting between the factions also broke out in the vicinity of Guguletu day hosptial this afternoon about 3pm. Police used teargas and birdshot to drive the two groups apart.

Police reproted 13 illegal gatherings in the area on Tuesday. One firearm was confiscated, and police were fired on twice, while witdoeke and comrades fired on each other at least eight times during Tuesday. Police are investigating eight cases of attempted murder. Three petrol bomb attacks were reported by this morning. Police reported 13 actual battles between comrades and witdoeke by early today. A police spokesman said that 250 shacks were destroyed by fire and 10 motor vehicles were burnt out on Tuesday. Thirty of these were destroyed when about 1000 witdoeke attacked shacks between Landsdowne Raod and the Nyanga border.

A man, with bullet wounds in his shoulder, and another with a head wound, were found by police in Nyanga on Tuesday night. In Guguletu, youths with pangas hacked a man to death. Police fired rifles to disperse the mob, but no injuries were reported. The bodies of three other men, who presumably died in battles, were also discovered on Tuesday night.

Tutu 'Cautiously Optimistic'

MB111846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican archibishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today met at least one witdoeke vigilante leader amid the "nightmarish" ruins of the KTC squatter camp, and emerged cautiously optimistic that peace talks between the warring factions may be possible. After spending more than an hour travelling around in the "desolation" that had once been the KTC community of 20,000 with nine other clergymen, the bishop said he was left feeling "devastated." But he had met up with some of the residents of Old Crossroads engaged in the fighting with the comrades who had seemed willing to talk with him, and afterward he expressed guarded optimism that "at least we will get them talking with one person who is seemingly able to talk to both sides — I may be just a hopeful start." The leaders of the vigilantes were planning to discuss the matter and it was possible that a meeting would set up in some safe place, probaly tomorrow morning, he said.

A large contingent of foreign and local media representatives followed Bishop Tutu to the airport entrance to Crossroads this afternoon, but were prevented from entering by a police captain who said the situation was too dangerous to allow people in. At first the police refused to allow Bishop Tutu into the area, but after he had spoken to the officer in charge he and nine other clergymen, including the Rev Syd Luckett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, were allowed in in a four-car convoy preceded by a casspir as gunbattles raged nearby.

Talking to the press after his visit, the bishop said it was "pretty devastating ... it's desolation itself. Quite a large number of the shacks (in KTC) were still blazing." He described how the clergymen had come across some comrades carrying the body of a young man whom they claimed had just been shot by police. The clergymen also entered a house where people were gathering to mourn someone injured on Tuesday night who had just died. "It's sort of like the plot of a very bad novel ... you keep thinking you are going to wake up. It's nightmarish, really nightmarish."

Bishop Tutu flew into Cape Town from Johannesburg this morning and went straight to church house alongside the St George's Cathedral for discussions with the "clergymen who have been on the ground here" as well as civic and youth leaders. After the meetings, which lasted until lunchtime, he told media representatives that two things had been made clear to him: the comrades did not consider the vigilantes their enemies and all those with whom he had discussions "had no doubt in their minds" about the police involvement in the fighting. The civic and youth leaders had "made it quite clear that they are not in the business of fighting fellow blacks, and they understand that there is a manipulation of a very tense situation by certain interested parties." "The people I spoke to said the enemies are not the witdoeke — unless all these people were rehearsing what they were going to say to me, all the descriptions I got were of people who have been appalled at the apparent collusion between police and the so-called vigilantes."

Police Official Comments

MB121014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — General-Major Dirk Genis of police headquarters in Pretoria held discussions with senior officers in Cape Town today on the current unrest in black townships and especially in the Crossroads and KTC areas. General Genis, senior deputy commissioner, police administration, has been instructed by Mr Louis le Grange, minsiter of law and order, to take control of the security forces in the Cape Peninsula. Police reinforcements started arriving in Cape Town today while the police described the situation in Crossroads as "still very tense."

The Police Liaison Department in Cape Town today confirmed that police were fired on by squatters in the KTC camp in four seperate incidents from 1.45pm to 4.30 pm yesterday. Petrolbombs were also thrown at police vehicles on four occasions. At 1.45pm eight shots were fired at a police vehicle; at 2.55pm one shot was fired at a SAP vehicle; at 4.20pm two shots were fired at a Casspir, and at 4.30pm a police foot patrol spotted a black man firing a light calibre pistol at the police in the KTC area. They immediately took action and the man was killed.

A total of 15 faction fights were reported yesterday and about 70 huts were burnt down. Three people were killed in the period from 2pm yesterday to 7am this morning — one by the police and two in the faction fighting. This brings the death toll since Monday to 20.

The police also confirmed that a petrolbomb was thrown by a number of blacks at the OK Bazaars store in Plein Street, Cape Town at 5.30pm yesterday. The bomb was thrown in through the open main entrance doors, but only minor damage was caused.

The police also denied news reports that they were slow in rendering assistance to the injured ITN newsman Mr George D'Arth. The police showed members of the media a video recording of the incident today and it was obvious that assistance was rendered within minutes after a report was received that a man had been injured. The police video recorder has a special time clock and the video shows that the police acted very promptly and did everything possible to treat Mr D'Arth and to arrange an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Fistfights Between Police, Women

MB120957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Fistfights broke out between police and women from Cape Town's squatter communities today as the police moved in to break up a demonstration by about 70 people in front of the gates of parliament. At least 30 people were arrested. Among them was the dean of St George's Cathedral, the Reverend Edward King.

A member of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring committee, Mrs Val Christie, said the women had gathered at the cathedral shortly before 11, then walked the short distance to parliament with placards which read "Down With the SADF" and "Hands Off All Section 29 Detainees." One of the women told SAPA they were from Guguletu, and the KTC and Nyanga Bush squatter camps. "Our houses are burned and the police are involved," she said.

The women were prevented by police from entering the precincts of parliament and gathered in front of the gates in Parliament Street. Shortly after 1100 a police van arrived and several policemen dressed in fatigues emerged. The women began screaming as the policemen moved towards them and several of them resisted fiercely when police attempted to arrest them. Individual policemen several times were forced to release a woman they had seized when other women rushed up in support, pulling the policemen away and beating them with their fists. The policemen did not appear to be equipped with either sjamboks or batons. Several of the police retaliated, hitting back at the women. When one policeman seized Dean King and tried to pull him towards the van, a number of women attacked him and pushed him to the ground, hitting him with their fists and freeing Dean King. Dean King was taken into a van shortly afterwards. About seven people were loaded into the first van and began hammering on the sides when the door was closed. One crying woman struck several times with her clenched fist at a sergeant standing at the door of the van. The sergeant stood with his arms folded, not retaliating and the van drove off. A total of seven vans arrived during the next 15 minutes in which all the demostrators were taken away. A number of women had infants on their backs, while others were accompanied by young children.

A police officer in charge at the scene said they were being arrested for attending an illegal gathering. A line of police was set up to keep journalists about 50 metres away from the demonstration while the arrests were taking place.

Death Toll Set at 21

MB121221 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — At least 21 people have died in the latest wave of violence in the KTC squatter camp and the Red Cross say that between 55,000 and 70,000 squatters have been left homeless, the SABC reported today. The Guguletu Day hospital in NY78 has handled almost 200 casualties from violence in the squatter camps in the past three days and six people died on the premises. Three others were sent to the bigger hospitals in a critical condition. A hospital spokesman said that of those admitted by far the majority were suffering from gunshot wounds of various kinds and only a few had cuts from pangas and knives. There had been a considerable drop off in the normal patients to both the Guguletu Day Hospital and the SACLA clinic in Old Crossroads. Authorities describe this to the fact that most of the patients from the squatter camps have fled the area while those left behind are afraid to venture out of their houses. Health inspectors of the Divisional Council of the Cape are trying to trace the major concentrations of refugees who are now scattered all over the Cape Peninsula. Estimates put the number of homeless at 70,000 and major health problems could arise if adequate sanitation is not provided.

'Network' Examines Violence

MB111443 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Videorecorded report by John Simpson from Crossroads, on the "Network" program presented by John Bishop in Johannesburg — live]

[Text] Earlier today we received this report from John Simpson on the renewed black violence in Crossroads.

[Begin video] [Simpson] The situation at KTC squatter camp is very worrying, and possibly at this stage is out of control. Gun battles have broken out between the comrades and witdoeke, and the press have been forced to withdraw themselves from the area. A member of *THE CITIZEN* newspaper staff was in the back of a casspir, and he has been injured. The situation at this stage, with a pall of smoke behind me, is very worrying. The violence started up again yesterday at about 1000 when 3000 fathers and 8000 comrades clashed outside the Development Board offices at Nyanga. According to the police, an attempt was made to drive a wedge between the warring factions, but there were just too many of them. The witdoekes, with their white armbands, drove the comrades back ot Nyanga East, to the KTC squatter camp. There, they set fire to the shacks on the perimeter. Strong winds fanned the flames, and by late last night some 800 to 900 dwellings had been gutted. Estimates at this stage put the number of people made homeless at around 20,000. Add this to 30,000 refugees from the Crossroads fighting of some 3 weeks ago, and the relief organizations now face an impossible task.

But today there is a new angle, with the media coming under fire. What is happening today in there, and the incidents where some of the newsmen have been shot at?

[Journalist Francois Krige] We were taken in a police casspir, a group of journalists, and the police saw a white man with a semiautomatic weapon, or automatic weapon, and they went chasing him, and we saw a number of, we were told, comrades (?gazing) on the hill. And, in fact, a cameraman spotted a man with a rifle. And as we were turning around to look at him, we heard a shot and a bullet hit the casspir and ricocheted, and it caught *THE CITIZEN*'s man in Cape Town, Bert Vantters, in the left arm, and it is quite a serious arm wound. He was taken by casspir to Guguletu police station, and then taken to Groote Schuur.

[Simpson] Now, what is the situation in there at the moment?

[Krige] Still very tense, with the witdoeke and the comrades gathering in groups. There is a strong police presence, and when we left they had just fired teargas and we could hear shots, but we had to leave the area.

[Simpson] So, are you likely to go back in again today?

[Krige] I do not know. I hope so, but I do not know whether the police are going to allow us to go in again. We cannot go in our own vehicles, we must go in police casspirs. So we have to wait for the police to take us in.

[Simpson] Is it not pretty much a risk for you guys to have to go into an area like this?

[Krige] I suppose it is, but it is where we get the news.

[Simpson] From some quarters there has been considerable criticism of the police. They have been accused of standing on the sidelines, claims they dismiss, saying that it is incredibly difficult to keep the two factions apart. There is also enormous pressure on the individual policeman.

[Police liaison officer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher] This morning, the press guys were invited by the police to go in with the police casspir to look for themselves what is the current situation in Crossroads and KTC camp, and when we got there some blacks reported to us that a white man armed with an automatic gun fired at the blacks. So we went to investigate this incident, and a number of shots were fired at the police, and the police casspir, and at the witdoeke, as they are called. And at a stage when we got into the casspir, a guy from *THE CITIZEN* newspaper was shot in the left arm.

[Simpson] I understand as well that a camera crew has also been injured. What happened there?
[Laubscher] That is correct. This guy was found next to a house in Nyanga where he sustained very serious head injuries and it is believed that the comrades assaulted him with knobkerries and other dangerous and sharp objects and he was taken away bya police casspir to Guguletu police station where an ambulance took him away to the Groote Schuur Hospital and we believe that his condition is satisfactory but he is still in a dangerous condition.

[Simpson] And his assistant?
[Laubscher] We do not know where he is.

[Simpson] What are the sort of pressures that are on the policemen working in an area like KTC or Crossroads?
[Laubscher] Well the pressman who rode with us this morning in a casspir had a very good idea what is the current situation there. It is very dangerous because people fired at us, you know, with automatic guns. We can't get hold of them. We investigate this. A number of firearms were confiscated. So for us it is dangerous but we are still trying to do our job.

[Simpson] This is John Simpson at Guguletu police station for "Network."

Journalists Held for Questioning in Cape Town

MB111943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town June 11, SAPA — Ten people — including a CBS cameraman — were arrested and three other newsmen held for questioning this afternoon after police dispersed a placard demonstration in Cape Town. The protest was organised by pupils from the Manenberg High School, Athlone, and members of the Bonteheuwel Inter-Student Congress (BISCO). Cameraman Wim de Vos is being held at Caledon Square police station an faces charges under the Police Act, police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, said. He confirmed that another two women and seven men between the ages of 15 and 28 were detained by police in connection with the "illegal gathering".

CBS newsmen Anton van der Merwe and Mike Gavshon, as well as ASSOCIATED PRESS photographer Greg English, were taken in for questioning but later released without charges.

The 10 were arrested soon after police ordered the demonstration to disperse at 1.55pm. De Vos' glasses were reportedly broken during his arrest. The pupils were protesting against the detention of two teachers who have been held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for over a month.

Foreign Correspondents Voice Security Concerns

MB111723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — Foreign journalists in South Africa have expressed "deep concern" about attacks on journalists in Crossroads yesterday and police handling of the matter. The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] issued a statement in Johannesburg tonight calling for the police and government to "thoroughly investigate and promptly report" on the issue. The statement said:

"The Foreign Correspondents Association, after discussions with colleagues who were in Crossroads yesterday, is deeply concerned about the attack on cameraman George D'Arth and soundman Andile Fosi of Independent Television News. The police have attributed the attack to the comrades. According to several members and other journalists who were present, as well as Andile who was with D'Arth, the culprits were actually from the witdoeke. We are concerned that the 'pre-judging' by police of the assailants, apparently without having questioned Fosi, will hamper the investigation and search for those responsible. We are also concerned about Fosi's allegation of delays in treating D'Arth while a police video crew filmed D'Arth's grave injuries. The FCA is aware of and has reported police denials of these points. However, given the gravity of the wounds to George D'Arth and the possible implications of these issues, the FCA expects the police and the government will thoroughly investigate and promptly report on these concerns."

A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria replied to the statement saying that FCA seemed to think the police were on the side of the "witdoeke." "The police have often denied that they are on anybody's side. We are mainly there to maintain law and order," he said. He declined further comment at this stage, saying an affidavit must be made to a police station and an investigation would be launched into the claims. "When the investigation is complete, then the police will comment — but not through the media," he said.

Police Commissioner Responds

MB112016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, tonight denied statements by the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] that the SAP had "deliberately or inadvertently" delayed giving medical assistance to a television journalist who was critically injured while covering this week's KTC squatter camp unrest in Cape Town. In a statement released here, he said a police video recording unit and a Railways Police casspir had arrived simultaneously at the site where the journalist, Mr George D'Arth, lay bleeding profusely form what appeared to be a head wound after an attack. Mr D'Arth was lying against the door of a house and only his head wounds had been visible at that stage.

Gen Coetzee said a Lieutenant Bester, the officer in command of the casspir, accompanied by Constables Van Wyk and Viviers "immediately rendered such first aid to Mr D'Arth as he was capable of." At the same time, a Warrant Officer van der Walt of the police video unit "commenced filming the scene and the assistance" given to Mr D'Arth. "Constable Viviers removed his vest and used it and his handkerchief to dress Mr D'Arth's wounds."

The statement said Mr D'Arth's assistant, Mr Andile Fosi, who was not at the scene when the SAP units arrived, appeared as police were treating Mr D'Arth and began collecting his damaged video recording equipment.

In the meantime, an ambulance was called to stand by at the Guguletu police station to take Mr D'Arth to hospital on his arrival at the station. The divisional commissioner of police for the Western Province, Brigadier C.A. Swart, accompanied by senior officers, had then arrived at the scene. "Brigadier Swart personally saw to it that there was no undue delay in removing Mr D'Arth to where proper medical assistance could be rendered to him," Gen Coetzee said. "The inaccuracy of the allegation by the FCA that there were undue delays in treating and removing Mr D'Arth is clearly shown by the fact that the whole action was filmed by W/O van der Walt on a video tape that has a maximum of three minutes recording time. It is regretted that the FCA issued a statement containing serious allegations agaisnt the South African police without first testing the veracity thereof." Gen Coetzee said the police "strongly denied" the allegations as "devoid of all truth." He said the attack on Mr D'Arth was being "fully investigated."

Durban Rally Focuses Opposition to Security Laws

MB111201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 11, SAPA — The strict new security laws proposed by the government would never succeed in crushing the human spirit which demanded freedom and justice, former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP, Dr Alex Boraine, said in Durban last night. Addressing a vociferous crowd of about 1600 at an anti-bill crisis committee protest rally in the city hall, Dr Boraine said the repression envisaged by two controversial security bills would only deepen the commitment of those who had been confined in the "chains of racial and economic oppression." The two bills he was referring to, amendments to the Public Safety and Internal Security Acts, have been temporarily blocked by the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament. If passed, the bills will grant police almost unlimited powers in "unrest areas."

Dr Boraine told the enthusiastic crowd, which gave him an ovation, the government had two choices. Either it could come to terms with the "overwhelming reality of freedom rising" and release Nelson Mandela, unban the African National Congress and scrap apartheid to prepare the way for genuine negotiations towards a new South Africa. Or it could continue to suppress, detain and even kill its political opponents. "Tragically, it appears to be on the latter course. Therefore it must accept the responsibility for the devastation that will continue to flow in the wake of the violence of apartheid."

Dr Boraine also said he visited the strife-torn squatter camp of Crossroads, only a few miles from his home, and accused the police of working "hand in glove" with the vigilantes. "A human drama of Tolstoian proportions is being played out on the Cape Flats. Not only is there the destruction of buildings, the raping of a community and the loss of life, but the far-reaching effects of a supposedly neutral police force openly siding with one group against another promised grave consequences for us all."

Other speakers at the rally were Mr Archie Gumede, president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, and the Reverend Theo Kneifel of St Joseph Scholastic.

House of Assembly To Debate Security Bills

MB111233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Debate on the first of two security bills which were recommitted to the Standing Committee on Law and Order after two of the three houses of parliament refused to pass them last week starts in the House of Assembly today. According to the order paper, the House of Assembly will first debate the Standing Committee's second report for 30 minutes before the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, moves the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill. It is understood from the party whips concerned that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is to give the bill the same total resistance as they did last week and that the second reading debate is expected to take twelve hours in the House of Assembly.

The second report of the Standing Committee on Law and Order was published in parliament this morning and reports that the committee was unable to reach consensus on the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The committee recommended that the bills be proceeded with in parliament.

Since the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to deal personally with the passage of all the stages of the bills in the three houses, it is likely that the Public Safety Amendment Bill will take the rest of the week to pass through parliament. The Internal Security Amendment Bill is not expected to be debated in the three houses until next week. As the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates have indicated that they are totally opposed to the desirability of the bills, it is generally expected that they will reject second reading and that the state president will exercise his prerogative to forward the bills to the President's Council for arbitration. It is considered to be virtually impossible for the President's Council to consider the bills before parliament adjourns on June 20.

PFP's Suzman Critical

MB111513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 11, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had treated the house with "utter contempt" by refusing to offer arguments why the Public Safety Amendment Bill should be passed, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today. Speaking in the second reading debate on the bill, she said it made no difference that the bill had been debated before being sent back to the Standing Committee.

Earlier Mr le Grange had said that he would not repeat the arguments he had made when first presenting the bill for second reading because they still applied and he stood by them.

"He has not even bothered to advance the same arguments..it is no excuse to say they still apply," Mrs Suzman said. Her reasons for opposing the bill still applied and she would advance them again and moved that the bill "be read this day six months," the strongest form of parliamentary opposition to proposed legislation. The bill would move South Africa further from the rule of law and due process and was being introduced at a time when the government's reform initiatives, especially the abolition of the pass laws, should be making an impact abroad. This bill would attract world condemnation but the government did not appear to care about world opinion, a "sinking economy and a low rand value." "All the government cares about is staying in power and retaining its position of domination."

Mrs. Suzman said the PFP could not support the principle of detention without trial and hoped that the same attitude would prevail in other houses. If the bill became law it would make 180 day detention without trial a permanent part of the country's legislation. It also gave the minister the right to delegate "wide powers to junior officers" without any control on the abuse of such powers. The "emergency powers" were being sought to prevent violence and unrest but would in fact exacerbate the situation. It would also make it more difficult to find political solutions because of the heightened tensions between the seucrity forces and the communities. "Only a political solution can bring about peace and stability," she said.

Le Grange Withdraws Amendments

MB111414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 11, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has reintroduced the Public Safety Amendment Bill for second reading but withdrawn his amendments. The minister had submitted amendments, some of them similar to those of Mrs Helen Suzman and other PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members, when the bill was submitted for second reading the first time.

Introducing the second reading today he said the bill had already been approved by the House of Assembly on June 4, but was referred back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order after rejection by the House of Delegates and House of Representatives. "The Standing Committee considered the bill but could not reach consensus. The circumstances leading up to the drafting of the legislation and the motivation for the bill is in the speech delivered (by him) on June 2 in the assembly and tabled in the other houses. That speech was recorded in Hansard and it would be mere duplication to repeat it. It stand by it, with this one reservation that I withdraw the amendments under my name of the order paper. The bill will have to be reconsidered in its unamended form," Mr Le Grange said.

PFP To Call For Le Grange's Resignation

MB111411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] caucus had decided to take the step "formally and publicly in the forum of parliament" to call on the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to resign, the caucus chairman, Mr Ray Swart, said today. In the House of Assembly a little earlier, he gave notice he would move a motion tomorrow that "this house had no confidence in the minister of law and order and he should resign." His notice was received with loud "hear, hear" calls from his party colleagues and calls of "boo" from the government benches.

In a statment in Cape Town, Mr Swart said the PFP caucus had met today "and considered the handling by Mr Le Grange of the police since the present cycle of violence, commenced with police action in September 1984." The minister had "proved himself incompetent, arrogant and callous by virtue of the following:

— "The minister had caused the police to be seen not as protectors of life and property, but as provocateurs and instruments of violence;
— "Suspicion of, and hostility to, the police has risen to a critical, if not irreversible level;
— "The minister has failed to institute an effective system for monitoring police action;
— "The minister has refused country-wide appeals for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into police action;
— "The minister had failed to contain unrest-related deaths from violence which to date approach the appalling figure of nearly 1,006;
— "The minister had failed to address the root cause of the violence, as found by several judicial commissions of inquiry — namely the depressed social, housing, educational, health and political circumstances of black communities; and
— "The minister is persisting with legislation providing for police powers which are abhorrent to the vast majority of South Africans."

Mr Swart said the culmination had been, as reported in today's press, a message broadcast to the police in the KTC squatter camp by Mr le Grange, in which he congratulated them on their good work and told them: Keep it up. I will answer all questions at the top. "This must been seen against the background of daily, widespread and apparently well-founded allegations of police inaction, if not partisanship, in group versus group confrontations, and the minister's continuing refusal to have these allegations investigated," Mr Swart said. "Instead, in his message which is staggering in its insensitivity, he has unilaterally prejudged the issue and encouraged the police to continue as before. The caucus of the PFP has accordingly unanimously taken the ultimate step, formally and publicly in the forum of parliament, of calling on Minister le Grange to resign," he said.

Police Report Petrol Bombings in Cape Town

MB120933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria has confirmed that petrol bombs were thrown at buildings and a motor vehicle in four separate incidents in white suburbs in the Cape Peninsula last night. The damage to a vehicle which was attacked by a group of coloured in Ashley Street, Mowbray, totals about 1,000 rands. A group of blacks hurled a petrol bomb at a branch of a the OK Bazaars in the centre of Cape Town. In two other incidents in Mowbray a clothing store and a block of flats were petrol-bombed. No casualties were reported, and there were no arrests.

OFS, Cape Police Not To Permit 'Intimidation'

MB111206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Divisional Commissions of Police in the northern Cape and Orange Free State say that they would not allow law abiding citizens to be intimidated not to go to work on 16 June. Brigadier James de Beer has said in Kimberley, he would like to call on all people to go to work as usual on Monday. In Bloemfontein, Brigadier A.P. van Zyl has said it is everyone's right to go to work and earn money and the police will be patroling in townships to protect people from intimidation.

Police Probing Murder of Alexandra Student Leader

MB111128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — Police are investigating the shooting of Alexandra Student Congress president Mr Mahlomola Mabizela, a Police Public Relations Directorate spokesmam said in Pretoria today. Mr Mabizela, who was also a member of the Alexandra Action Committee, was killed by unknown gunmen at 8.10pm on Monday. Mr Mabizela was hit when the men opened fire on a local youth group meeting in the "Cuba" section of the township. He was taken to the Alexandra Clinic with a bullet wound in the stomach, where he was certified dead. Police do not know who shot him, but rival youth groups were blamed and violent clashes erupted between the groups. No serious unrest was reported in the township today, however.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 11 June

MB111814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — The following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, shots were fired at an SAP roadblock. The SAP answered by firing shotguns, possibly wounding a man. A home-made 9 mm pistol was confiscated.
"In another incident shots were fired at SAP guards at the home of a policeman.
"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, the partly-burnt body of a man was found.
"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, the SAP fired shotguns at a man with a petrol-bomb. The man fled and in the ensuing chase a man with a revolver appeared and fired shots at the SAP. Another man appeared and also fired shots at the police. In the chase, two other men also fired shots at the SAP. In all these incidents police answered with pistol and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.
"At Guguletu, KTC squatter camp and Nyanga, the SAP had to intervene on several occasions during faction fights. Mobs were dispersed on several occasions with tearsmoke and in some instances with birdshot. Shotgun fire was used to disperse mobs when huts were set alight.
"At the KTC camp, shots were fired at the SAP on two occasions.

"At Cape Town, on the corner of Adderley and Castle Streets, the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts after it had gathered illegally. Seven coloured men, two coloured women and one white man were arrested.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, there were four incidents in which drivers were robbed of their vehicles.

"At KaNyamazane, near Pienaarstrust in the eastern Transvaal a lorry was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a councillors's home was petrol-bombed.

"At Everton, near Vanderbijlpark, a man was slightly injured when a vehicle was stoned.

"At Northdale, an Indian residential area near Pietermaritzburg, three Indian men were arrested when they wrote slogans on the walls of the Heather Secondary School.

"At Kwezi, near Hanover, a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally.

"At Daveyton, near Benoni, a man was arrested when a driver was robbed of the vehicle he was travelling in.

"At Knysna, in a white residential area, 12 black women and 15 black men were arrested when they gathered illegally in front of the police station.

"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a mob was dispersed with a round of pistol fire when an SAP vehicle was stoned.

"A similar incident happened at Exolweni, near Hofmeyer, when gunfire was used to disperse a mob."

"In Soweto (PE), [Port Elizabeth] a shot was fired at a police vehicle. A white sergeant was slightly injured.

"In the coloured residential area near Grahamstown, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Veeplaas, near PE, two shots were fired at an SAP vehicle. No one was injured.

"At Deveyton, near Benoni, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At Kagiso, on the west Rand, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"At New Village, near Barberton, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.

"At KTC camp in the WP [western province], police discovered five injured men. They had all been shot. The body of a man was also found. Another three injured men were found, two of them with bullet wounds. Six huts and a private vehicle were burned during fighting between rival factions. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke. In the same area, a number of shots were fired at police vehicles. No one was injured. Police shot and fatally wounded a man carrying a firearm.

"In Guguletu, police discovered the body of a man. In Cape Town, a shop and a private vehicle were slightly damaged in petrol bomb attacks."